e brutes, and the leap for life
in the air they sprang, sled
down with a crash on the
nine feet away; but the ice
piece on which they landed
rest, and floated clear out
The situation was one almost
compre hend; the weight of the
submerged the cake for nearly
seemed as if that too might crack
in all directions, and the horses
med with terror, while Degol
hair and raved like a maniac.
lines stood like statues, for had
iota they would surely have
so small was the piece on
floated. The driver, suddenly
h, stood on the top of
k and leaped for the
but fell in the water.
und floe, however, he succeeded
self out. The horses, seeing
fe, seemed suddenly possessed
leaped also from their cake,
any firm footing to start from,
their mark, and, after the most
ts, the heavy, iron-shod sled
down, they were drowned.
ost beyond measure, Degol
fate would have it, was soon
party that had been sent out to
had also been stopped by the crack,
red south to find a narrower

stiff, Degol was carried home,
er attacked him, but, with care-
is now recovering.
rror comes over him when he tells
tory of a winter's night on Lake

Obituary.

n. 3.—Randolph Stewart, ninth
ay, died yesterday, 72.
n. 3.—A. H. Stowell, a prominent
Thursday.

The Modoc War.

co, Jan. 3.—The latest from the
doc War reports the regulars wait-
ortation of howitzers. Meantime
forces are daily increasing.

Heavy Robbery.

s, Jan. 3.—D. Jones, jeweller, 279
t, was chloroformed and robbed of
of jewelry and money.

w Orleans Market.

s, Jan. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull
.50; family, $9.00@10.50. Corn dull
ed yellow and white 75c.
-Pork dull; sold at $13.50. Bacon
at 5¼c, 9¼c, 10¼c. Lard in good de-
8¾@8¾c; keg, 9¾@10c.
Molasses 1c higher; others unchanged.
Sterling, 21¼; sight, ½ discount.
tive and advanced; sales, 10,000; good
c; low middlings, 19¾c; middling,
Orleans, 20¼c. Receipts, 1,175; ex-
ool, 1,660; stock, 167,715; week's sales,
ceipts, 25,601; gross, 31,850; exports,
381; Great Britain, 15,233; Continent,

MARRIED.

KING—At St. Louis, Dec. 30, 1872, at the
v. Geo. G. Case, by the Rev. Dr. Martin,
s, Esq., and Mrs. Susan C. King, both

DIED.

lorence A. Baker, daughter of the late
aged 21 years.
Michigan-av., Saturday, at 12 o'clock.
fter a short illness, at the residence of his
s, Tenn., Oscar F. Peters, aged 61 years
eopsis, N. Y., papers please copy.
n Thursday, at the residence of her uncle,
y, No. 2?? West Fourteenth-st., New York,
Smith, aged 12 years and 4 months. Only
the late Thos. Smith, of this city.
Sunday, Jan. 5, at 3 o'clock, from the resi-
uncle, W. H. Mallory, No. 692 Michigan-av.
family are invited to attend without

AUCTION SALES.

BLISHED JAN'Y, 1856.
A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS
of General Merchandise and Real Estate,
5 and 57 South Canal-st.

TTERS & CO.'S
GULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF
SEHOLD GOODS
DAY, Jan. 4, 1873, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st
o, 10,000 Prime Cigars.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TS AND SHOES
ION, on TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 7,
ck, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Buggies, Cutters and Harness
ESDAY, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock, at 25, 27, 29
Washington-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

RY GOODS,
Made Clothing, Shirts, Drawers, Etc.,
THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at 9½ o'clock.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

TEAS
T AUCTION.

ANT SALES OF TEAS. L. M. HOFFMAN'S
SON & CO. will sell on
DNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1873, at 11 o'clock,
berts' Salesroom, Nos. 97 and 99
Water-st., New York,
of the importer, 13,000 packages choice New
as, comprising invoices of Green Teas, Oolongs,
and Japans.
ues and samples will be ready at the office of the
er on and after the 2d of January, and at the
n two days previous to sale.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,
rge and Good Assortment of
Household Furniture,
s, Desks, Mirrors, Carpets, W. G. Crockery,
and Rockingham Ware, Glassware, Pianos, &
EWING MACHINES,
URDAY, Jan. 4, at 9½ o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.
ULAR SATURDAY'S SALE
OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND
niture, Carpets, Stoves, &c.
ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF
lving, Counters, and Show Cases
Sale commences at 9½ a. m.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers,
63 South Canal-st.

USE AND LOT AT AUCTION
and Cottage No. 792 West Lake-st., will be sold at
inistrator's Sale, Jan. 7, 1873, at 11 o'clock, on the
JAMES DICKSON,
Administrator of the estate of W. B. Dick

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Now Ready:
E AMERICAN LAW REVIEW
FOR JANUARY, 1873.
VOL. VII. NO. 2.
CONTENTS:
e Geneva Arbitration and its Results.—II. Rights
ignment and Underlease.—III. We Need a Criminal
de.—IV. Reporters and Text Writers. V. Digest of
English Law Reports.—VI. Selected Digest of State
ports.—VII. Book Notices.—VIII. List of Law Books
blished in England and America since October 1872.
K. Summary of Events.

TERMS.

scription, per annum
. I.-VI., inclusive, in law sheep, per vol.
le Numbers

ITTLE, BROWN & CO.
PUBLISHERS,
110 Washington-st., Boston

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1873--TWELVE PAGES. NUMBER 139.

PAPER.

RETURNED.

We have returned to our former location,

110 & 112 East Madison-st.

Our West Side store will be kept open for the present.

BRADNER, SMITH & CO.,

PAPER

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS.

BOARD OF TRADE.

BOARD OF TRADE ELECTION

MONDAY, JAN. 6, 1873.

Polls open from 10 a. m. to 3. p. m.

REGULAR TICKET.

For President,
CHAS. E. CULVER, of Culver & Co.

For Second Vice President,
A. M. WRIGHT, of A. M. Wright & Co.

For Directors,
E. B. BALDWIN, of Baldwin & Stone,
THOS. WIGHT, of Wight, Dunton & Co.
ROBERT WARREN, Commission Merchant.
JOS. F. ARMOUR, of Armour & Co.
ALEX. MURISON, Com. Merchant.

For Committee of Arbitration,
J. S. HELMER, of Nichols & Helmer.
J. B. DUTCH, of J. B. Dutch & Co.
M. H. FOSS, of S. D. Foss & Co.
D. F. BAXTER, of Webster & Baxter.
J. S. PEIRONNET, of J. S. Peironnet & Co.

For Committee of Appeals,
J. W. PRESTON, of Sprunance, Preston & Co.
SILAS M. MOORE, of S. M. Moore & Co.
J. K. FISHER, of J. K. Fisher & Co.
J. B. REEME, of J. B. Reeme & Co.
J. H. HURLBUT, of J. H. Hurlbut & Co.

CIGARS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR Fine Cigars.

A. SHIRE

Has removed from cor. Washington and Halsted-sts.,

To No. 184 East Madison-st.

The finest stock of Cigars in the City. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

STONE.

STONE.

We have on hand, ready to deliver on short notice, 40 feet of 10.2 sidewalk RUBBLE AND FOOTING STONE in any quantity.

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,

144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block, Sole Agents for the Batavia Quarries.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

Newest, Finest, Fastest, Safest, and Best Steamer in the Trade.

For Vicksburg, Natchez, and New Orleans FROM CAIRO.

The large and elegant Passenger Steamer,

Thompson Dean,

JAMES H. PEPPER, Master, N. B. FOWLER, Clerk,

LEAVES CAIRO FOR NEW ORLEANS WEDNESDAY, 8th, at 5 p. m., positively.

On arrival of Tuesday's R.R. train at Cairo from Chicago. For freight or passage apply on board.

WANTED.

To Property Owners.

A responsible firm wishes to lease for 10 or 15 years a lot of about 50 by 100 feet, on which the owner would erect a building of from one to two stories in height, the building to be occupied for a shop. South Side preferred, north of Eighteenth-st. Address T. W. P., Post Office Box 326, stating location, &c.

COAL.

COAL! COAL!!

Hard Coal, all sizes $12.00
Erie and Briar Hill 11.00
Cannel 10.00
Blossburgh (Morris Run) 10.00
Indiana 9.50
Wilmington 7.00

Well screened, and delivered.
W. M. & J. F. OLCOTT.
Office 146 LaSalle-st. Yard No. 1 North Market-st.

FOR SALE.

GAME.

A fine lot of Antelope, Grouse, Buffalo, Jack Rabbits, &c., can be found at
D. C. BUTLER & CO.'S,
186 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE.

A third interest in a SAW-MILL AND LUMBER YARD at Winona, Minnesota, doing a prosperous business. For particulars address
WILLIAM MITCHEL, Winona, Minn.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. Giles F. Cline, for many years head salesman in our house is this day admitted a partner in the same. The firm name will be continued as heretofore.

HALLOCK & WHEELER,
23 West Randolph-st.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Partnership.

An opportunity is offered for the profitable investment of capital in an established business in this city doing a good wholesale and retail trade. The closest investigation can be made and first-class references given. Address, for an appointment, TRADE, Tribune office.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A dividend of two per cent has been declared on the capital stock of the Chamber of Commerce, payable at office of the Secretary, Monday, Jan. 6, 1873. By order of Directors.
CHAS. L. RAYMOND, Sec.
N. B.—Parties holding half shares of stock will please present them at the office.

STONE CUTTERS

Who desire to furnish a plain Ashlar limestone front to dwelling in exchange for choice Real Estate, will please address
A. P. MOORE,
39 and 41 Wabash-av.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c.

IMPROVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE YOUR

CHINA,

Silver Plated Ware,

FINE GLASSWARE,

AND

Fancy Goods,

OF

KETCHUM, MARTIN & CO.,

201 East Madison-st.,

Which they continue to sell at cost.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT

On all Garments ordered of us during January and February 1873.

ELY,

Tailor and Draper.

WEDDING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

Shirts to measure, EXTRA DURABLE and PERFECT IN FIT.

657 Wabash-av.

After March 1, 1873, at

Corner Monroe-st. and Wabash-av.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

FURS.

AT ACTUAL COST!

FURS.

Our sale still continues, and will not be stopped until our entire stock is sold, which must be done previous to removal.

BREWSTER, Furrier,

38 West Madison-st.,

Opposite Sherman House.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of
W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

To Rent.

STORES,
OFFICES, and
DWELLINGS,

In all parts of the city, by

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,

Real Estate and Renting Agency,

144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT.

Desirable Bank, Broker's, or Insurance Office, at 122 South Clark-st., next door to Chicago Clearing House; has private office, fire-proof vault, and all modern conveniences.

Also, fine new offices in various parts of the city.

WM. HANSBROUGH,
Real Estate Broker and Agent,
131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT.

Banking Rooms and Offices in Reaper Block and Speed Block. Stores on Lake and Clark-sts., and Offices in various Blocks.
J. M. MARSHALL,
House-Renting Agency, at 124 Clark-st.

FOR RENT.

Building on southwest corner Lake and State-sts.
E. A. DRUMMOND,
United States Court Room.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER & CO.

DENTISTS,

181 and 183 West Madison-st., northeast corner Halsted.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

Artificial Sets $10, $15, $20 and $25
Pure Gold Fillings $2 to $4
Silver Fillings $1 to $3
Extracting Teeth, each 50 cents

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE!

Our Immense Stock of

FURNITURE

To be disposed of before the 15th inst.,

Regardless of Cost,

As we are to retire from the

RETAIL TRADE.

WEBER

FURNITURE COMPANY

220 Wabash-av.

WINDOW GLASS.

ROCK ISLAND GLASS CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS

ORDERS FOR

Extra Large Sizes,

44 inches wide by 76 inches long,

PROMPTLY FILLED.

The attention of Dealers and Builders generally is directed to the color and fine enamelled surface of our glass.

LESTER & UPDIKE, Agents,

WAREHOUSE,

Cor. Taylor-st. and Pacific-av.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

100 Pianos and Organs to rent or for sale on time payments.

A large assortment of Hallet, Davis & Co. Pianos and Smith's American Organs.

Orders to the trade filled with despatch.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Wabash-av., corner Thirteenth-st.,
CHICAGO.

HOTELS.

Continental Hotel,

479, 481 & 483 State-st.,

COR. ELDRIDGE-COURT.

ANDERSON & CO., Proprietors.

Permanent boarders can secure first-class accommodation at reasonable rates.

Also a limited number of table boarders will be taken.

REAL ESTATE.

GOOD CHANCE!

Wanted, well-improved West Side property or improved and unimproved property in other parts of the city in exchange for half good stock and half cash to the amount of $10,000, $15,000, or less.

WASMANSDORF & HEINEMANN,
165 Randolph-st., Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE.

No. 87 South Water-st.,

Third lot west of State-st., north front. 26 8-12 feet by 100 feet to private alley. Terms easy.

WM. HANSBROUGH,
131 LaSalle-st.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS

In sums of $5,000 to $10,000 promptly negotiated.

A few good PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES wanted this week.

SAM'L GEHR,
512 Wabash-av.

DIG.

Business men having claims against parties in the United States or Canada will find our facilities for collecting unequalled, and are invited to investigate. No charges if not collected. No attorney's fees in suits. Call or send for circular. FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 East Madison st.

A. O. Slaughter,

BANKER,

Corner Clark and Madison-sts. Buys and sells Stocks, Bonds and Gold. Receives money on deposit and transacts a General Banking and Brokerage Business.

INSURANCE CLAIMS.

I will pay a liberal price in cash for a few more claims against any of the Chicago bankrupt companies. See me before you sell.
J. N. WITHERELL,
369 Wabash-av.

SILVERWARE.

STERLING

SILVER.

We have just received an elegant assortment of

GORHAM

MANUFACTURING CO.'S

G. M. Co.

Sterling Silverware,

Warranted 925-1,000 Fine.

The Gorham Company is pre-eminently distinguished for their artistic designs and ornamentation, fine workmanship, and the purity of their Silver. Their great facilities for manufacturing enable them to produce Sterling Silver that cannot be approached in utility, beauty, and price. An examination is respectfully requested.

N. MATSON & CO.,

State and Monroe-sts.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Important Notice TO THE OWNERS OF LANDS AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

All persons, owners of or interested in lands at Washington Heights, and who are desirous to secure good schools at the Heights, and also all those who are in favor of widening Western-av., from the Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard to Blue Island village, so as to form a continuous drive from the city to Blue Island village, which will be the finest drive in the world, are requested to meet the undersigned at the office of the Blue Island Land and Building Co., No. 11 Chamber of Commerce, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 2 o'clock p. m., to counsel together on these subjects.

GEO. R. CLARKE,
Supt. of the Blue Island Land & Building Co.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

Opening of the New Through Line to St. Paul.

On and after Sunday, Jan. 5, 1873, through trains for St. Paul via Beloit, Madison, Elroy, Black River Falls, Eau Claire, and Hudson, will leave Wisconsin Division Depot as follows:

DAY EXPRESS, 10:00 a. m., Sundays excepted.
NIGHT EXPRESS, 9:00 p. m., Saturdays excepted.

Pullman Palace cars attached to all night trains.

M. HUGHETT, Gen. Supt.
H. P. STANWOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE!

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,

266 & 268 Wabash-av.

REMOVAL!

J. J. McGRATH,

PAPERHANGINGS

Has removed into his new and elegant warerooms,

174 & 176 STATE-ST.

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF The State Savings Institution OF CHICAGO,

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 1, 1873.

RESOURCES.	
United States Bonds	$500,000.00
Illinois and Missouri State Bonds	255,000.00
County, City, and Park Bonds	235,000.00
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	1,437,012.54
Demand Loans on Collaterals	227,972.18
Time Loans on Collaterals	658,188.78
Real Estate	112,151.23
Safes, Furniture, and Fixtures	2,600.00
Cash and Exchange	1,097,982.39
	$4,842,005.15
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	$105,000.00
Surplus Fund	105,000.00
Undivided Profits	2,137.59
Deposits	4,629,867.56
	$4,842,005.15

JOHN C. DORE, President.
CHAS. D. BICKFORD, Cashier.

STATIONERY.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Stationers,

Blank Book Makers, Printers

And Publishers of Commercial and Law Blanks,

118 & 120 Monroe-st., Chicago,

Opposite old P. O. Building.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

DESKS

Cheap, at No. 157 West Lake-st.

MERCANTILE AGENCY.

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON'S

IMPROVED

Mercantile Agency,

AT

63 East Washington-st.,

Until the completion of Portland Block.

The January volume of Reports is issued and will be delivered to subscribers as rapidly as possible.

New subscriptions received through our canvassers, or at the office.

Having spared neither labor nor expense, we offer this volume to the mercantile community assured that it will commend itself to their confidence and support on its own merits.

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.

J. M. KEESE, Superintendent.

December 31, 1872.

PRINTING.

CHAS. E. LEONARD & CO.,

(FORMERLY, HORTON & LEONARD),

SUCCESSORS TO

PHŒNIX JOB PRINTING COMP'Y,

PRINTERS,

No. 51 South Canal-st.,

CHICAGO.

H. B. HORTON,

(Successor to HORTON & LEONARD),

BOOK & JOB PRINTING.

Having facilities unequalled by any Printing House in the city, I am prepared to do every class of Printing in the best style, and at

GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

☞ Remember, that the CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS WORK is to be obtained at

10 North Jefferson-st.

SHEET IRON, &c.

Chicago Plate and Bar Mill Company,

Manufacturers of

Sheet Iron and Boiler Plate, Office 752 Wabash-av.

Will purchase in ton or car-load lots Cast and Wrought Turnings and Borings, Heavy and Light Cast and Wrought Scrap. JOHN M. AYER, President.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN J. M'CLELLAN. LOTHROP S. HODGES.

McCLELLAN & HODGES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS,

131 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

MEETINGS.

St. George's Benevolent Associa'n.

Regular meeting on Monday, Jan. 6, at 7:30 p. m., at Builders' Exchange, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts. Important business. RICHARD BARNARD, Pres't.
C. I. BURROUGHS, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

Members of South Park Lodge, No. 488, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified to attend a regular meeting Friday evening, Jan. 10, in their new hall, corner Lake and La Salle-sts. D. WIENER, R. Sec.

I. O. O. F.

Union Lodge, No. 9, will hold a special Rebecca Degree meeting, at their hall, corner Clark and Washington-sts., on Friday evening, Jan. 10, at half past 7 o'clock. Members of sister lodges are cordially invited.
J. T. NICHOLSON, N. G.
A. D. BARTLETT, Sec.

I. O. of O. F.

Members of Home Lodge No. 416 I. O. O. F. are notified that the officers elect will be publicly installed on Monday evening, Jan. 6, at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Clark and Washington-sts. By order of the N. G.
A. J. HAYS, Sec'y.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Stated Conclave of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T. Monday, Jan. 6, at 7½ p. m. Work on K. T. order. All Sir Knights are courteously invited. By order of the E. C. GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Recorder.

Masonic.

Regular Assembly of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge of Perfection, A. and A. Rite Masons, Monday evening, Jan. 6, 1873, at West Side Masonic Temple, for work on the 14th degree. J. B. SLICHTER, Gr. Sec.

Masonic.

LaFayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., Hall, 681 West Lake-st. Special convocation this (Monday) evening at 7½ o'clock, for work on the R. A. Degree. By order of the H. P. E. N. TUCKER, Sec.

Masonic.

Miriam Chapter No. 1, Order of Eastern Star, will hold its annual communication for the election of officers and payment of dues, on Tuesday evening next, the 7th inst., at the Pleiades Hall, 222 West Twelfth-st. By order of the Worthy Matron. Mrs. JAS. MORISON, Sec.

A. P. A.

Members of Garden City Lodge, No. 7, are requested to be present at their hall, 14 South Clark-st., on to-morrow (Monday) evening, Jan. 6, for installation of officers and other important business. JAMES ECCLES, W. M.

A. P. A.

A special meeting of Washington Lodge, No. 1, A. P. A., will be held at their Hall, 14 South Clark-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 7:30 p. m. A full attendance is desired as business of importance will be brought before the Lodge. GEORGE SIMONS, R. C.

Steam Fitters, Attention!

There will be a meeting of the Gas Fitters at Globe Theatre Hall, Sunday, Jan. 5, at 4 p. m. By order of the Secretary.
J. P. FLYN.

REAL ESTATE.

A Good Demand for all Classes of Residence Property.

Extravagant Rents for Cottages, and Its Probable Effect on Outside Property.

Recent Important Sales Indicating the Rise in Values.

The Delinquent Tax-List--Suburban Railroad Projects.

Building Notes--Transfers for the Week.

The impression becomes more general every day that the opening of spring will bring the usual revival of speculative activity in real estate, and particularly for suburban lands and residence property ranging in value from $3,000 to $10,000 per acre. There is also an active request for residence property ranging in value from $100 to $200 per front foot. The purchases of this latter class of ground are not speculative to any considerable extent, but are made in most instances for occupation, and the great majority of such property purchased this winter will be improved with buildings next spring. The present

EXTRAVAGANT RENTS FOR COTTAGES

should, and will, probably, induce the building of a large number of them in all convenient localities just outside the fire limits where the erection of wooden houses is permitted. One effect of the fire ordinance has been to increase the rent of cottages inside the fire limits to an annual payment of 75 per cent of the whole cost of the building. There are, of course, many inconvenient localities within these limits, where rents do not amount to more than 10 or 12 per cent of the cost of the cottage and ground, but, in any situation convenient to horse-cars, gas, water, etc., the rent of a cottage costing, say, $600 to $700 for the building and $2,000 for the lot, is from $400 to $500 per annum, thus paying the owner 20 per cent per annum, besides the rise in value of the ground from year to year.

AMONG RECENT SALES

that indicate the rise in value of first-class residence property was one perfected yesterday of the northwest corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fifth street, a lot 50 feet front by 179 feet deep, at $400 per front foot. Six years ago the same property was in the market for several months at $90 per front foot, a price which was then considered above the market. The rise of 340 per cent in six years in the value of this corner, is by no means an exceptional case, but is a fair index of the rise in value of all first-class residence property south of Twenty-second street in the last six years. The present purchasers of this property will improve it in the spring with a block of two fine residences on the Michigan avenue front.

Arthur W. Windett has sold to Eastern parties 12 lots at the corner of Fifty-third and Wallace streets for $7,500.

An undivided half of Lot 25, Block 9, Fort Dearborn Addition, corner lot, 24 feet on State by 114 on Randolph street, has been sold to A. W. Windett for $20,000. A fine building will occupy the lot next season.

On the site of the old Garrett Block, now the property of the West Side Railway Company, the latter will erect the coming season a business building on the corner, occupying one-third of the lot. The balance will be put on the market for sale.

THE COOK COUNTY DELINQUENT TAX LIST.

The delinquent tax list of Cook County for the year 1871 occupies 24 pages of 8 columns each, or 192 columns in all, of the *Evening Post* of Saturday, 4th inst., and has a formidable look. The several towns in Cook County in which the following list shows delinquent lands and lots are arranged in the following order, to-wit: Hanover, Barrington, Schaumberg, Palatine, Lemont, Elk Grove, Wheeling, Orland, Palos, Lyons, Riverside, Proviso, Leyden, Maine, Northfield, Rich, Bremen, Worth, Lake, Cicero, Jefferson, Niles, New Trier, Bloom, Thornton, Calumet, Hyde Park, Lake View, Evanston, South Chicago, West Chicago, and North Chicago.

The most important feature to property owners here and abroad is contained in the announcement of County Treasurer Rumsey, as follows:

> Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Treasurer and ex-officio Collector of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, will apply to the County Court of said County of Cook, at the February term thereof, to be holden on Monday, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1873, for judgment against said lands and lots for said taxes and special assessments and costs due thereon as hereinbefore set forth respectively, and also for an order to sell said lands and lots for the satisfaction thereof. And notice is also hereby given that on Monday, the 18th day of March, A. D. 1873, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, all the lands and lots for the sale of which an order shall be made by said Court will be exposed to public sale at the building where the County Court is held in said county, being the old Court House, in the City of Chicago, for the amount of taxes and special assessments and costs due thereon.

This will be a hint tax-payers will not disregard, and indeed just that for which they have waited, for these stupendous lists indicate nothing but the disposition of real estate owners, whether it be justifiable or not, *to wait until the last moment*. If any of our outside contemporaries deem from this immense array that all Chicago and vicinity is for sale, let them attend the tax sale and try to buy. They will find that very little will be left for the tax-title men to squabble over. The rush to get the Collector's autograph will commence at once.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY

is being enlarged by the addition of ninety acres adjoining the present burying ground on the west and north.

PROJECTED SUBURBAN RAILROADS.

Some time last spring we alluded to a rumored project of a suburban railroad to start from some point just west of Lawndale Station, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and running through the south half of the Town of Cicero and into the Town of Provso, to Maywood. Since the mention then made but little has been heard of the project until it came to the surface in the shape of application for a certificate of incorporation. Two applications were filed a few days ago at the same time in the office of the Secretary of State, one for the incorporation of the Chicago & Southwestward Suburban Railroad Company, and the other for the incorporation of the Chicago Westward Suburban Railroad Company. As near as we can learn, the projectors of these two suburban railroads have made arrangements with the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad Company for the use of their right to build a track from the present Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne depot on Madison street south to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and thence west parallel with the latter road to the city limits. From thence the routes of the projected suburban roads diverge; the north one of the two corresponding nearly with the line talked of last summer through the Town of Cicero to Maywood. We understand the plan is to secure the means, either in money, mortgages or land, from property-owners along any line where the most of these may be offered between the points mentioned. The prospects of the scheme being carried out will of course depend entirely upon the property-owners themselves. The owners of land in the Town of Cicero have never shown much enterprise in making their property accessible from the city, and this is the reason that land in that direction is worth only about one-half as much as land the same distance north or south from the business centre of the city. The only improvements worthy of mention ever undertaken in the wide expanse of prairie west of the present city limits, are the Riverside Boulevard and projected improvement of the westward extension of Madison street to the DesPlaines River. The former of these two was completed, and, notwithstanding the unfavorable result of the Riverside speculation, the improvements in the Boulevard, and also in the Town of Riverside itself, are permanent and have added materially to the value of adjoining property. The improvement of the western extension of Madison street will undoubtedly do as much for the property adjoining its line. The expense of getting the contemplated railroad through the city from the city limits to Madison street bridge would undoubtedly be very great; but for all that part of the line outside the limits the cost would be so small, compared to the appreciation in the value of the property that would arise from it, that the land owners could well afford to build the road and donate it to any company that would furnish the means of getting from the city limits to the Madison street bridge.

THE NEW CLIFTON HOUSE.

We have been shown by Colonel Jenkins the plans for the new Clifton House, which has now reached the fourth story. The hotel, six full stories in height, occupies the northwest corner of Wabash avenue and Monroe street, 80 feet on the former by 172 on the latter, to a 20-feet alley in the rear. An open court in the heart of the building, 30 feet by 70, furnishes light and air to the inner rooms of the five stories above the lower floor, and through a glass roof to the main office below.

The basement contains the barber-shop, billiard-hall, 50x70, the rest of the space devoted to working department and servants' dining-room of the house; a concrete floor throughout; all the walls of brick; ironing and laundry rooms practically fire-proof.

The main floor shows the main entrance from Monroe street. Ladies' entrance adjoining. A private guests' entrance on Wabash avenue. The office is 36 by 70. Opening upon this office are the smoking and reading room, with access to bath-room, coat-room, closets, etc., etc., all on the same floor and all admirably lighted. On this floor are six elegant stores, the largest on the corner of Monroe street and Wabash avenue, 32 x56. The telegraph and general ticket office is on Monroe street next the ladies' entrance. The passenger elevator rises from the floor through all the stories of the building.

The second floor—the main drawing-rooms occupy the corner of Wabash avenue and Monroe street. A corridor passes entirely round the house. There are thirteen rooms for guests on this floor. The dining hall is at the east corner, 42x64 feet, 15 feet high, with ample kitchen and washing rooms in the rear.

The general character of the rooms is preserved throughout the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth stories, all being of good depth and width, and well supplied with bath rooms connected with suites, besides public bath rooms. The exterior of the house will be striking and handsome, in pressed brick, with a five-column portico on Monroe street, and a handsome balcony on Wabash avenue, upon which open the drawing-room windows. The construction will be pushed as fast as the weather will permit, and Messrs. Jenkins & Holmes will open the house in May, to take the place of the old Clifton, and a better one, corresponding with the development of the city.

THE NEW CHICAGO DELMONICO.

This magnificent building, about to be erected on Madison street, running around and facing Clark street, will be, when finished, the most superb building of its character in this city. It will have a front of 50 feet on Madison street, with a frontage of 25 feet 8 inches on Clark, running back to the alley 126 feet; four stories high, with basement, the first story being 18 feet; second story, 15 feet; third story, 14 feet; and fourth story, 13 feet. It will be built of Buena Vista sandstone, a very fine, dense stone of agreeable neutral tint, and which has entered largely into reconstructed Chicago. The design is in the Italian Renaissance style, boldly and richly treated. The centre portion on Madison street is strongly pronounced, having an ample portico on the first story, giving access to the main room, and with a very commodious balcony over. The windows are beautifully supported by columns, with richly-carved capitals, and the various stories are marked by neat entablatures. On either side of the entrance to balcony are niches in which will be placed bronze statues, the heads of the niches being terminated in shell-work. The angles of the building are strongly rusticated, which will have the effect of setting off the rich stonework which they inclose. This stonework will have a 12-feet return upon the alley, on the west, which really makes the frontage 62 feet. The whole building is surmounted by a rich cornicione, which will be a marked feature of the design. The front on Clark street will correspond.

The plan of the building is an L. The main room, 40x42, facing Madison street, will be used as a gentlemen and ladies' ordinary, while that facing Clark street will be the lunch-room, 24x 54. The grand staircase, 20x24, unites these two rooms, and is accessible to each through richly-carved and polished marble columns. The whole floor will be laid with tesselated marble. The ceilings will be finished in sunk panels, moulded. A beautiful wainscoting of various hardwoods, polished, will run around all the walls, and up the two principal staircases. The second story will be arranged for two rooms, similar to those on first story, that facing Madison street the ladies' ordinary, and the one facing Clark street being a banquetting room for parties. All the woodwork will be richly moulded and panelled with hardwood of various kinds, polished and finished in the most approved manner. The ceiling of the grand staircase will be divided into compartments by series of arches, and richly panelled, and with all the walls artistically frescoed. Niches, filled with bronzes, and at proper points, large mirrors, will contribute to the fairy-like appearance which it will assume. The two principal staircases will be made completely of black walnut. On this floor, toilet rooms for gentlemen and ladies will be finished. The kitchen, laundry, ice-rooms, store-rooms, &c., will be located in the basement, access being had with them by means of rear stairways, which will be very commodious, and without crooks and turns to jeopardise crockery, etc. The system of ventilation employed has been thoroughly considered. The building will be heated by steam. The third and fourth stories will be occupied for purposes connected with this magnificent *cafe*. The lessees are Messrs. Woolworth & Wentworth of the Briggs House, who will fit it up on a scale of magnificence hitherto undreamt of. Messrs. Burling, Adler & Co., are the architects. It will be ready for occupancy about May 1.

KANSAS LANDS.

I. S. Hallock and wife have conveyed by quit-claim deed 6,400 acres of odd sections of railroad lands in Labette and Neosho Counties, Kansas, to Washington Libey, of Chicago, Ill. Some of these had been claimed by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company, and some by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and some have been entered by individuals. It is a query in those regions what the deed, which has been recorded, means. —*Topeka Record.*

YESTERDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, Jan. 4:

CITY PROPERTY.

Holt st, bet Keenon and Blanche sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 1, 1872; consideration, $500.

Noble st, bet Cornelia and Augusta sts, e f, Lot 10, dated April 1, 1872; consideration, $1,200.

Lots 17 and 18, in Block 2, in Grant's Add, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $2,000.

Monroe st, bet Dearborn and State sts, s f, Lots 28 and 29, with buildings, dated Jan. 3; consideration, $50,000.

Lot 5 of east 75 ft of Lot 12, in Block 59, of n w ¼ Sec 21, 39, 14, dated Dec. 16, 1872; consideration, $2,800.

McGregor st, west of and near Wentworth av, s f, 25 feet to alley, dated Jan. 4; consideration, $2,550.

West Twenty-first st, 250 ft e of Hoyne st, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Jan. 4; consideration, $1,500.

Eight lots in Block 1, of McPherson & Allerton's Addition, dated Dec. 10, 1872; consideration, $4,400.

Wabash av, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth sts, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated Dec. 23, 1872; consideration, $7,500.

Fulton st, w of and near Paulina st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 13; consideration, $9,500.

Lot 39, in Block 3 of Harrison's Blocks 1 and 2, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated July 29, 1872; consideration, $850.

West Lake st, bet Halsted and Union sts, s f, 20 ft to Lydia st, dated Dec. 17, 1872; consideration, $5,500.

Lot 6, in Block 11, in Pierce's Addition to Holstein, dated Dec. 31, 1872; consideration, $600.

Tyler st, bet Ashland av and Laflin street, s f, 50 ft, dated Dec. 30, 1872; consideration, $5,000.

Part of w ½ of n e ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated Sept. 17, 1872; consideration, $25,000.

Eighteenth place, 165 ft e of Brown st, s f, 25x81½ ft, dated Oct. 21, 1872; consideration, $800.

Hamlin av, s w cor of Fulton st, e f, 50x175 ft, dated Nov. 1, 1872; consideration, $2,625.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 29 of Weston's Lots 8 and 9, in Forrestville, dated Dec. 1, 1872; consideration, $2,200.

Forty-first st, s e cor of Cottage Grove av, n f, 50x 135½ ft, dated Sept. 18, 1872; consideration, $4,250.

Lots 29 and 30, in Hulburd's Block 4, in Clough & Barney's Lots 24 and 25, in Sec 16, 38, 14, with building, dated Nov. 24, 1872; consideration, $4,250.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 4: City Property—Number of sales 109; consideration, $526,034. North of City Limits—Number of sales, 2; consideration, $2,250. South of City Limits—Number of sales, 16; consideration, $270,425. West of City Limits—Number of sales, 3; consideration, $2,250. Total sales, 130; total consideration, $800,959.

WASHINGTON.

A Mormon Prophet Ventilates Himself on the Re-Election of Grant.

Boutwell Expects that Future Debt Statements Will Show an Increase.

He Believes Congress Did Wrong in Reducing the Taxes Last Winter.

Three Hundred Revenue Assessors Out of Office, and More to Follow.

A Cordwood Claim for $375,000.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A MORMON OPINION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Rev. Orson Hyde, one of the most conspicuous lights in the Mormon Church, and holding high official relations with Brigham Young, writes the following to the *Evening Star* of this city, under date of

> SPRING CITY, Dec. 18.—While considering the re-election of Mr. Grant, I asked myself the following question: "What shall be the fate of the Latter-Day Saints in Utah during his present and incoming administration? Pending the reflections connected with the foregoing question, some spirit came on me, and said, "In very deed, for this cause I have raised him up to show in him my power, and that my name may be declared throughout all the earth." Sometimes the hearts of rulers are softened toward God's people for their good, and then again they are hardened for greater ultimate good toward them, and are the honor and glory of His Exalted Name. The numerous devastating fires that occur in these days throughout the land, with balls of fire sometimes seen to ply through the atmosphere, and storms that spread devastation on sea and land, together with wasting epidemic upon man and beast, ought to whisper in the ears of the rulers of this world as effectual a warning as were the plagues upon Egypt in the days of Pharaoh and his servants, that it is the year of the Lord's vengeance for the controversy of Zion, and that a consumption is determined upon all the earth, wherefore I do beseech them for their own sakes, as well as ours, to permit us to solve our own problem without oppressing us with extra or special legislation tending to bind us down under foreign and unfriendly taskmasters.

BOWEN VERSUS DELARGE.

It is at last promised that the House Committee on Elections will decide during the next fortnight the notorious contested case of Bowen *vs.* Delarge, the latter being the sitting member who has drawn his salary with faithful punctuality, amounting, including mileage and stationery, to about $12,000. There is little doubt now that Bowen will be given the seat, when his first service will be to draw his two years' salary. A large amount will also be required to pay the expenses of collecting the testimony.

BOUTWELL ON THE DEBT.

Secretary Boutwell, in a recent conversation on the subject of the public debt, said he would not be greatly astonished if there were not further apparent increases of the indebtedness of Government hereafter. Mr. Boutwell, it is stated, still adheres to his opinion of last year, that it was unwise to reduce the taxes to such an extent as was done last winter, through the efforts, mainly, of Senator Sherman.

A CORD-WOOD CLAIM.

The claim of Mrs. Fitzhugh, of Virginia, for $375,000 against the Government for wood cut on her farm for the army, appears to be near a settlement. The justice of the claim is already established, and all that is lacking is satisfactory proof of the loyalty of the claimant. She is an invalid, and the members of the Southern Claims Commission went to her farm, yesterday, to take additional testimony. The case has been an interesting one from the beginning.

REVENUE MATTERS.

The number of Assistant Assessors as ascertained at the Internal Revenue Bureau is being rapidly cut down, and it is expected the reduction will require less time than at first supposed. Nearly three hundred were discharged during the month of December. The number yet in service is 1,110. Most of the reduction thus far has been in the Western States; but as soon as the fruit-distilling cases, which will be about the latter part of this month, a large reduction in the force will be made in the Southern States, where the fruit distillers are located. In one district alone in that section, there were 300 revenue officers employed. The entire force of Assessors and Assistants will be dispensed with by the first of July, under the new law.

ILL.

Secretary Fish has been confined to his house for several days by an attack of chills and fever.

THE FOREIGN PORTFOLIO.

It is stated that the President has not mentioned Hon. W. M. Evarts as Mr. Fish's successor as Secretary of State.

KU-KLUX PARDONS.

The President, to-day, pardoned David Rainshaw and Galbraith Hambright, both of South Carolina, serving out terms of imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary for Ku-Klux crimes. The former was sentenced for eight and the latter for two years.

POSTAL SERVICE.

Postal service has been ordered on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway from Stanwood to Tipton, Iowa, nine miles, commencing Jan. 16. Pay not fixed.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE HINT TAKEN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—A private telegram from New Orleans says that the Custom House employes who are members of the Legislature have resigned, been removed, or suspended. The above is anticipatory of the President's order, soon to be issued, forbidding the holding of any State or other office by Government officials.

PER CONTRA.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—Careful inquiry into the facts do not show that there is any truth in the statement telegraphed from Washington that the Custom House employes had resigned their seats in the Kellogg Legislature. Such resignation, it is believed, would break the quorum in the Senate. Postmaster Lowell, Surveyor Ingraham, the two Derwigs and Sypher took part in the legislative proceedings to-day. It is understood all the Custom House members have leave of absence from the Custom House during the session of the Legislature.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—Probabilities—For the Middle States, northeasterly to southeasterly winds and increasing cloudiness, with snow over the northern portion on Sunday afternoon and night, and probably rain over the southern portion on Sunday night. For the Southern States east of Mississippi, easterly and southeasterly winds, cloudy weather and rain. For Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, northerly to easterly winds, cloudy weather and rain, except snow for the northern portion. For the Upper Lake region, northerly winds veering to easterly, cloudy weather, light snow. From Kansas and Missouri to Minnesota rising barometer, winds shifting to northerly and westerly, falling temperature and clearing weather, these conditions extending eastward and over probably the entire Mississippi Valley.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 4.—A heavy snow has been falling since 10 o'clock.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 4.—Snow commenced falling at 7 o'clock this morning, and has been falling unceasingly since that time. Travel is impeded, and the trains are all delayed.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Captain Emil, one of the proprietors of the brewery in LaSalle, in kindly consideration of the feelings of the bereaved family, has offered a reward of $25 for the recovery of the body of Henry Smith, the beer-wagon driver, who was drowned last Thursday evening in an attempt to ford the Little Vermillion River.

Augustus Calvert, of Nashville, Tenn., 12 years of age, was accidentally poisoned on Friday. He fell, and his elbow struck in a parcel of wet meal mixed with strychnine. The boy was eating a piece of bread at the time, brushed off the meal that adhered to his sleeve, and continued his eating. He was poisoned by the strychnine which got on his hand and was communicated to his bread. He died yesterday afternoon.

Small-pox is prevalent at Argyle, Deerfield, and Yarmouthtown, N. S. In the latter place six deaths are reported.

Burglars cut a hole through the floor of C. C. Corbett's store at Vienna, Ill., on Friday night, from beneath the building, and carried off $400 worth of dry goods and clothing. No clue to the robbers.

There were sixty deaths from small-pox during the past week in Boston. A new commodious small-pox hospital has been erected and finished within six days on the site of the one recently burned.

The case of Cathcart C. Taylor, city editor of *Forney's Press*, Philadelphia, who was convicted of libel, has been postponed until Friday next, when the motion for a new trial will be argued.

A despatch from Sir Bartle Frere, dated Aden, Egypt, Jan. 4, says: "I will leave in the Enchantress for Zanzibar at 5 o'clock to-night."

WALL STREET.

Commercial and Financial Review for the Past Week—Business Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The past week, financially, has been dull. The stringency in money has continued, although at the close loans were somewhat easier. The great bulk of business on call has been at 1-16 to 5-16, and on some days the market was extremely close at these high rates. To-day, money was in better supply, especially to the leading bankers, who had Government bonds to offer as collateral. At this time last year the Sub-Treasury reported a gold balance of $64,000,000, and a currency balance of $6,900,000. At the close of business last evening, the Treasury reported a gold balance of $40,280,000, and a currency balance of $20,000,000.

Gold speculation during the week has been tame, and the price declined from 112¾ to 111⅞.

Foreign exchanges have been quiet, and closed at a slight decline from the opening rates.

The stock market has been quiet, and most of the operations were centered in a few stocks. The fluctuations have been much fewer than usual, the greatest fluctuation of the week being only 3¼ per cent. In most cases, the changes were only about 1 per cent. Erie has improved a little during the week. Western Union still exhibits apprehensions of the postal telegraph. The bank statement is favorable.

MONEY.

Money was easier to-day, and declined to 4 per cent at the close, although the bulk of business was at 7 to 1-32. Mercantile paper, the last to be affected in any change of the money market, is still dull, leading names being held at 10 to 12. The money market is slowly but steadily tending towards ease and lower rates.

GOLD.

Gold ruled quiet and firmer at 111⅝@111¾.

BONDS.

Government bonds closed firm, but quiet. The foreign bankers who purchased quite liberally yesterday were out of the market to-day, but this element was compensated for by an advance in gold. 1881 6s sold at 118⅛; 1865s, new, at 112¾; 1867s at 113⅛@113¾.

STOCKS.

The stock market declined in the afternoon, and closed heavy.

PRODUCE.

Holders of flour, owing to the continued light arrivals, are very firm, but the inquiry is limited. Low grades are held higher; other grades strong. Good Liverpool in fair request. Wheat at the opening was held higher, with a fair demand for spring for export. Winter scarce and firmer. The market closes quiet but firm at the advance, the demand being chiefly for export. Winter is not so freely offered.

Pork was firm and a little more active for future at an advanced bid. New mess is quoted at $13.75 cash For future delivery, 500 brls for February at $13.25. Cut meats—Pickled hams are very firm, city 15lb average quoted at 9¾c. Dry salted shoulders sold to the extent of 100 boxes for January at 4⅝c. Bacon is quiet; 500 boxes long and short clear for February sold at 6⅝c; 75 boxes long clear on the spot at 6⅝c. Short clear is quoted at 7⅛c. Lard is firmer, with sales of about 500 tcs at 7⅛c for Western on the spot, and 7⅛c for city. For future delivery, 500 tcs to arrive in February at 7⅜c.

NEW YORK.

Closing Up of a Disreputable Theatre—Dilled His Mother-in-Law—Bible Society—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The Canterbury Theatre on Broadway, recently a concert saloon, has failed and will be closed out at auction next week. Its performances have been vulgar beyond precedent, its former corps of fifty waiter girls figuring in a programme of shamelessness and indecent dialogue. It is something to the credit of New York, that the place has never had a paying audience since it opened.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The historian Froude sails to-day for England.

At Newark, N. J., on Thursday night, a man beat out the brains of his mother-in-law with an iron bar.

Owing to the large arrivals of destitute Italians, 1,000 more being expected the Commissioners of Emigration are considering measures for enlarging the accommodations on Ward's Island. There are 800 Italians already on the island.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, yesterday, four new auxiliaries were recognized: One in Georgia; one in Nebraska, and two in Alabama. Gratifying reports were received from various points.

The funerals of Margaret and Mary Donohue, two victims of the Centre street fire, took place this afternoon.

At a final meeting of the Assistant Aldermen, to-day, and unsuccessful attempt was made to pass a resolution authorizing the street railroads to run dummy engines.

A Sheriff's officer at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to-day, brutally assaulted a reporter, who sought admission to the Court to witness the Stokes trial.

This afternoon, five prisoners attempted to escape from Ward's Island in a small boat, but were precipitated into the water by the drifting ice. Two of them, females, were drowned, but the others were rescued.

FATAL FUN.

A Young Iowan Compelled to Play "Mazeppa" for the Amusement of a Drunken Crowd—He Dies from the Effects of Their Barbarity.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 4.—On Thursday night, the village of Wadena, near Elkador, Clayton County, Iowa, was the scene of a terrible tragedy. Some young men bent on mischief, among whom was Garrett Dorland, a youth of 17, serenaded a newly-married couple, after which they visited the neighboring saloons, and drank freely, becoming boisterous and more mischievous than ever. On Dorland's starting for home on account of not feeling well, they opposed him and procured a horse, on which they tied him with ropes and thongs, disregarding his cries and the plunging of the now furious beast. This accomplished, they rode him through the streets, which was kept up for some time, after which, with much trouble, they put him on *terra firma*, but finding him unconscious, he was conveyed to the house of one Lockard, where, after a few ineffectual attempts at reviving him, he was wrapped up in a blanket and left. In the morning he was found cold in death, with bloody froth at his mouth. The affair is being thoroughly investigated to see whether death was the result of drinking and of exposure in that terrible midnight ride. It is expected that those by whose means his death was brought about will all be punished.

FIENDISH.

Diabolical Attempt to Poison a Family With Arsenic.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—A special to the *Democrat* from Decatur, Ill., says the family of A. Culp, consisting of seven persons, were taken violently sick immediately after breakfast yesterday morning, the symptoms being those of poison. Dr. Chenoweth investigated the matter, and found a paper containing arsenic deposited in a pump, the water from which had been used in making coffee for breakfast. The family were very sick, but at last accounts were out of danger. No clue as to who put the arsenic in the pump has been discovered.

STOKES.

Fisk's Assassin Found Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

Arguments for the Prosecution and Defence.

The Judge's Charge to the Jury.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The closing stages of Stokes' second trial have arrived, and the public interest in the case is reawakened. Lyman Tremaine's argument for the defence has been a long and powerful effort, seeking to prove that Stokes shot in self-defence, and is blameless. The prosecution in opening, to-day, insisted that the murder was premeditated for at least one year. Those who have followed the trial most closely anticipate a verdict of either murder in the second degree, or another disagreement.

[To the Associated Press.]

FOR THE DEFENCE.

Great crowds gathered around the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day when Mr. Tremaine was making the concluding portion of his argument in defence of Stokes. He was very severe upon the boy Hart, alleging that he was a perjurer, and his animadversions upon the character of Fisk were quite bitter. He claimed that the shooting of Fisk by Stokes, under even an apprehension of danger, if that apprehension was sincere; was a justifiable defence. After an exhaustive argument, in which the character of Fisk and the witnesses for the prosecution were severely excoriated, Mr. Tremaine closed his effort for the prisoner at 1 o'clock. There was great applause from the audience upon the conclusion of the address, which was suppressed by the Judge.

FOR THE PROSECUTION.

After recess, Mr. Beach commenced the reply for the prosecution, and spoke several hours. He reviewed at length the testimony of the principal witnesses, and called upon the jury to judge whether, from the story of Stokes himself, the case was not one of murder. Stokes' early career, and the circumstances of his murder were commented upon with severity. On the question of premeditation, Mr. Beach submitted to the jury on the broad principle, whether, at the moment of firing the fatal shot, the prisoner intended to kill.

THE CHARGE.

When Mr. Beach had concluded, the Judge at once proceeded to deliver his charge. After complimenting the jury, counsel, and press for abstaining from criticisms in the case, he charged:

That all questions were to be discarded which bore upon the character and habits, or social surroundings of either the deceased or the prisoner. The killing being practically conceded, the question was, whether that killing was a crime. It was agreed on both sides that the killing was either murder in the first degree, manslaughter in the third degree, or justifiable homicide. To determine the point at issue, it was important to consider: were there two pistols found, and whether the prisoner was acting in self-defence. He then explained the theory of the prosecution that there was but one pistol, and of the defence that there were two. He intimated that the jury might consider another theory, viz., that the pistol found by the lad was dropped by the prisoner, though this theory was irreconcilable with the testimony. No one testifies to seeing a pistol in Fisk's hands except the prisoner. The silence of the prisoner when arrested didn't necessarily involve guilt. If the jury believed the prisoner fired from premeditated design to kill without warning, they should find a verdict of murde in the first degree unless they found a verdict of manslaughter in the third. On the latter point, they were to consider if there was a conflict, and whether the character of Fisk was such, as from menaces to lead to apprehension of danger. On that point only, viz., whether deceased was personally a violent and dangerous man or not, were they to consider his character. It was the duty of the prisoner to satisfy them that the killing was not murder.

His Honor then explained the kind of doubt to which the prisoner would be entitled, and in conclusion said it would be a great misfortune if the jury now disagreed. Ordinarily, twelve honest, intelligent men do, after consideration, make up their minds and agree,—where passion, prejudice, or obstinacy, or other motives are present they do not. He made these remarks because the jury on the former trial disagreed. The prisoner was either guilty, and should be convicted, or innocent, and acquitted His Honor did not anticipate a disagreement in this case.

The jury then retired.

THE VERDICT.

The jury in the Stokes case, after being out some few hours, entered at 11 o'clock, and rendered a verdict against the prisoner of murder in the first degree.

SENTENCE DEFERRED.

Judge Boardman deferred sentence until Monday.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

The anticipation that the verdict would be given some time to-night in the Stokes case created much interest in many places throughout the city. It was hardly expected, however, that the verdict would be reached so soon.

During the latter days of the trial, some apprehension was awakened among the friends of the prisoner at the pertinacity and skill with which the testimony for the prosecution was evolved. Still a feeling existed among many that a conviction of murder in the first degree would not be found, and that if there were no disagreements of the jury, the verdict would be either justifiable homicide or manslaughter in the third degree.

PROBABLE MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.

The prisoner's counsel will, doubtless, now apply for a new trial, as they took many exceptions in the progress of the case on which they can ground their application.

LATER.

The jury came into Court at 11:12, having been absent about three hours. There was a marked sensation in Court at the announcement of the verdict.

THE PRISONER

turned ashy pale, and his sister wept aloud. Assistant District Attorney Fellows moved that the sentence of the law be pronounced, but, at the suggestion of Mr. Tremaine, the Judge deferred pushing the sentence until Monday.

THE JURY,

it transpired, on retiring, stood 10 for murder in the first degree, and 2 for manslaughter in the third degree.

THE VERDICT ACCEPTED.

From information derived in an interview with some of the lawyers of Stokes, it is thought that no exceptions to the verdict will be taken.

A Trapper's Encounter with a Panther in the North Woods.

From the Auburn (N. Y.) Advertiser, Dec. 28.

Dave Mosher, a trapper and guide in the North Woods, had a terrific encounter with a North Woods beast last week. Three miles from Sacondaga Lake there is a wild, rugged pass between the mountains, known as Black Cat Valley. The mountains on either side are very steep and rocky, and are covered with a heavy growth of black balsam and spruce timber. As the snows deepen and the weather becomes cold, many deer and animals take shelter in that locality.

Among the rest are the rock marten, having a valuable dark-colored fur, known among trappers in those regions as "Black Cat." They seldom move by day, keeping concealed in trunks of trees or between the fissures of rocks. Owing to the uncertainty of finding one twice in a place, and their natural shyness, it is quite difficult to trap them. However when they become pinched with hunger they will jump at the bait without hesitation.

A keen, strong, steel trap is set and covered with snow or leaves directly under a drooping branch that the animal can reach by rearing; upon this is secured the bait, and in the effort to reach which it is pretty apt to step in the trap. Then come a system of desperate manœuvres, and the only way to hold them is by having the trap chain attached to a small sapling that will spring and lift them off the ground. This sleek, fine-furred animal is about the size of a red fox, and, as David used to express it, "They're a sassy varmint to get holt on."

As Mosher was going the rounds of his traps last week, Wednesday, he saw through the bushes ahead a terrible commotion under a large white birch, where a trap had been set. As he approached, a long, gaunt, tawny-colored fierce-looking animal, whose wild scream upon the mountain side, at night, will send a thrill of horror to those who are safe in the cabin, sprang upon a lower limb of the birch, and bid defiance with glaring eyes. It was driven to desperation by hunger.

Had David quietly backed out, he could have enjoyed his supper of venison and pancakes. But no, he raised the old rifle and fired. In one-fourth of a York minute, Bill Stewart's exact time for skinning a Montezuma bullhead, all the clothes upon him would not have made a bib for a china doll. He directly found himself beside a log, partly scalped, with his lower limbs looking as though they had been through a threshing machine, while, at the same moment, with a spit and a scream, a panther disappeared up the mountain side. When he came up the panther was engaged in killing and devouring a marten which was caught in the trap, and his hunger being partly appeased, was the means of the trapper crawling off with his life.

WESTERN RIVERS.

The Break-Up on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers—Steamboat Sunk—Adventures and Perils of a Ferry-Boat—No Further Damage Now Anticipated.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—The *Times'* Louisville special says that very heavy ice was running all night. The river has fallen 3 inches since morning. The ice has gorged along the Kentucky shore, from Towhead to Wing dam, extending to mid-river, and is also gorged on the Indiana side some distance from the shore. During the night several boats crowded in against the shore, but received no injury. Several coal-boats floated over the falls safely, and were probably caught below.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—Light ice is running in the Ohio. Heavy ice commenced running out of the Licking about 12 o'clock. Everything is safe here. No boats are leaving for up-river now on account of heavy ice on the way from Romeray's gorge, which is expected here to-morrow.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—The river declined to-day. It is thought now that the freeze and brisk winds will prevent the rapid flow of its tributaries, and that they will run out in detail, and not produce the great flood anticipated. A sudden thaw, with rain, would alter the case and produce a great flood.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 4.—Early this morning a salt boat passed down the chute and lodged at the head of Goose Island, and will probably be saved. An empty coal boat passed down about half-past 10 a. m., and struck Pier No. 20 broadside, swinging around, and went in apparently unhurt. Before noon, a coal-boat lodged on Weitzell's Dam, at the head of the canal, and hung there. Late last night, two hay-boats, the wreck of a steamer, and a number of barges went down over the Falls. Five boats and barges altogether, came down do-day, and two more were in sight at dark. Several ice islands formed in front of the city. The ice is backed up from Weitzel's Dam to the Towhead, at least two miles, but the field only extends some 200 yards from the shore into the river, and has crowded the coal and wharf-boats slightly on the bank. Below the mail line wharf-boat, where the steamers lie, the harbor is comparatively free of ice near the shore. A stationary belt of ice lines the Jeffersonville front from opposite First street to the ferry landing. One ice island is one-fourth of the way across the river from the foot of Third street. It is 200 yards long, thirty or forty wide, and sixteen feet high. A smaller island is further out, near the middle of the river. These leave narrow passages for the floating ice, and some fears are expressed of a gorge at this point. Others say the current is too strong. The islands are formed by the deep floating ice catching on rocks or hidden obstructions.

No further damage was done, and no serious damage is now anticipated. The river has fallen six inches, and is still falling slowly. Nine feet in the canal and seven feet in the chute.

The Mary Houston came up through the canal to-day, and lies at the city wharf landing, to leave for New Orleans on Tuesday.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—A large field of ice, extending from shore to shore, broke off the gorge above the bridge this afternoon, floated down and filled up most of the open space below the bridge, but did no damage. Another break is expected to-night, but up to 11 o'clock, no further movement has taken place. The river rose about one foot to-day, and the gorge cannot last much longer.

The steamers along the levee made preparations for the breakup by raising steam, and extra moorings have been attached to the wharf boats, barges, &c. A snow storm set in about 9 o'clock and continues at this hour—midnight.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Jan. 4.—About 9 o'clock last night, the ferry-boat McHarry, in attempting to cross to Portland, got caught in heavy ice and was carried down the river eight miles, where, in trying to make a landing, she got caught in a tree which tore off one wheel and the guards, knocked the pilot-house off and the chimneys and steampipes down. The boat was landed and the crew and passengers escaped. The ice is very heavy to-day.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 4.—The ice-gorge above the Cumberland has broken, and the ice is running past Paducah. The weather is cloudy and cold.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—A *Chronicle* special says that the steamer R. C. Gray is sunk below Shawneetown, Ill. Her stern is in twenty feet of water and her head on a bank.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 4.—The river is receding very slowly. Little heavy ice is running in the Monongahela. The Allegheny River is reported closed at Oil City, with a poor prospect for a break. It continues to put out a large amount of heavy ice at this point. There is considerable activity at the wharf to-day, as several boats are receiving freights for the lower ports.

The loss on the Petrolia is 6,000, without insurance. Prospects at present may be regarded as favorable for a resumption of navigation.

JOURNALISTIC AMENITIES.

The Brooklyn "Union" Versus the New York "Tribune"—A Retraction as is a Retraction.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The proprietor of the Brooklyn *Union* was waited on to-day by Mr. Runkle, legal representative of the *Tribune*, who demanded retraction of the article published in the *Union*, and reproduced in the New York *Times*, stating that the *Tribune* was virtually controlled by Jay Gould, and that its circulation is falling off enormously. The *Union* this afternoon says:

> "We are now, under threat of a suit for libel, asked to make 'an explicit and absolute retraction.' To do this we must first know, of our own knowledge, that our assertions were false. We do not know of our own knowledge tat our allegations were false; we do not know of our own knowledge that they are true. If Mr. Whitelaw Reid interprets this explanation as a 'full and explicit retraction,' we have nothing further to say. If he does not, and wants anything more, he must give us additional evidence, and when a conviction of the falsity of our statements has been brought to our minds, we will most gladly and promptly assure the public of that fact."

The *Union* does not make public the name of its alleged informant, but it is believed Sam Sinclair is the author of the malicious fiction.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The *Tribune*, to-day, has the following: "Two envious editors, one in New York and the other in Brooklyn, who apparently spend their waking hours in inventing stories about this newspaper, instead of looking after their own, have recently published an unusual fiction, as malicious as it is preposterous, concerning the business ownership of the *Tribune*. Libel proceedings," it adds, "are to be instituted unless retractions are immediately made." Henry C. Bowen is mentioned as the Brooklyn editor.

A demand was made upon Henry C. Bowen, of the Brooklyn *Union*, to-day, by a lawyer representing the *Tribune*, for a retraction of the alleged libel appearing in the *Union*, and which subsequently was copied into the *Times* of this city, concerning the ownership and circulation of the *Tribune*. The Brooklyn *Union*, this evening, in its editorial, says it had no knowledge of its own and has none now in relation to the matter complained of. The *Union* also acknowledges that its informant obtained his knowledge from hearsay testimony.

Laura Fair Sues a Caricaturist for Libel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Laura D. Fair procured a warrant to-day for the arrest of G. Thistleton for libel, which consists of a series of caricatures of her late trial for the murder of A. P. Crittenden.

It is reported that the Grand Jury has indicted Harbor Commissioner Marks and his son for harbor frauds, recently the subject of investigation.

A Gratifying Contradiction.

ERIE, Pa., Jan. 4.—The report, printed in some papers this morning, stating that nine persons were burned in a railroad accident near Newcastle, Pa., is incorrect. There were none burned.

Railroad Accidents.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 4.—A passenger train on the Erie Railroad, this morning, was thrown from the track into a ditch at Livonia Station by a switch, which is believed to have been maliciously displaced. No persons were injured.

Burned to Death.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—Mrs. George W. Hackett was burned to death this morning in a frame dwelling in Germantown.

POLITICAL.

The Rival Governors of Louisiana to be Inaugurated on Monday.

Pinchback's Address to the People of Louisiana—The Fusionists Declared to be Revolutionary.

The National Troops to be Called upon to Prevent Fusionist Gatherings.

Report of the Louisiana Committee on Their Mission to Washington.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Private advices from New Orleans state there is no fear of violence or collision between the opposing factions on the day fixed for the inauguration of the Governor, although each party will go through the ceremony of inaugurating its candidate. It is said that the purpose of the Fusionists is to save a legal point, which might appear to be waived by the omission to perform the ceremony.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—The Sub-Committee of 200 have reported, giving an account of their action at Washington, and expressing their views respecting the present condition of affairs. It says:

In fulfilment of the mission confided to us by the people, we have laid before the President of the United States an impartial and truthful history of the extraordinary events which have recently transpired within the State of Louisiana, resulting in the overthrow of the Government elected by the people, and in the temporary installing in the offices of the State men who were not in any manner elected thereto. The President, while maintaining the propriety of the course which he has pursued in an Executive capacity, has not professed to consider his action as a final decision of the vital questions at issue in the politics of the State, but has remitted us to Congress as a proper tribunal to investigate the facts with more minuteness than the means within Executive control affords him opportunity of doing, and render such relief as the nature of the case may seem to require. We have the assurances of both the President and Attorney General, that such an investigation will meet with no opposition from the Administration, and that they will readily co-operate in the affair, affording such appropriate aid as Congress may see fit to recommend. We confidently anticipate that Congress will promptly appoint a Committee to investigate, fairly and impartially, the facts of the case, and, in view of the gross and palpable wrongs which have been committed, we cannot doubt that such a Committee must admit and report to Congress the necessity of prompt and complete relief.

The Committee advise that the Lyceum Hall Legislature assemble on Monday to consider how to perpetuate its legal existence, and recommend that the people of the State and city extend to them their moral support and earnest sympathy, and such material aid as may enable them to assert and maintain by legal means the rights of the people of the State to a local self-government.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—Acting Governor Pinchback to-day signed the act recently passed by the Kellogg Legislature entitled, "An act to suppress riotous and unlawful assemblies." It provides that if any three or more persons, being armed with clubs or any other dangerous weapon or weapons, or if any ten or more persons shall unlawfully assemble in the city of New Orleans, or in any town, city, or parish within this State, for any unlawful purpose, with intent to disturb the public peace, or to cause public disturbance, the persons so assembling shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be punished by a fine and imprisonment.

A three-column address to the people, signed "P. B. Pinchback, Acting Governor of Louisiana," is published. After a recital of alleged misdeeds during the recent campaign, it says: "Not content with all these outrages against American citizenship, those foiled and defeated leaders of a minority, when thwarted by the majesty of the law as construed and enforced by an honest and independent judiciary, State and Federal, now propose through a man pretending to be Governor-elect, and a Legislature pretending to be elected, to organize and operate a Government in direct conflict with, and in violation of the dignity and peace of the existing Government of the State of Louisiana, and of the United States. We recognize the right of free discussion and of free assemblage of the people. They may lawfully meet not only to memorialize the authorities to redress wrongs and to perpetuate the right; not only to criticise and censure their servants wherein they may deem them derelict, but even to denounce them for wrongs real or imaginary; but when any class of men with an undetermined and unascertained official status propose to meet and organize a law-making assembly, they do an illegal act. It is permitted citizens to indulge themselves as fully as the largest personal liberty may require, and financial embarrassment and social disquiet incident thereto must belong to them, but when their action becomes organized, and suggests and prompts violations of the law, and obstructions and antagonisms to the authority of the State in the exercise of its legitimate functions, and inaugurate an executive and exercise Governmental functions in the presence of, and in conflict with, the existing and established authorities, such parties are revolutionists, and guilty of treason against the State, and are disturbers of the public peace, and must be delt with as such. I am prepared, as the Acting Executive of Louisiana, to permit without let or hindrance, any lawful assembly, but not an usurping faction. It cannot for a moment be either ignored or overlooked, but it must be met and suppressed. It is my duty as Executive, not only to quell mobs and insurrections, but to prevent by the prompt and vigorous execution of the law, the inception of such riotous and disturbed conditions. I do not propose anything will be inaugurated in the State of Louisiana, as will make it necessary for the national authorities to declare martial law therein, and take possession thereof, however much this deplorable issue may be sought and advised by the few ill-advised, short-sighted, and self-seeking men, who are laboring to that end.

The Governor-Elect, as returned by the Legislature in session at the State House, will, on the day provided for in the Constitution, be inaugurated, and the Legislature recognized by the President will meet and perform its legitimate functions but no pretended Governor shall be inaugurated, and no pretended General Assembly shall convene and disturb the public peace. Parties participating in either case are public wrong-doers, and shall be promptly dealt with as such. The whole force of the State shall be used for this purpose, and all necessary National aid will be invoked to cooperate with and sustain the same. I have every confidence that the General Assembly now in session, sustained and aided by the suggestion and the general influence of the community, will make useful and adequate laws, and I shall cheerfully co-operate with them in furthering the public weal, but no good end can be accomplished by disorder and revolution, while the commercial, financial, and industrial interest of the State, will be seriously affected thereby. No good citizen will sanction them, and under the obligations of my oath of office, I am determined they shall not prevail.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—Pinchback's address, threatening to disperse the Fusion Legislature, creates considerable excitement. It is believed that only Federal troops can prevent the Lyceum Hall Assembly from meeting.

Chinese Gambling.

Little by little we are arriving at an understanding of the Mongolian's habits of life. The introduction of the race into Pennsylvania has given us a new insight into their "ways that are dark," and the Pittsburgh *Post*, which has never ceased to wonder at them since their pioneers reached Beaver Falls, thus describes one of their peculiar amusements:

"Among the many little diversions employed by the Mongolians at Beaver Falls, none are more popular than the game called 'Chamie.' It is played by the pigtails with 'tseen,' a copper coin of the value of one-tenth of a cent. The gamester is driven into reckless profligacy by the necessity of throwing a whole penny into the pool at one time. The game causes the utmost excitement and the most intent ardor among the players. On the table is a kind of dais with holes all around it. Into this each player puts as many tseen or pennies as he wishes, the number being restricted within a certain limit, and then a spring makes all the pennies put in tumble into a heap. Each player then guesses the number of pennies in the pool, and the one who guesses the nearest obtains the pool. At first sight the game looks exceedingly simple, and one would imagine that each player would put in the smallest number of pennies possible. But this is not so; for each one tries to circumvent the others by his cunning. A player will put in sometimes a great many more pennies himself then the other, and then guess in proportion. The main amusement of the game to an outsider is the manner of playing it—the many ways which the players employ to make believe that they are putting in many pennies by enlarging their fists, or that they are putting in little by making them smaller, when they may be doing the very opposite. It is exceedingly comical and interesting, and all the time the jabbering and chattering goes on at a pace that would astonish Confucius himself."

PACIFIC SLOPE.

Meeting of San Franciscans to Remonstrate Against the Passage of the Goat Island Bill—Mining Matters—Mrs. Fair Institutes a Libel Suit Against a Caricaturist.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—The Chamber of Commerce is thronged to-night by an assemblage of the most wealthy and influential men of the city and State, to take formal action against the passage of the Goat Island bill. The meeting is thoroughly representative in every respect. Governor Booth presides, and is addressing the people. Mayor Alvord, C. Adolphe Low, President of the Chamber of Commerce, are on the platform. Governor Booth is making a very powerful speech. He says: "It is my deliberate conviction that the public sentiment of this city and State is as nearly unanimous in opposition to the passage of the Goat Island bill as it ever can be on any subject where two opinions are possible." Speaking of the present position of the Company, he says: "It already holds, or controls, two hundred acres of Mission Bay, almost the entire Oakland front, Alemeda Point Landing, Vallejo, almost the exclusive control of the landings at Sacramento and Stockton, and enjoys a practical monopoly of the steam navigation to all these places. There is nothing in the whole range of physical possibilities of the Company to get except Goat Island." He concluded by saying that Goat Island was the pistol held at the head of San Francisco by the Company to compel other concessions in the future. He held that the people were fully justified in their fears that the bridge to Goat Island would shoal the harbor, perhaps destroy its usefulness. He cited the opinions of eminent civil engineers to that point. Governor Booth denounced the efforts making in Washington to create the impression that the public opinion of this State has undergone a change, and now favors the grant of the island to the Company. The cession is pushed in Congress at the present time, because the Company fears that a postponement may result in the defeat of the measure. The proportion of those favoring the measure is as one to five thousand. The Company concedes that their use of the island is not a public necessity, for they have offered to abandon the bill if the city will make a donation of two and a half million dollars, and give them certain privileges in Mission Bay.

C. Adolphe Low, President of the Chamber, followed in a speech expressive of the opinion of the Commercial class against the cession of the island. He said it would result disastrously to the commercial and other interests of the city.

A resolution was adopted to telegraph the speeches and resolutions to Senators in Congress.

A Committee of Ways and Means, was appointed, one of its duties being to solicit influential citizens to proceed at once to Washington and lay the matter before Congress.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted expressive of the sense of the meeting against the passage of the bill.

VIRGINIA, Nev., Jan. 4.—A number of mills in Carson Valley and in the vicinity of Virginia City and Gold Hill, crushing ore from the Comstock lode, have been suspended, or are worked much below their full capacity, owing to the lack of transportation for ore and fuel.

Three feet of snow has fallen at White Pine the present week, seriously impeding travel.

The citizens of Pioche yesterday had a meeting to organize a Vigilance Committee for the surpression of crime, which is getting the upper hand of the law.

THE "JOURNEY OF DEATH."

Discoverer of Water—Memorial in Behalf of the Discoverer.

From the Santa Fe (New Mexico) Union.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress:

Your memorialists, the undersigned, inhabitants of the Territory of New Mexico, respectfully represent to your honorable bodies:

That since the first settlement of New Mexico, now about three centuries, the almost only route of travel from all the eastern and northern portions of the Territory to and from Old Mexico has been across the far-famed plain known as *La Jornada del Muerto*, or "Journey of Death."

This plain is a high, arid region, extending from the Rio Grande, at Fray Cristobal on the north, a distance of about ninety miles to the south, at Fort Selden.

It is enclosed on the west by the mountains, with their chain, on the east side of the Rio Grande, which makes a great bend to the west before its curve back to a line with Fort Selden. On the east runs, the entire distance, a chain of the Rocky Mountains. The width of the plain varies from a few miles to perhaps twenty or more. Upon this plain there are no timber trees to be seen.

Along the whole distance of ninety miles no water has ever been found upon the surface, except on rare occasions during the rainy season water collects for a short time in pools or small pond-like gatherings. The route across this plain derives its name of *Jornada del Muerto* (or "Journey of Death,") from the extreme perils which ever attended the traveller and his animals from the want of water, and the cruelties of the savage Indians who haunted about the plain for murder and rapine.

Over this plain the United States mails, and military stores, and troops had to pass, and all merchandise to Southern New Mexico, Northern Texas, &c.

The Government and citizens, from year to year, made efforts to find or obtain, by some means, water upon this ever-dreaded *Journada*. Of this General John Pope can well explain, who many years ago had charge of the endeavor to sink Artesian wells in New Mexico by the United States Government.

No water was obtained until, in 1867, Mr. John Martin, who had been a First Lieutenant in the First Infantry California Volunteers, undertook, at his own expense, and at the risk of his life and employes, to sink a well with a spade and pick-axe, close by the road, at a place known as the Aleman, just about midway of the distance of ninety miles.

With almost incredible perseverance, he dug down and struck water at the depth of 140 feet. Thirty feet from the surface preserved bones were found, and at 100 feet petrified walnut was discovered. Martin continued to deepen the well to the depth of 200 feet, and it now yields an abundance of water for all the purposes of family use, travellers, Government and merchant trains and their animals. The United States mail stops and passes there daily.

The personal courage, energy, and toil of Martin have subdued the terrors of the *Journada*, and won the gratitude of the now-living and the generations to come. This reward is not all he merits from his country. The Government itself, especially through its military branch and operations derives great and permanent advantages and profits from the labors and success of John Martin. He has built houses, corrals, and stables at the well. When the forty-five miles day's journey is ended, the traveller finds a hospitable house for the night for himself and animals, and plenty of fresh water free to both. In view of the eminent benefits Martin has given to the public and Government, your memorialists pray Congress to Grant to Martin and his heirs in fee simple forever, across the plain from West to East, a strip of land of the width of five miles, and in such manner as that Martin's well will remain in the middle of the strip in the north and south width. The strip thus prayed for is wholly useless and fruitless to the Government, except the value and importance attached to it by Martin and his well.

Your memorialists deeply hope that Congress will grant Martin the gracious reward asked for, and in as duty bound they will ever pray, etc.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Arrived—The steamships City of Brooklyn, Parthia, and Denmark, from Liverpool.

Also, the Hammonia, from Hamburg.

FOREIGN.

Heavy Commercial Failures in London—Liabilities, Fifteen Millions.

Austria's Attitude on the Franco-Prussian War to be Explained by Von Beust.

Continuance of the Misunderstanding Between France and Rome.

Orange Disturbances in Lurgan Ireland.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—John H. Pawson & Co., of this city, dealers in Manchester goods, have failed. Their liabilities are reported to be $15,000,000. It is feared that other failures will follow.

The weather to-day is tempestuous, and some damage to shipping has occurred.

Ex-Emperor Napoleon has been suffering for some time from symptoms of stone in his bladder, the presence of a large stone having been demonstrated by means of a "sound." On Thursday the patient underwent the first operation for its removal by lithotomy. The London papers of this date announce that the operation was successful, and that, up to last night, the condition of the patient was encouraging, no unfavorable symptoms having been developed. A despatch from Chiselhurst, this morning, announces that the condition of the ex-Emperor is unchanged, and that no apprehensions of serious results are entertained.

The *Standard* says that the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States would be no menace to England, but to Australia, and urges, as a means of restoring the equilibrium, in the event of such a transfer, the annexation of the Fejee Islands to Australia.

There was a slight mutiny, yesterday, on the British steam frigate Aurora, now lying at Plymouth. The demonstration was soon suppressed.

The ships Northumberland, Hercules, and Sultan, of the Channel squadron, were somewhat damaged by the recent severe gales.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—A Dublin special states that the Orangemen and constabulary in the town of Lurgan had a fight yesterday owing to an attempted stoppage of a parade. No fatalities are reported.

AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A correspondence has taken place between Count Von Beust, late Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Duke De Grammont, in relation to the assertion of the latter that Austria promised to assist France in the case of war with Prussia.

Count Von Beust announces his intention of shortly publishing in Paris a reply to the statement of Duke De Grammont, explaining the attitude of Austria at the time of the outbreak of the late war.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Jan. 3, *via* KEY WEST.—The *Europa*, a new journal, appeared yesterday.

The Spanish troops have captured the insurgents Colonel Isidoro Benitez and Dr. Guizoul.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Borcelles will return to Paris from Rome. This is regarded as an indication of the continuance of the difference between Thiers and the Pope.

Count Von Arnim, the German Ambassador to France, will, to-morrow, entertain M. Thiers and a number of other distinguished personages at dinner.

M. Thiers will go to Calais on the 10th inst. to witness the artillery experiments.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The *Emancipation*, Radical newspaper of Toulouse, has been suppressed.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—The Emperor William has decided that General Von Roon, who has been appointed President of the Prussian Council of Ministers to succeed Prince Bismarck, shall remain Chief Minister of War, and that General Von Kameoka shall co-operate with and represent him in the discharge of the duties of that office.

THE NEWSBOYS' CONCERT.

Rev. Dr. Thomas' First Effort to Civilize the Street Arabs—It Was Not an Entire Success—A Little Supper Would Popularize the Movement.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas, pastor of the First Methodist Church, and a few more charitably and philanthropically disposed citizens, determined to use some humanizing influence on the newsboy. Recognizing the truth that

> Music hath charms to soothe the savage beast,

they gave a concert last evening in the present auditorium of the church, and said, in substance, to the savage gamins: "Come in; music of the first quality here, and a little good advice." This was much misunderstood by the newsboys. When supplied with their tickets, and told to keep them, they not unnaturally feasted, in anticipation, on broiled steak, chicken bones, or turkey, with oranges, watermelon, and other unseasonable luxuries added thereunto. Such as could read the wholesome word "Concert" on their green ticket, inquired shrewdly whether it was good to eat. A youth of lean and hungry aspect asked, over the counter in THE TRIBUNE office, what the ticket was for. He was told that a concert meant music. This was not true, strictly speaking, and we should always speak strictly to newsboys, especially if one is a policeman. When the Arabian Knight learned that music was inedible, and very frequently wholly indigestible, he descended to contumacy, and said, "To Hades with your music; I want supper," which he very evidently did, or his looks belied him. When tne crowd gathered last evening in the First Methodist Church there were about 200 gentle children of the desert, who clamored for the expected supper. They sat them down upon the hard chairs and gazed in sheer perplexity at the few adults who ventured to look cheerful. They regarded the piano with wonder, and the organ with admiration. They thought of their suppers, and expressed a wish to refresh themselves. While expressing this wish, they were interrupted with a duet sung by two gentlemen who did their best not to be interrupted. But the boys would imitate the ladies who were talking, and were nearly as audible. Not one word of what the ladies said could be overheard, while the expressions "Supper," "Good to eat," "Go," were frequently uttered in a higher pitch tnan the music. Then D. Thomas addressed the boys. He said he had been a boy himself, and liked boys. They were the stuff that men were made out of. (The boys thought this rather suggestive, and nudged one another). He hoped the concerts would be a success. The present one was an experiment to see how many boys would come together. Next time the boys should certainly have supper.

Then they were to have none for this evening. So they rightly argued. And it was a "put up job," and by blank they didn't want to stay. Many of them suited the action to the word. They put on their hats like true Arabs, and silently stole away. The others remained and were told to sing the hymn "Jesus loves me," Mr. Hankey leading them. Now most people would here find an opportunity to become sentimental and silly, and say "It was a sweet and comforting sight to see those little untutored boys praising God in song." Unfortunately, however, it was anything but sweet and comforting. They did not know the hymn, sang the chorus horribly, shouting it in a highly bloodthirsty and desperate manner, as though it had been the requiem of Captain Kydd, or some other military or naval hero of unsavory reputation. They sang other hymns, more or less execrably, and finally went away very and hungry. Unless a supper is soon provided for them, they will either stay away from the concerts or break every window in the Methodist Church Block.

WASHBURN DEFEATED.

The Gamblers Gain a Victory Over the Police.

A Justice Found Who Will Stand by the "Boys."

Judgment Rendered Against the City for Destroyed Gambling Tools.

A Remarkable Decision by a Remarkable J. P.

The replevin cases for the recovery of the gambling implements, seized by order of Superintendent Washburn during the raid on the 18th of December, were called up for disposal by Justice Doggett yesterday morning. The complainant in one case was Curtis H. Gunn, a gambler, who occupied Room 70 Exchange Building. The plaintiff in the other case was a Mr. Graham, who held a mortgage on the implements of John Ferry, gambler, whose rooms were at No. 250 West Madison street. The defendants in the first case were Superintendent Washburn, Captain Hickey, and Sergeant Lull, and in the second, Superintendent Washburn, Captain French, and Sergeant Johnson. The Justice's office was full of people, the gambling fraternity being represented by Curtis Gunn, Samuel Barker, John Ferry, and Mike McDonald. General Stiles, City Attorney, represented the police officials, and a youthful, spread-eagle attorney, named Trude, looked after the interests of Gunn and Graham.

The case of the former was taken up first, and Gunn was sworn: He testified that Sergeant Lull and a policeman came into his room in the Exchange Block and carried off the faro table and all the implements used in playing that game. He had recovered them by a writ of replevin. The officers served no process on him.

Superintendent Washburn testified that he issued a general order to the Captains of police to break up gambling, and instructed them to take every article used in the game of faro, poker, or any other game of chance. The goods were not in his possession; the table was at the First Precinct Station when replevined. An officer brought the deal-box, check-rack, and lay-out into his office, and had just laid them on the desk when a Constable served a writ on him, and carried away goods. The object of seizing the implements was to destroy them. He held himself responsible for the acts of his subordinates, as they had acted in obedience to his instructions.

Q.—Is is not a fact that, though the tables were taken for the purpose of "destroying them," they remained in the possession of some one in the City Hall until after the writs of replevin were served?

Objected to by General Stiles, and sustained.

This ended the testimony for the [illegible] defence.

Policeman Cobb was called [illegible] Building, and, upon He went to the [illegible] room, saw several persons entering. He went away and reported to Sergeant Lull, and returned with him. The house was then "pulled," and the tables, checks, etc., seized. This occurred between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He did not understand the game going on, but saw Gunn sitting at the tables with others. He (Gunn) was not dealing, but was counting money.

Sergeant Lull saw no game going on when he went into the room. There were several persons at the faro table. He took possession of the tools and arrested the men in accordance with orders. He had no process of any kind.

This closed the testimony for the defence.

Mr. Trude claimed that the Legislature had no right to pass an act which allowed the Common Council to authorize the seizure of private property. He referred to numerous decisions of appellate courts, wherein it was held that any seizure other than by legal process was unlawful.

General Stiles said he would argue the constitutional question at another time. The articles named in the writ were gambling implements; gambling was prohibited by law, and the indispensible paraphernalia of a gambling house had no legal value. He claimed that the authorities quoted did not refer to gambling tools. The right to declare a forfeiture of property must be expressly conferred by the Legislature, and could not be presumed. He admitted that the city had no right to destroy the goods or declare a forfeiture without legal proceedings to determine whether or not the articles seized came within the Gambling law. The city had no opportunity to do this. Under the general power of the charter many things could be done, and the Council was authorized to pass an ordinance looking to the preservation of the peace and good order of the city. Section 15 of Chapter 4, Gary's revised ordinance, gave authority to destroy articles used in gambling. The police, however, could not seize them for any other purpose than destruction. The officers had done nothing but what they were authorized by law to do. If this Justice decided the ordinance to be unconstitutional, he would do something which no other Court had done.

Mr. Trude followed, occupying over an hour in endeavoring to demonstrate that the ordinance conflicted with the "Bill of Rights," and was unconstitutional. The Supreme Court of several States had passed upon the question of forfeiture several times, and had always decided against the parties who made the seizure without due process of law. He had read, "with heated blood," of the seizure, and "hoped, for God Almighty's sake, and in the name of the New Jerusalem" (which was Joliet), "whence Washburn came, that the Constitution might be left intact, and that life, liberty, and property would ever be held sacred."

Graham's case was then called. He held a mortgage on Ferry's property, which was stored at No. 1062½ Michigan avenue, when the mortgage was drawn. He had recovered three tables, but tools worth $105 had been destroyed.

Ferry testified that the implements were taken from his house No. 250 West Madison street, when no game was going on, [illegible] came in. He acknowledged that the table was made for gambling purposes, and that the tools taken were used for playing faro.

Superintendent Washburn was sworn, and said he had not caused any process to be issued; he had never heard of one being necessary. The $105 worth of tools, he presumed, had been burned, with similar property, by his orders.

Another hour was occupied by counsel, who made substantially the same points as in the previous case.

The Court then delivered the following opinion: These cases are very much alike, and the determining of one decides the other. The question raised in these cases is a new one to me, and I think has never been determined in this State, or in any other that I am aware of. It is a question of a good deal of difficulty. In regard to the first point, whether an adjudication is necessary before these implements, if they are gaming implements, can be forfeited, I am of opinion that the ordinance, not having made any provision for such an adjudication, would be altogether inoperative; and that, for the purposes of these cases, such adjudication is not necessary. It appears in evidence, beyond any doubt, that all of the articles, including the tables, were used for gambling purposes. The question, then, to be determined is, whether the authorities of the City of Chicago have a right, under this ordinance, to seize and destroy such articles. It seems to me presumption, in a Court of this degree, to talk about the Constitution, but it would be a graver error for me to dicuss an ordinance of the city and pass upon and ignore altogether the statute and the Constitution. I am compelled to draw some inferences in that regard. The Legislature, I think, without doubt, although there may be some question upon that, have the power, on the grounds of public policy, to enact laws for the destruction of implements of gaming. But the Courts have ever regarded, with jealous care, the rights of property of individuals, and confiscation of property. The use of the property of the citizen for public purposes has never been permitted except in extreme cases. If the Legislature have the power to pass laws for the destruction of such property, have they the right to delegate such power to the Common Council of the City of Chicago? I am compelled to think that they have no such right, and that determines the question. The right of property being found in the plaintiffs, judgment is rendered in the first case, the plaintiffs to recover costs of suit, and in the second, the sum of $105 and costs.

The decision somewhat surprised Superintendent Washburn and General Stiles. An appeal will, of course, be taken, and the Supreme Court of the State requested to pass upon the questions involved.

MINNIE MYRTLE MILLER.

Another Failure to Attract an Audience to Her Lecture—Guess the People of Chicago Do Not Appreciate Her or Her "Cause."

Mrs. Minnie Myrtle Miller lectured, yesterday evening, at the Union Park Congregational Church, before an audience of about one hundred persons. While the novelty of a woman descanting upon the weak and strong points, the follies and foibles of an ex-husband, would, under ordinary circumstances, draw a large crowd, in this case the most amusing parts of the description were published in all the papers some weeks ago, and the interest taken in the matter has, to a great extent, died away. Had Mrs. Miller crossed the mountains with the married life of her husband, and dissected it before Eastern audiences a month ago, she would probably have done much better, though there would always have been a feeling that the whole thing was in rather bad taste.

Whoever lectures at the Union Park Church is sure of at least a small audience, made up of people who go in order that the receipts may be large enough to pay the rent of the room, and save the church from any loss. People who go inspired by such motives are not apt to appland, even when they hear anything which is worth it. They sit there solemnly, and spend the time in counting the number present, and guessing how many are dead heads. So the lecturer had everything against her, the small audience, and the glum hearers, some of whom, every now and then, scratched their heads meditatively and seemed to say to themselves, "Have I not heard something like this before?"

The lecturer has an abundance of curling black hair, which needs no artificial additions, and which she allows to fall upon her neck in gracefully flowing ringlets. She had a small white cloak upon her shoulders, and an immense pink bow at her throat. In spite of the beautiful hair and the mingled red and white of her complexion, she looks like no woman lost in dreams and reveries, but like a sharp, practical individual, who knew very well what was what. She looks as if she might have scolded the poet roundly for his vagaries. She has the worldly-wise expression of a woman who has kept a boarding-house for some time, and can tell a paying boarder from a cheat.

The lecture is the same old one which has already been published, and she delivered it neither well nor ill. Occasionally she stumbled at a word, but, as a general thing, she went through it smoothly, in a clear, distinct voice. Judging by the attendance last night, and by that on the South Side, the other evening, it does not seem likely that she will find Chicago a profitable place for beginning her lecturing tour east of the mountains.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The installation of Beacon Light Division S. of T. will be held in Bethel Hall to-morrow evening.

To-morrow afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock, there will be a rehearsal at the Academy of Music by those who take parts in "All That [illegible] Is Not Gold."

The Ætna Base [illegible] club will hold a meeting, to-mo[illegible], at No. 13 Jefferson street. [illegible]mbers who are prepared to make returns for tickets sold are requested to be present.

The second calico hop of "Our Club" occurs on the evening of Jan. 14 at Snow's Dancing Academy. The Club will also give a masquerade ball on the 28th inst.

The Board of Managers of the Woman's Aid Association will meet in the lecture room of the First Methodist Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, on Tuesday next, at 2 p. m.

The annual meeting of the Directresses of the Protestant Orphan Asylum will be held on Tuesday next at 2:30 p. m., at the residence of Colonel James, No. 620 Michigan avenue.

There will be a meeting of those who take an interest in the organization of a gymnastic club, next Tuesday evening, at the West Side Christian Union rooms, No. 205 West Madison street.

The Literary Club of the Chicago Christian Union will meet at their rooms, No. 758 Michigan avenue, to-morrow evening, when Senator Sumner's "Oblivion Resolution" will come up for final discussion.

A public temperance meeting will be held at Bethel Hall, corner of Lake and Desplaines streets, to-morrow evening, under the auspices of Beacon Light Division, S. of T. Rev. M. M. Parkhurst and others will address the meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Caledonian Club will be held in the basement of the Scotch Church, corner of Adams and Sangamon streets, on Tuesday evening next, to make arrangements for the forthcoming ball.

A. P. Burbank, Esq., assisted by several amateurs, will give a reading and concert, at Murray Chapel, Indiana avenue, near Twenty-ninth street, in aid of the funded debt of the Church, next Thursday evening, Jan. 9, at 7½ o'clock.

The Dramatic Class of the Chicago Christian Union will meet Mrs. Anna Cowell to-morrow evening, at 205 West Madison street, for Shakspearean readings. A full attendance is earnestly requested, as the class will be reorganized.

Sisters of St. Joseph, in charge of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, return their sincere and grateful acknowledgments to the good and kind ladies of St. James' and St. Patrick's parishes for the part they took in getting up a good dinner on New Year's Day for the little orphans confided to their care.

An inquest was held yesterday on the remains of George Hurd, a young man who died at the Mercy Hospital from the effect of injuries sustained in the leg by the accidental discharge of his gun, while shooting in Dexter Park some days since.

A lecture will be delivered by Rev. F. P. Garesche, at St. Mary's Church, Wabash avenue, Tuesday evening, on the subject, "Catholic Literature for Catholics." The lecture is under the auspices and in aid of the funds of the Union Catholic Library Association. Father Garesche's fame as an eloquent pulpit orator is sure to attract a large audience.

The store of Henry Steir, No. 332 West Randolph street, was entered by burglars on Thursday night. The safe was broken open, and $4,000 in notes, payable to the order of Steir, about $50 in money, a quantity of West Side car-tickets, and a gold watch and chain were [illegible]

A lady who attended the matinee at McVicker's yesterday afternoon—the wife of one of Chicago's wealthiest citizens—was overheard to utter this criticism upon the impersonation of *Queen Katherine*: "What beautiful language Miss Cushman uses!"

Professor Ransom Dexter has just received a complete set of the Bock-Steger anatomical models from Germany. With these the study of anatomy is rendered permanently objective, instead of the comparatively subjective methods usually pursued in our colleges. They go into immediate use before the Senior Class of the University of Chicago.

We have been favored with a neatly printed circular, embodying a cordial invitation to be present on the occasion of the formal opening of the new Missouri *Republican* office, in St. Louis, which occurs on the 8th of January. The circular contains an engraving of the building, which is a splendid specimen of architectural elegance.

We have received a communication signed "Two Strangers," who desire to know the location of the charitable institutions of Chicago, in order that they may bestow something upon them. It is somewhat odd that their benevolent zeal had not led them to look in the City Directory for the desired information. It is not too late yet, however.

Coroner Stephens held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of Joseph Ellsworth, aged 60 years, who lately resided at No. 185 Ewing street. He was employed as a watchman in the elevator of Armour & Dole. Some time during Thursday night he fell into one of the grain bins, eighty feet in depth, and was instantly killed. He leaves a wife and several children. The verdict was accidental death.

The Amherst Alumni Association dinner will take place at the Sherman House on Thursday evening, Jan. 9th, and every preparation is being made to give the affair more than the usual success and eclat. On these occasions from fifty to sixty young professional men sit down for an evening to recall Alma Mater, and live over again for an evening their college days. Mine hosts, Messrs. Gage Bros. & Rice, who are soon to open the Pacific, will allow the Amherst supper to lack no feature belonging to such an occasion.

The *Evening Post* of yesterday contains the delinquent tax list of Cook County, one hundred and forty-two columns, a pretty full directory of land-owners and their property. Mr. Rumsey will "receive his friends" pretty briskly for the next few weeks, as judgment will be rendered against delinquents in February and sale take place in March. All property-owners are interested to pay up, unless they climb up into J. Y. Scammon's tree, the resort of the tax-dodgers. Fee some small lawyer, and he will show you the tax-dodger's boost. It's as easy as stealing.

Read a city contemporary this morning for a thrilling account of reportorial experience among dishonest pop-corn men, with names of venders, and how the reporter bought two damaged pop-corn balls palmed off on him as a fresh article. The same done in four columns of close type, with sensation heads. The sequel of the story, as usual, will be reserved to be printed with the resulting libel suits, for the pop-corn men will defend their reputations to the last pop. It is understood that an expose of the knife-grinders will follow in this interesting series of what somebody knows concerning what nobody cares to know.

In deference to the wishes of large numbers of people living in the smaller cities and towns within one or two hours' ride of Chicago, it has been determined to give one extra matinee on Wednesday afternoon of this week, when Miss Charlotte Cushman will appear as *Meg Merrilies* in "Guy Mannering." The programme has also been changed so that Miss Cushman is to play *Lady Macbeth* on Thursday evening, instead of *Meg Merrilies*, as announced in the amusement column.

Mr. Marsh, of the *Advance*, has been associated with this now well-established Congregational organ since its commencement, and its best work and progress has been attributable to his energy and skill. He has now passed into full control, and has begun to extend his spirit to every department of the paper. A most marked change just realized is in the form of the paper, —sixteen small pages for the old quarto. This gives its reading matter in more convenient shape, and is better for preservation of the paper by its subscribers. The *Advance* is cosily at home in its new building on Fifth avenue.

A grand calico ball will be given by the ladies of the First Unitarian Society at Martine's Hall, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street, on the evening of Jan. 16. The Reception Committee is composed of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Gage, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Burley, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Shorey, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Gore, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Bickford, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Beecher, and others. The floor managers will be A. C. Badger, C. F. Sinclair, F. P. Fisher, C. W. Packer, G. W. Montgomery, O. F. Badger, and J. L. Ward.

The buildings of the Chicago Turngemeinde, on North Clark street, just above Chicago avenue, have been carried to such a state of internal completion that the time when they are to be formally dedicated and thrown open to the public has been already fixed upon. The dedication will occur on the 18th, 19th, and 20th days of this month, and the programme of it is, so far as we can learn, of the same imposing and elaborate character which distinguished the laying of the corner stone last summer. The full programme we shall publish hereafter; but it is certain that prominent features in it will be a monster concert, a grand ball, and addresses in English and German, delivered by some of the best speakers in the city.

Our pedestrians stand in slippery places, and, unlike leaves, have no particular "time to fall." A well-dressed lady was severely injured and rendered senseless by a fall on State street, on Saturday afternoon, and was picked up by Edward Whipple, porter of THE TRIBUNE, and carried into an adjoining store. He came out and found a second unfortunate female prone on the same spot, and himself in a business that was literally "picking up." In his astonishment he gazed Heavenward to see where "all dem women was droppin from," and fell himself, and was brought round to headquarters in a damaged condition. He intends to get corked before he next takes his walks abroad, and is studying up a portable derrick for raising fallen women.

Our citizens should be glad to make worthy of the occasion and its demands the Testimonial Benefit announced to take place in the chapel of the Washingtonian Home, No. 572 West Madison street, on Wednesday and Thursday of next week The feature of these occasions will be the presentation of the fine moral drama, "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," characters by members of the Home Sociable. The Washingtonian Home deserves well of all our citizens, and Mr. T. M. Van Court, its Superintendent, is an earnest and faithful manager, and zealous in every good work and office pertaining to the Home. There should be a warm and generous rally of all its friends on the evenings in question. All will be repaid by the enutertainment offered, and more than this, will carry away the consciousness of a good deed done, by their attendance.

A full conference was held on Saturday forenoon between the parties interested in the proposed Crystal Palace for Exposition purposes, and J. M. Walker, Esq., President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, representing the Union Stock Yards interest. It seems definitely arrived at that the association are to lease Dexter Park for a term of years, and make it an early undertaking the coming season to erect in the southeastern portion of the grounds enclosed, some seventy-five acres in all, the beautiful Crystal Palace designed by Architect Boyington, to cost $250,000. This, it is designed, will be the initial structure of the grand Exposition grounds of Chicago, and to receive all the features that will make notable in its class and a success worthy of our city.

The "Final Report of the Masonic Board of Relief of the City of Chicago, organized to distribute the funds and other aid sent from abroad for the relief of Master Masons, and the widows and children of deceased brethren, who were rendered needy by the great conflagration of Oct. 8 and 9, 1871," has just been issued. It is an elegantly-printed and neatly-bound volume, and contains a comprehensive statement of the relief received and distributed. Copies of the report have been sent to each donor, or each contributing lodge, chapter, commandery, and individual. Secretaries of lodges are requested to call at Hazlitt & Reed's, 139 Monroe street, for copies for their lodges. Two thousand copies of the report have been issued.

PERSONAL.

Captain John H. Coe, United States Army, was at the Sherman yesterday.

Thomas Kirshaw, Esq., of Montreal, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Hon. Philetus Sawyer, Oshkosh, Wis., was at the Sherman yesterday.

Hon. M. H. McCord, Shawano, Wis., was at the Sherman yesterday.

E. H. Griggs, Clerk House of Representatives at Springfield, was at the Briggs yesterday.

Hon. John McDonald, of Indianapolis, was at the Tremont yesterday.

E. Kinney, of Cincinnati, was at Anderson's European Hotel yesterday.

St. [illegible] Dumas, Trinidad, New Mexico, was at Anderson's European Hotel yesterday.

Colonel T. C. Sullivan and Colonel James Gillis, United States Army, were at the Gardner yesterday.

Mr. Thomas O'Brien, of the firm of Byrne & O'Brien, plasterers, was the recipient of a valuable gold watch and chain from his workmen on New Year's Day.

The following were at the Gardner yesterday: E. Tillitoson; W. G. Austin, Kalamazoo; John C. Parker, Cincinnati; T. E. Washburn, New York; G. W. Davidson, Providence; M. A. Dalton, Cincinnati.

The following were at the Briggs yesterday: Chester Woolworth, Sandusky; A. T. Paddock, Omaha; G. I. Wilbur, Milford, N. Y.; A. S. Austen, Detroit; Joe A. Laurance, Salt Lake City; M. C. Culver, Lafayette; J. L. Black, St. Louis.

Officers of Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, A. F. & A. M., have been installed as follows: Henry S. Tobey, W. M.; Charles T. Moody, S. W.; Wm. R. Forsyth, J. W.; John Sutton, Treasurer; A. T. Large, Secretary; C. F. Shenan, S. D.; John K. Smith, J. D.; James M. Colbath and John Gabb, Stewards; John P. Fenes, Tyler.

The following were at Anderson's European Hotel yesterday: A. A. Rice, Peoria; J. M. Green, Boston; W. A. Graves, St. Louis; S. Bragg, Mobile, Ala.; J. M. Bryan, Jersey; S. J. L. Pounstone, Elgin *Gazette*; E. Howard, San Francisco.

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: H. J. Hurlbut, Lake Superior; John Turner, Marshalltown, Iowa; C. D. Shaw, Springfield; D. A. Robertson, St. Paul; S. L. Sheldon, Madison, Wis.; A. E. Elmore, Green Bay; F. R. Dennett, St. Louis; A. G. Foster, New Orleans; G. W. Parker, San Francisco.

Mr. Charles S. Morse, general traveling agent and correspondent of the *Navarro Banner*, published in Corsicana, Texas, a city of about 10,000 inhabitants, is spending a few days in Chicago, his object being to pave the way for a direct trade between that region and Chicago. Mr. Morse found the St. Louis merchants, as usual, apathetic on the subject, but hopes to be more successful with our enterprising business men.

During the long hiatus in the lecture business the managers of the Star Course have not been idle. For the second Star Course they have positively secured Henry Ward Beecher, George William Curtis, Theodore Thomas' Orchestra, the Boston Sextet Club, Wendell Phillips, Professor Morse, of Lowell Institute, Rev. Dr. Chapin, and last, but not least, two of our brightest home lecture luminaries, Robert Collyer and Professor Swing. Beecher will be here about the 1st of March. It is said that it took $3,000 to fetch him.

A despatch from Sterling, Ill., yesterday, announces the death of the venerable Henry Farwell, the father of John G., Charles B., and Simeon Farwell, of this city, from the effects of injuries received by a recent fall. Deceased was formerly for several years a resident of this city, and though he would have generously shared the esteem in which his sons are held in this community, he won for himself among a wide circle of acquaintance a deep and sincere respect for his qualities. During a period of several years he was occupied in the business of the County Clerk's office during the incumbency of his son, C. B., and will long be remembered by the many who had opportunity to know his kindness, gentleness, and patience, traits too often lacking in public as well as private offices. Mr. Farwell was 77 years of age at his decease, and had certainly answered life's great end, in a long life of usefulness enhanced by his gift to community of the sterling and successful business men his sons long since became. Retiring on the advance of old age to a quiet home in Sterling, deceased leaves a fresh circle of neighbors to mourn their loss in his sudden and lamented death.

Pauline Lucca has put $7,000 in registered United States bonds.

Thomas A. Hendricks becomes Governor of Indiana, Jan. 13.

D. T. Simpson, who has been Judge of Calhoun County, Ill., for nearly thirty years, died last Friday after a lingering illness.

Frederick Watts, Jr., son of the Commissioner, has been appointed chief clerk of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington.

It is said that Dick Oglesby, in addition to being Governor, Senator, &c., is going to be married.

John A. Field, Cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank of Providence, R. I., has resigned, after thirty-six years of service.

James K. Knight has been elected to the Circuit Court in St. Louis, *vice* Ewing, elected to the Missouri Supreme Court. The vote was: Knight, 2,726; Philip Donahue, 1,729; A. N. Crane, 1,718; Robert S. Voorhies, 859.

The vote for Clerk, in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, was: Charles H. Taylor, 158; William S. Robinson, 64; Benjamin C. Dean, 13. Mr. Taylor was the Representative elect from Somerville, and vacates his seat to become Clerk, an office worth $3,000 and good (in expectancy) for a term of years. Robinson was Clerk ten years.

WHAT WILL HE DO ABOUT IT?

A number of the more wealthy and leading voters of the Fourth Ward have addressed to Alderman McAvoy, their representative in the Common Council, the following communication:

Alderman J. H. McAvoy:

SIR: The undersigned voters of the Fourth Ward, represented by you in the Common Council of our city, respectfully call your attention to the pending repeal of the ordinance of the city which prohibits the keeping open of tippling-houses on the Sabbath.

At the last election, held Nov. 5, 1872, the issue between the two candidates for an Alderman to serve as your colleague, was very sharply drawn on the question of the maintaining and enforcement of the ordinance to which we refer. Indeed, that question was *the* one on which the Aldermanic contest was conducted, rather than upon any question of State or national politics, as is abundantly shown by the fact that the Personal Liberty League used every endeavor to elect the unscrupulous candidate, as did the Temperance Bureau to elect Mr. Sidwell. The latter gentleman, however, though pledged, as he was, to the enforcement of the Sunday law, and against its repeal, was elected by almost a two-thirds vote, thus clearly showing what are the sentiments and the desire of the citizens of the Fourth Ward in this regard. Indeed, we feel that you will at once concede that, if a vote of the Ward were taken to-day upon the question, it would result in a large majority for the continuance of the ordinance.

In view of these facts, we feel justified in asking you to reverse your last vote on this question when the revised ordinances shall come before the Council for final action on Monday evening next. We deem it probable that your single vote may decide the action of the Council, either for or against the repeal of an ordinance which we, in common with much the larger portion of your constituents, consider of the greatest importance to the welfare of the city. We therefore earnestly protest against a repetition of your vote of Monday evening last, in favor of repeal, and appeal to your faithfulness as an Alderman and a man, not to disregard the well-known wishes of those you were chosen to represent.

MARSHALL FIELD,	CYRUS BENTLEY,
O. S. HOUGH,	L. D. BOONE,
A. C. BADGER,	JAMES E. TYLER,
H. M. THOMPSON,	J. H. WRENN,
ROBERT HERVEY,	L. Z. LEITER,
BENJAMIN E. GALLUP,	CHAS. S. TAPPAN,
A. B. MEEKER,	T. S. DOBBINS

J. C. DORE.

LITERARY.

Rochefort's new romance is to be called "Les Depraves."

—The papers say that the author of "Middlemarch" is intending to visit this country.

—Tom Hood, editor of London *Fun*, and the son of the famous Tom Hood, is lecturing in Scotland.

—The death of Goethe's daughter-in-law, a lady aged 75, has just been announced. Though she lived but a sorry life with the great man's son, she was the light of her father-in-law's eyes, and a person highly distinguished for her mental endowments.

—The London *Athenæum* says it is rumored that Mr. Stanley's publishers have paid him £1,000 down for his book, and have agreed to pay him £500 more on the sale of every 3,000 copies, and half the profits on wholesale. They have, it is said, printed for the English and American market 5,000 copies.

—A Paris publishing house having announced that it will speedily issue "The Letters of Eugenie de Montijo Prior to Her Marriage to Louis Napoleon," the Prefect of Police has prohibited the publication of the work.

—Old M. Guizot has three new books in press, among them a work on the Second Empire. In the preface he says that Louis Napoleon frequently importuned him with offers of important official positions.

—The Brussels papers announce the death of M. Charles Auguste Vervier, at the age of 83. The *Independance Belge* speaks of him as the Nestor of Flemish *litterateurs*.

—The French Government has issued a private notice that it will not allow the publication of any new journal; there are a great deal too many as it is. So much for French Republicanism.

—Mr. John Forster, the biographer of Goldsmith and Dickens, has been confined to his room for some days by a serious illness. Mr. Foster is now an old man, and the state of his health is causing great anxiety to his friends.

—Miss Rhoda Boughton, the author of "Good-Bye, Sweetheart," etc. (says a correspondent of the *Home Journal*), is young, pretty, fascinating, and rather wild. She is the eldest daughter of English clergyman, and at present residing with an uncle in Devonshire, England. "Cometh Up as a Flower," was written by her when only 16.

—The number of booksellers in France and her dependencies is returned at 5,674, that of printing offices at 1,399, and that of lithographic establishments at 1,624. About one-fifth of the first class, one-eighth of the second, and one-fourth of the third are in Paris. There are 2,303 periodicals, of which 846 are in Paris.

—The Cobden Club are going to call a Free-Trade Congress for next summer. When the foreign delegates—many of whom will be literary men—are assembled in London, perhaps it may be possible to make a fresh move in the direction of International Copyright, and of uniform International Postage.

—Many readers have no doubt been puzzled to understand what Tennyson meant by the word "spate," occurring in his last idyl:

> The last tall son of Lot and Bellicent,
> And tallest, Gareth, in a showerful spring,
> Stared at the spate.

Spate is an old Saxon word, meaning the flooding of a stream by heavy rains.

—Part second of the draft of an International Code, by Mr. David Dudley Field, has just been completed and printed for circulation among jurists and others interested in discussing and perfecting the plan. The whole makes a volume of about 700 pages, containing 1,008 sections. In the second part, the author, Mr. Field, treats of the laws of war, and the modifications necessitated in commercial and social intercourse by the existence of war. He advocates the exemption of private property at sea as on land, and the restriction of hostilities on land to the military forces and fortified places. Many other modifications of the harsh rules of warfare are proposed.

—In a recent address on the aims and instruments of scientific thought, Professor W. K. Clifford defines and illustrates the difference between scientific and mere technical thought, as follows: Both of them make use of experiment to direct human action; but, while technical thought or skill enables a man to deal with the same circumstances that he has met with before, scientific thought enables him to deal with different circumstances that he has never met with before. For instance, it is known that, if a single dot be made on a sheet of paper, and then be viewed through a piece of Iceland spar, two dots will be seen. A mineralogist, by measuring the angles of a crystal, can tell whether it possesses this property, even before a direct trial. He requires no scientific thought to do that. But Sir William Rowan Hamilton, the late Astronomer Royal, of Ireland, knowing these facts, and also the explanation of them which Fresnel had given, thought about the subject, and then predicted that, by looking through certain crystals in a particular direction, we should see not two dots, but a continuous circle. Mr. Lloyd made the experiment, *and saw the circle*. This has always been considered one of the most signal instances of scientific thought in the domains of physics. It is most distinctly an application of experience gained under certain circumstances to entirely different cirumstances.

—Mr. Darwin relates an instance of the extreme disturbance of mind to which some sensitive men are liable, that will excite not only surprise, but hope, in the mind of the reader: "A small dinner party," so goes the story, "was given in honor of an extremely shy man, who, when he rose to return thanks, rehearsed the speech, which he had evidently learned by heart, in absolute silence, and did not utter a single word; but he acted as if he were speaking with much emphasis. His friends, perceiving how the case stood, loudly applauded the imaginary bursts of eloquence, whenever his gestures indicated a pause, and the man never discovered that he had remained the whole time completely silent." This is excellent, and gives the world a hint of how after-dinner speeches may cease to torment mankind. All the speech-makers might be set at work at once on this model; and, while the half-dozen gentlemen are silently tossing their arms about in the air, and thus economically, in the matter of time, getting through the allotted bore, the rest of the company can proceed with the entertainment, unwearied by the usual post-prandial prosiness.

—London has now got a Free City Library, which is likely to become a very fine thing. Before the fire of 1666, there was an institution of this kind, containing many precious volumes; but, after its destruction, no steps were taken to revive it until 1824. Since that year, additions, which slowly came in, were stowed away in a gloomy room, of bad approach, in the Guildhall; but, now the corporation have taken the matter in hand, a splendid apartment has been provided, and it turns out that the collection is, in one respect, pre-eminently what it should be, richer in topographical works relating to London than even the British Museum itself. Why could not our corporation have a room devoted to works relative to Chicago? Such a collection, steadily kept up, would be invaluable in 1973, even it only taught our grandchildren what to avoid.

—The blunders of the English in regard to American geography are notorious; an antiquarian finds several curious illustrations in Thackeray's "Virginians." Thus the great novelist makes Madam Esmond, of Castlewood, in "Westmoreland County," a neighbor of Washington at Mt. Vernon, on the Potomac, 50 miles distant, and a regular attendant on public worship at Williamsburg, half-way between the York and James Rivers, full 125 miles from Mt. Vernon; and so "immensely affected" are the colored hearers of a young preacher at Williamsburg that "there was such a negro chorus about the house as might be heard across the Potomac," the nearest bank of which is 50 miles away. Thackeray makes General Braddock ride out from Williamsburg (he never was there) in "his own coach, a ponderous, emblazoned vehicle," with Dr. Franklin, "the little Postmaster of Philadelphia" (Franklin's average weight was 160 pounds), over a muddy road in March, through a half-wilderness country of more than 100 miles, to dine with Madame Esmond, in Westmoreland County, near Mt. Vernon.

—Speaking of Mr. Dixon's libel suit against the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the London *Times* remarks that it would be monstrous if it were libellous to point out truly and gravely that a book has an immoral tendency; and no one who reads the passages selected by Sir John Karslake, even without looking further into the volume whence they are taken, can doubt that such is the inevitable tendency of such language on such a theme. Human nature being what it is, no one was likely to be morally the better, while many were certain to be morally the worse, for reading Mr. Dixon's graphic description of societies in which "free love" is substituted for marriage, and all the unwritten laws regulating the relations of the sexes are ostentatiously defied. No doubt there is a place as well as a time for all things, and a far less guarded treatment of forbidden subjects than Mr. Dixon's would be open to no objection if it occurred in a medical treatise. But Mr. Dixon's "New America" and "Spiritual Wives" are not medical treatises, nor are they, as Mr. Dixon would now have the world believe, psychological discourses, or essays on the history of religious fanaticism. They are lively sketches of men and manners, intended for popular reading, and sure to be widely disseminated. They must, therefore, be tested by a wholly different standard, and, had the *Pall Mall Gazette* limited itself to a condemnation of them, as inevitably conducive to a low tone of morality, there would not have been so much as a *prima facie* ground for an action of libel. As it is, Mr. Dixon has gained his suit. Tennyson says that the jingling of the guinea heals the hurt that honor feels. The healing capability of one penny—the amount of damages awarded to Mr. Dixon—cannot be very great.

—A somewhat peculiar story is attached to the posthumous work, by M. Villemain, "The History of Gregory VII.," which is about to be published in Paris. The deceased Academician commenced this voluminous dissertation more than forty years ago, and did not complete it till 1851. After M. Villemain's death, which took place on the day when 7,500,000 of ayes were being elicited by the last of the Napoleonic *plebiscites*, his family were about to publish the work which, for some unaccountable reason, the author had kept so long in reserve, when their plans were quite upset by the outbreak of the war. When Paris was seriously threatened by the Germans, the manuscripts were sent out of the capital. Their transportation was no easy matter, for M. Villemain had the habit of never burning a single scrap of paper, and all the notes, copies, articles, etc., connected with this work, made up a heavy load of literature, added to, as they were, by an unpublished translation of "Pindar," and fragments about the Restoration. From Paris they were sent to Angers, and, when that town was threatened, Lord Lyons was asked to take them under his protection, but he seems to have thought that he could hardly be expected to do so. Eventually the precious deposit appears to have reached Bordeaux, whence it was sent back to Paris just before the conflagrations in the Rue de Lille and the Rue de Verneuil. The house in which the manuscripts were lodged was in this quarter, but luckily escaped destruction, and the book has at last reached the hands of the printer.

—In our opinion Mr. Yates is one of the sorriest shams which modern English literature has produced, and the politeness with which he has been universally received in this country speaks better for our hearts than our heads. After granting him industry and supreme self-assurance, we have conceded every possible claim upon which his prosperity is based. A man cannot have written thirteen novels at 40 years of age without having plied a fluent and persistent pen, and this admitted, Mr. Yates is entitled to all the credit which the batch of prudent virtues that usually accompany such industry seems to demand for him. But this rapidity of composition, far from exciting unqualified admiration, merely recalls the image of Baron Munchausen's horse, which, being cut in half, drank insatiably from a fountain without the prospect of quenching its thirst, all the water which entered its mouth being continuously voided through the bisected trunk. It is in this insatiable manner that Mr. Yates drinks from the fountain of verbiage, lapping it up with unquenchable impatience, and getting rid of it with equal facility. His "Waiting Race" is certainly one of the tamest, flattest, and most colorless novels that we have ever read. It does not contain a single well-drawn and vivid-hued character, its attempts at humor are of the heaviest and gloomiest description, and, as for genuine sentiment, or any opposite and witty—we will not say profound—reflection upon human conduct and motive, the reader in search of such curiosities might, with as much hope, explore the serials of Southworth and Sylvanus Cobb. It is not our place to account for Mr. Yates' reputation. The fact that he has one, and one which doubtless brings him friends, comfort, and money, is too patent for us to dispute. But it is a success which no man of lofty intellectual aspirations and delicate human sensibilities would seriously envy him. It is the triumph of mediocrity,—a triumph which should spur abler men to imitate his industry and self-belief.—*The Arcadian.*

Fire Protection at Evanston.

We notice that this go-ahead suburb is at last aroused to the necessity of protecting itself against any further ravages by fire. In addition to the Babcock and the hook and ladder truck, purchased last week, they yesterday ordered and had delivered a No. 2 Babcock self-acting engine for $2,000, and there is but little doubt that if these apparatus are properly manned and taken care of, Evanston will have few, if any, more disastrous conflagrations. The Fire Department is organized, with Colonel Brainard as Chief.

MARRIED.

HALL—BOWDEN—In Denmark, Iowa, Jan. 2, by Rev. E. Swift, Mr. W. A. Hall, of Chicago, and Miss Emmergene E. Bowden, of Denmark.

BLAKE—THOMPSON—In this city, Jan. 4, by Rev. A. H. Stowell, D. D., of 285 Michigan-av., Calvin B. Blake and Jennie M. Thompson, of Chicago.

KNAUSS—DEXTER—In Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, J. Berman Knauss and Mamie E. Dexter, both of this city. No cards.

JOSLYN—TEWKSBURY—On Jan. 1, 1873, at the Marion House, Tolono, Ill., by the Rev. Mr. Graham, Mr. D. C. Joslyn, of Chicago, and Miss Emma L. Tewksbury, of Tolono.

☞ Champaign papers please copy.

NEWBURN—CARBINE—At the residence of the bride's parents, No 327 West Lake-st., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 1, by the Rev. Alexander Yonker, Mr. James W. Newburn and Miss Charlotte E. P. Carbine, eldest daughter of Thomas Carbine, Esq., all of this city.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

DIED.

TRAYSER—In Chicago, Friday, Jan. 3, 1873, of puerperal fever, Mary A., wife of Henry Trayser, in the 34th year of her age.

Funeral to-day (Sunday), at 12 m., from her late residence, 735 West Lake-st.; thence to parish church and Rose Hill. Friends are respectfully invited.

☞ San Francisco, Virginia City (Nev.), and Troy (N. Y.) papers please copy.

GILBERT—After a short illness, A. C. Gilbert, aged 32 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 476 Butterfield-st., Sunday, at 1 p. m.

☞ Boston (Mass.) papers please copy.

PETERS—After a short illness, at the residence of his son at Memphis, Tenn., Isaac F. Peters, aged 61 years and 9 months.

☞ Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) papers please copy.

FARWELL—At Sterling, Ill., Jan. 4, 1873, Henry Farwell, father of John V., Charles B., and Simeon Farwell, of this city, aged 77 years 1 month and 1 day.

WILLETT—At 309 West Jackson-st., William Roland, infant son of James R. and Fanny B. Willett.

THOMAS—In this city, on Saturday morning, of congestion of the lungs, Geordie, only child of George S. and Lydia E. Thomas, aged 13 months and 9 days.

☞ Brooklyn (N. Y.) papers please copy.

ELLSWORTH—Died suddenly, from an accident, on Jan. 3, Joseph Ellsworth.

Funeral at late residence, 185 Ewing-st., at 1 o'clock on Monday, the 6th.

HILLS—At Utica, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 29, 1872, Mrs. Harriet B. Hills, aged 71 years, mother of Jas. M. and D. H. Hills, of this city.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

Official Drawing of December 20, 1872.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
21	$400	2694	$400	7764	$400	11641	$400	15531	$400
36	1000	3701	400	7811	400	11645	400	15563	400
113	400	3744	400	7816	400	11647	400	15570	400
125	400	3764	400	7947	1000	11649	400	15613	400
138	400	3848	400	7948	400	11670	400	[illegible]	400
164	400	3861	400	8056	400	11698	400	15632	400
179	400	3875	400	8080	400	11701	400	15770	200000
187	400	3895	400	8096	400	11737	400	15808	400
241	400	3903	400	8071	400	11776	400	15862	400
362	400	3977	400	8119	1000	11781	400	15893	400
386	400	3987	400	8147	400	[illegible]	400	15898	400
419	400	3999	1000	8222	400	11855	400	15899	400
483	400	4030	400	8237	400	11868	400	16009	400
542	1000	4052	400	8289	400	11897	400	16031	400
574	400	4118	400	8303	400	11899	400	16060	1000
685	400	4161	400	8316	400	11918	400	16174	400
695	400	4178	1000	8321	400	11941	400	16205	400
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3331	400	7401	400	11047	400	15039	1000	19460	400
3349	400	7403	400	11050	400	15111	400	19481	400
3350	400	7426	400	11095	1000	15153	400	19647	400
3355	400	7458	400	11098	400	15205	400	19666	1000
3387	400	7485	400	11123	400	15217	400	19701	400
3410	400	7547	400	11174	1000	15270	400	19707	400
3426	400	7557	1000	11364	400	15309	1000	19716	400
3470	400	7565	400	11376	400	15326	400	19719	400
3516	400	7579	400	11390	400	15343	400	19735	400
3577	400	7585	400	11393	400	15354	400	19738	400
3599	400	7594	400	11397	1000	16390	400	19804	1000
3607	400	7621	400	11438	400	15440	400	19807	400
3609	400	7623	400	11449	400	15449	400	19855	400
3632	400	7637	400	11473	400	15461	400	19857	400
3645	400	7660	400	11523	400	15475	1000	19872	400
3662	400	7729	400	11567	400	15478	400	19951	400
3686	400	7748	400	11575	400				

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

$200,000.		$50,000.		$25,000.		$10,000.		$5,000	
15761	$1500	2541	$500	17191	$200	4562	$200	9679	$150
15762	1500	2543	500	17192	200	4563	200	9681	150
15763	1500	2544	500	17193	200	4564	200	12163	150
15764	1500	2545	500	17194	200	4565	200	12170	150
15765	1500	2546	500	17195	200	4566	200		
15766	1500	2547	500	17197	200	4567	200		
15767	1500	2548	500	17198	200	4568	200		
15768	1500	2549	500	17199	200	4569	200		
15769	1500	2550	500	17200	200	4570	200		

New scheme now out—30,000 tickets; 782 prizes; Capital Prizes, $100,000, $50,000, $25,000, $10,000, $5,000. Price of tickets, $28.00.

Beware of parties representing themselves as agents of the Royal Havana Lottery.

Prizes cashed, and information furnished, by
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
16 Wall-st., New York,
Post Office Box 4448.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY AND HER DAUGHTER WISH TO GIVE morning lessons to young ladies in music, English, and other languages, either at their own or the pupil's residence. Address W 33, Tribune office.

ACADAMIE FAVARGER, 286 MICHIGAN-AV., branch of the Acadamie Favarger, Bois de Boulogne, Paris. Mme. de Pelgrom-Newell and Miss Manchester will open a French and English school for young ladies, Jan. 7, 1873. Private instruction in French language to adults by Mme. De Pelgrom-Newell.

DRAWING CLASS FROM 7 TO 9 EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at the School of Civil Engineering, 237 West Madison-st. Architecture, machinery, and drawing taught; $5 for 10 lessons, in advance.

MRS. PEASE'S SCHOOL, 1161 INDIANA-AV., will reopen Monday, Jan. 6. The second quarter of the Evening German class for ladies and gentlemen begins Tuesday evening, Jan. 7. This class affords unusual facilities for German conversation.

PROF. DELOULME, 307 WEST MONROE-ST., between Aberdeen and Morgan. Piano, vocal culture, singing, French, Latin; thorough teaching; terms moderate.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY, as nursery governess; she is competent to teach French, music, and the rudiments of English. Best of references. Address O 39, Tribune office.

THE GRAHAM SEMINARY, 354 MICHIGAN-AV., corner Twelfth-st., opens Monday, 6th inst., where the ancient and modern languages will be taught by Professor Thomas Clarke. Miss M. L. Barnes, Principal. Professor Clarke is also organizing similar classes at the Academy, 201 Park-av., West Side.

YOUNG LADY OF FINE MUSICAL ABILITY desires pupils on the piano. Address Q 52, Tribune Branch office.

MUSICAL.

A CHICKERING PIANO TO RENT, CHEAP; ALSO, board or rooms by a music teacher for instructions and use of piano. Address T 22, Tribune office.

DON'T PAY $700 FOR A STEINWAY PIANO when you can get one, nearly new, for $375, or a Knabe for $275; splendid new pianos $150 less than usual price, 251 Park-av., West Side.

FOR SALE—$325 PIANO FOR $75 CASH. Address O. N. SMITH, 91 Cottage Grove-av.

PIANOS TO RENT AND FOR SALE; LOWEST prices in Chicago. Tuning and repairing promptly attended to. N. GOOLD & SON, 13 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-second-st.

THE NICHOLSON ORGAN IS THE BEST AND cheapest; prices, $500 to $90; manufactory and salesroom 63 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—A PIANO OF STANDARD MAKE IN good repair, in exchange for a fine Jurgenson watch. Address D 23, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—300,000 GOOD BRICK, 50,000 FT. JOISTS and 30,000 ft. flooring and heavy timbers, at corner Michigan-av. and Washington-st. B. F. HEAD, 125 Clark-st.

WANTED—A FEW THOUSAND FEET OF LUMber, for which first-class dentistry will be given. L 35, Tribune office.

50 TONS SASH WEIGHTS FOR SALE, CHEAPER than than the regular market rates. WARREN SPRINGER, Iron Yard, 18, 20, and 22 North Clinton-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 4, EITHER [illegible]

[illegible]

$20 REWARD, AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED, [illegible]

$25 REWARD—I WILL PAY THE ABOVE RE- [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

[illegible]

6.267 MOTHERS ARE INVITED TO CALL [illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

HOW TO COLLECT THE TAXES.

Conference Between the Cook County Delegation and the Mayor.

The Necessity for Change in the Present Mode of Collecting the Revenue.

Draft of a Bill in Regard to the Assessment and Collection of Taxes in Incorporated Cities.

The Mayor and Corporation Counsel Tuley had a conference in the Council Chamber, yesterday afternoon, with the Cook County members of the Legislature, in regard to the collection of taxes. Among those present were Senators Reynolds, Dow, Kehoe, Waite, and McGrath; and Representatives Rountree, Washburn, Halpin, Peltzer, Wayman, Cullerton, Bradley, and Lomax.

The Mayor spoke of the present revenue law and of the necessity for a change in its provisions. The city charter limited the tax to mills for schools, sewers, police, etc. The State valuation of Chicago property was $75,000,000, the city valuation being $283,000,000. Only 20 mills was allowed by the charter, whereas the State allowed 60 mills. Twenty mills no more than paid the interest of the city's debts, and an increase was necessary. He had called them together for the purpose of reading to them a new bill, which had been favorably received by learned lawyers, to whom it had been submitted for an opinion. Some legislation was necessary to help the city out of her difficulties. Money was needed, and an act to enable the authorities to collect delinquent taxes was badly needed. It was questionable whether money could be raised under the general revenue law next year. A thousand things were needed in the city, and next year the property must be taxed from five to six millions. How could it be done on a valuation of $75,000,000?

Mr. Wayman asked what proportion of the State tax Cook County paid.

Mr. Burley replied fully one-third. The tax amounted to about $5,000,000, and Cook County paid over $2,000,000 of it.

Mr. Tuley discussed the general tax law, saying, if the city had certified to it when it first came out, not more than one-third of the amount assessed under the city charter could have been assessed. He thought the law did not apply to taxation in cities during the year 1872, and Chicago, Elgin, Peoria, and two or three smaller cities had assessed under their charters. He wanted the Legislature to sustain them, and to authorize them to collect the back taxes under the charter, instead of under the general law.

Mr. Waite said, during the last season of the Legislature it was impossible to get a bill through to collect back taxes, the persons interested having too many friends among the members.

Copies of the bill referred to by the Mayor were then handed to the gentlemen, and a discussion ensued as to the difficulty of passing a bill containing so many provisions.

The Mayor said if the delegation was united there would be no trouble. He referred to tax-fighters, remarking that they were a numerous class, and increasing every year.

Something was said about Assessors, and it was generally agreed that only capable and honest men should be elected to that office. At present the nominations were made at the fag-end of the County Conventions, and, very frequently, ward bummers and ignoramuses slipped into the office. The Mayor said the assessing machinery was wrong, and needed repairing.

After some further talk, it was decided to submit the bill to the Legislature as prepared. If, however, any objections were made by the country members, the obnoxious sections would be amended or dropped.

Subjoined is the text of the bill:

A BILL for an Act in regard to the Assessment and Collection of Taxes in Incorporated Cities, Towns, and Villages, for the year A. D. 1872, and prior Years.

WHEREAS, Certain incorporated cities, towns, and villages within this State have proceeded, under the provisions of their respective charters, in the assessing, levying, and collection of their respective municipal taxes for the year A. D. 1872, for the reason that it was believed that the general revenue law was not applicable to said year, and other incorporated cities, towns, and villages have certified to the County Clerk of their respective counties under the provisions of the said general revenue law, the same being entitled "Act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes," in force July 1, 1872; And whereas it is desirable to remove all doubt as to the validity of the tax levies of incorporated cities, towns, and villages for the year A. D. 1872.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in General Assembly:

SECTION 1. That the taxes assessed or levied by any incorporated city, town or village, in this State, for or during the year A. D. 1872, under or in accordance with the provisions of the charter of such city, and all proceedings had by such city, and the officers of any such city, as to such assessment, levy or the collection of any such taxes, shall be and are hereby declared to be as legal and valid and of like effect as if said act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes, in force July 1, A. D. 1872, had not been passed.

SEC. 2. Any City Collector or other Collector having the rolls or warrants for the collection of the taxes so assessed and levied by any such city, town, or village, for or during said year A. D. 1872, shall, at such time as may be designated by the legislative authority of any such city, town, or village, return to the Sheriff in counties not under township organization, and to the Treasurer in other counties as County Collector, a list of the real estate on which the taxes so assessed or levied by the authority of such city shall remain unpaid at the time of such return, together with the amount of the municipal taxes assessed and levied thereon as shown by such rolls or warrants. It shall be the duty of the Sheriff or County Treasurer, as County Collector, to advertise, and at such term of the Court as may be directed by the legislative authority of such city to apply for judgment, and when judgment is obtained, to sell or offer for sale such delinquent real estate, in the manner that real estate delinquent for State and county taxes is disposed of under the laws of this State in force and then applicable to the county in which such real estate is situated, but it shall not be required that the dates fixed by such laws shall be observed with respect to the returns required to be made to the Sheriff or County Treasurer as County Collector under this act. But the relative times fixed and determined by said laws for the advertisement, judgment, sale, and redemption for State and county taxes shall be observed in all proceedings under this act, unless otherwise in this act provided.

SEC. 3. The amount of any tax heretofore assessed or due on any real estate for any prior year or years, and remaining unpaid for any cause whatever, together with a list of the real estate upon which the same shall have been levied, may be returned to the Sheriff or County Treasurer by the Collector making the return provided in Section 1 hereof, at the same time that he makes such return, and where any rolls or warrants for the collection of any such taxes for any prior year or years, shall have been destroyed by fire or otherwise such Collector shall make his return as to the said real estate upon which such taxes assessed for such prior year or years remain unpaid, and the taxes unpaid thereon, from the best information that he can obtain, and all the provisions of this act relating to the taxes mentioned in said Section 1, the return and the collection thereof, shall apply to the taxes authorized to be returned by this section.

SEC. 4. The County Treasurers and Sheriffs, as County Collectors, upon any return being made to them under this act, shall have all the powers and perform all the duties in regard to the collection of taxes so returned, the advertisement thereof, the application for judgment and order of sale on the delinquent property so returned and making sale thereof, and in all other matters pertaining to such taxes, as such County Collectors have as collectors of State and county taxes in their respective counties, and the County Court shall have like jurisdiction as in case of State and county taxes.

SEC. 5. All payments of delinquent taxes after such return, shall be made to the County Treasurer or Sheriff as County Collector at his office; and said County Collectors shall collect and enforce the payment of all taxes for municipal or other purposes, where a return thereof shall have been made by them as unpaid, in the same manner as such County Collectors may be authorized to collect and enforce the payment of State and county taxes; and County Courts shall have jurisdiction to hear any application for judgments and orders of sale made by any such Treasurer or Sheriff as County Collector, to enable him to collect and enforce the payment of taxes which may have been returned to him in pursuance of this act; and such Courts shall have like powers and like proceedings may be had, as near as may be, as by then existing laws shall be provided to be had on application for judgment and order of sale for State and County taxes; provided, however, that in the notices to be given of the intended application for judgment and order of sale, the time when the sale will commence shall be fixed for the second Monday of the month succeeding the month at which such intended application for judgment and order of sale is to be made. When the legislative authority of any such city shall direct that the application for judgment and order of sale for such taxes shall be made at the same time that the next application shall be made in such county for the judgment and order of sale for State and county taxes, the notices or advertisements, judgments and orders of sale, and other proceedings may have separate headings, indicating the lots or tracts of land taxed or assessed, and the amount of the municipal taxes, and costs against such lot or tract of land. If from any defect in the proceedings, judgment and order of sale cannot be obtained for the whole or any part of the municipal taxes so returned, new proceedings may be had under this act for so much as judgment and order of sale was not obtained for, to be collected with the next annual taxes. The statement in writing (or return) made to any County Treasurer or Sheriff as County Collector under this act, shall, on the application for judgment and order of sale, be *prima facie* evidence that all the requirements of the law have been complied with in the assessing and levying the taxes therein returned as unpaid, and in the making of such "return;" and also shall in such application for judgment and order of sale be *prima facie* evidence that the taxes and assessments therein returned as unpaid are due and unpaid.

SEC. 6. The County Treasurers or Sheriffs, as County Collectors of the several counties, having received a "return" of any unpaid taxes under this act, shall keep a true account of all moneys by them collected on account thereof; and shall, as often as once in each month, and as often as once a week if demanded, pay over the amounts collected to the municipality or other authorities or persons entitled to receive the same; and upon the sale having been made of such delinquent lands or lots, shall immediately make a final settlement, and pay over to the proper officers, authorities, or persons, the full amount that shall then be in his hands, less his fees, which shall be the same as provided by law for the collection of State and county taxes by such officer.

All the provisions of said act entitled "An act for the assessment of property, and for the levy and collection of taxes," as to the manner of conducting the sale, the issuance of certificates of purchase, the redemption from sale and the issuance of deeds upon such certificates, as to State and county taxes, shall apply to and be in force as to the taxes returned under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. A personal action may be had either in debt or assumpsit by the municipal corporation, either in its own name or by the County Collector to the use of such municipal incorporation, for any taxes on real or personal property, for the amount of the taxes levied thereon by such municipal incorporation, prior to the year A. D. 1873. And upon the trial of such action, a certified copy of so much of the warrant issued by authority of any such city as describes the property upon which such tax was levied and the amount of such tax, and to whom assessed, together with the certificate of the officer to whom such warrant was issued, or his successor in office, that such tax remains unpaid, or in case of the destruction of any such warrant, a certified copy of so much of the assessment roll as describes the property assessed, and shows the valuation thereof and to whom assessed, together with a certified copy of the ordinance levying such tax, shall be *prima facie* evidence that such tax is due and unpaid, and shall be sufficient to authorize judgment against the person or persons to whom the same was assessed, to be entered in favor of such municipal incorporation for the amount of such tax (and interest, if any there shall appear to be due thereon). In event any such assessment roll or any such warrant does not show to whom the said property was assessed, the Court shall receive all such evidence as may have a bearing on the case, and as may enable the Court to determine whether or not the defendant is liable for the taxes claimed in any such action. Upon the rendition of judgment an execution may issue as in case of other personal judgments, and may be collected in the same manner.

SEC. 8. The personal action for the collection of such taxes shall be cumulative to the remedy hereby provided for their collection by a return to the County Treasurer or Sheriff as County Collector, and the lien of such taxes on the property assessed shall continue until such taxes are paid by sale of the property assessed or otherwise; provided, however, there shall be but one satisfaction of such taxes, and upon payment of such taxes, all proceedings or the collection thereof shall be discontinued; but the Court shall have power to adjudge the costs upon such discontinuance as it may deem just and equitable.

SEC. 9. In all judicial proceedings of any kind had under this act, all amendments may be made which by law could be made in any personal action pending in such Court, and no assessment of property or charge for any of said taxes shall be considered illegal on account of any irregularity in the tax lists or assessment rolls, or on account of the assessment rolls or tax lists not having been made, completed, or returned within the time required by law, or on account of the property having been charged or listed in the assessment or tax list without name, or in any other name than that of the rightful owner; and no error or informality in the proceedings of any of the officers connected with the assessment, levying or collecting of the taxes, not affecting the substantial justice of the tax itself, shall vitiate or in any manner affect the tax, or the assessment thereof; and any irregularity or informality in the assessment rolls or tax lists, or in any of the proceedings connected with the assessment or levy of such taxes, or any omission or defective act of any officer or officers connected with the assessment or levying of such taxes, may be in the discretion of the Court corrected, supplied, and made to conform to law by the Court, or by the person (in the presence of the Court) from whose neglect or default the same was occasioned.

SEC. 10. A writ of error, or an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State (but to none other), may be taken from any judgment or order of sale made by any County Court respecting any property returned as delinquent under the provisions of this act, upon such terms as to bond and security as the Court allowing such appeal or writ of error may direct; if the judgment of such County Court shall, either upon appeal or writ of error to such Supreme Court, be reversed or remanded, the County Court shall have power to rehear such cause, and if it enters judgment for the taxes, shall fix in the order of sale the time when such sale shall commence; if any judgment of any such County Court against any property returned as delinquent under this act, shall be affirmed by the Supreme Court, such County Court may (without notice), upon a certified copy of the opinion affirming such judgment being filed, make an order for the sale of the property by the County Collector, at such time as it may direct in such order.

SEC. 11. When the proper authorities of any incorporated city, town or village shall have certified to the County Clerk the several amounts, or the amount which such city, town or village required to be raised by taxation in pursuance of Section One Hundred and Twenty-two (122) of said act for the assessment of property, and for the levy and collection of taxes and the amounts or amount so certified, shall have required or shall require such County Clerk, in pursuance of the provision of said act, to extend upon the proper valuation of property in such city, town, or village, a rate per cent which is or will be in excess of the rate per cent of taxation limited by the charter of any such city, town, or village, such certificate of the amounts or amount required so made, and the rate per cent, and tax so extended, or so to be extended by such County Clerk, shall be as legal and valid to all intents and purposes as if the charter of such city, town, or village contained no limitation or restriction as to the rate per cent of taxation.

In any case where the proper authorities of any such city, town, or village shall have certified to such County Clerk the amount or amounts which they required to be raised by taxation for the year A. D. 1872 for such city, town, or village, and the amount or amounts so certified extended by the County Clerk upon the proper valuation of the property in such city, town, or village made in pursuance of said act will not, if collected, in the opinion of the legislative authority of any such city, town, or village, produce a sufficient amount to discharge the appropriations for the year A. D. 1872, made by any city, town, or village, it shall and may be lawful for such proper authorities to certify to such County Clerk such amount as they find will be necessary for that purpose. If the County Clerk shall not, at the time of receiving such additional certificate, have delivered to the Collectors the books for the collection of taxes, as required by Section one hundred and thirty-five of said act, in force July 1, 1872, he shall estimate and determine the rate per cent upon the proper valuation of property in such city, town, or village, as will produce not less than the net amount of the several amounts which shall have been certified to him, by the proper authorities of such city, town or village, and extend such rate per cent of taxation on the assessed and equalized valuation of such property, and the same shall be valid and legal, any restrictions or limitations of the charter of such city, town, or village, as to the rate of taxation, or the amount that may be raised by taxation to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 12. If at the time of receiving such additional certificate, such County Clerk shall have delivered such books to such Collector or Collectors, he shall forthwith proceed to make an additional book or books containing the proper valuation and description of assessed property within such city, town, or village for said year 1872, and shall estimate and determine the rate per cent thereon which will produce not less than the amount specified in such additional certificate and certified to him by such proper authorities, and extend such rate per cent upon such book or books.

The said additional book or books shall be in form and made as near as may be as the book or books which may have been already made and delivered to such collector or collectors by said County Clerk for the collection of the amounts or taxes first certified by such authorities to such County Clerk, and, when completed, a warrant of like nature to that attached to said last-mentioned Collector's book or books shall be attached to such additional book or books, and the same, with the warrant thereto attached, shall be delivered to the proper Collector by such County Clerk, and every such Collector shall proceed to collect such additional taxes, and make his returns and settlements upon such books and warrants in the same manner and at the same time as required by law upon other collection books and warrants; and the County Collector shall have like powers and perform like duties as he is required to perform by law in regard to such Collector's returns as to other collection books, warrants, and delinquent lists and taxes, and like proceedings may be had in regard to such taxes as provided by law as to other delinquent taxes. And all the acts and proceedings of such Collectors, County Clerks, County Collectors, or other officers, in regard to such taxes levied or described in such additional book or books, shall be as valid and effectual as if such acts and proceedings had been specially authorized by said act in force July 1, 1872.

SEC. 13. It being important that the incorporated cities, towns, and villages in this State should receive their revenues, to be derived from taxation, at as early date as practicable, an emergency has arisen requiring this act to take effect immediately. Therefore, this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

The Bryant Chicago Business College.

The holidays are over and now for work. Spring, with its busy activities, will soon be here,—in the meantime let us put the best foot forward. The young men should have an eye to something higher and better in the future. Well-disciplined brain power is always in demand. The facilities afforded for improvement at the Bryant & Stratton Chicago Business College are excellent. Many additions to that institution will be made to-morrow. The apartments are elegantly furnished, and the instruction thorough.

Reed's Temple of Music.

Messrs. Reed & Sons are offering extra inducements in pianos. Besides the "Chickering," they have a fine assortment of other pianos, ranging in price from $225 to $500. Send for circular, or call and examine instruments, at No. 81 Sixteenth street, near Wabash avenue.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

WILL NEVER END.

Another Day's Work on the State Insurance Matter.

Examination of Witnesses--Squabbles Between Attorneys--Attachments Issued.

The State Insurance Company's matter was up again yesterday before the Register in Bankruptcy. Ephraim Morrison testified that he had a policy of $3,000 in the State Insurance Company; thought he was insured about two years ago, some time during November; the insurance was on the store No. 111 East Madison street, and his loss was total; took $300 for the claim; was induced by Mr. Van Inwagen to take 10 per cent, and was told that the Company could not pay more than 10 per cent upon any condition; was not told of the amount of assets of the Company or its liabilities; this was about two or three months after the fire; did not notice to whom the policy was assigned; thought he received a check in payment of policy on Second National Bank.

Mr. Cooper—What was said by Mr. Van Inwagen in reference to the sum the Insurance Company would be able to pay?

Mr. Ayer objected to this as irrelevant.

Register Hibbard could not see how this could be relevant, but admitted the question.

Witness—Van Inwagen told me the Company could not pay over 10 per cent, and finally induced me to accept that amount.

Mr. Ayer presented proofs of loss, which were identified by the witness.

Mr. Goudy brought up the question of security for costs, and requested the Register to make a certificate to the District Judge to the effect that an order may be issued to keep the parties opposing those claims from sharing in the proceeds of the assets, and to make them responsible for the cost of these proceedings.

Mr. Sidney Smith, as counsel for Mr. Perkins, presented to the Court his position in reference to incurring expense in taking reference to these claims.

Mr. Goudy wanted Mr. Cooper to tell the names of the parties he represented in these proceedings.

Mr. Cooper replied that he would disclose them when the proper time had arrived.

The Register thought those names should be disclosed.

Mr. Cooper said that Goudy could not compel him to disclose the names of his clients.

After a lengthy dispute, in which the Register, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Smith, Mr. Van Arman, Mr. Ayer, and Mr. Goudy participated, Mr. Cooper agreed to file a bond for costs of proceedings, in compliance with Mr. Goudy's request.

Mr. W. H. Swift, who had been previously examined, was recalled, and testified that he had a policy of B. M. Ford in the bank as security, which he transferred to Messrs. Shufeldt & Ball, who put it into the hands of the State Insurance Company; thought the State Insurance Company held it as collateral.

Mr. C. H. Taylor testified that he is in the commission business, and belongs to the firm of Taylor & Hurlbut; transferred a policy of $2,000 belonging to the firm to Shufeldt & Ball. Did not know what was said when the policy was transferred: he received the sum of $200 for it; had interviews with J. B. Smith, G. C. Smith, and C. M. Smith in reference to this claim.

Mr. E. W. Morrison testified that he is a dealer in real estate; he had a policy of $3,000 against the Company; was told by Van Inwagen that the Company would not be able to pay more than 10 per cent.

Charles McMasters testified that he is in the commission business at No. 168 West Washington street; had an open policy on the State Insurance Company; sustained a loss of $3,144; furnished proof of loss at Mr. Van Inwagen's office; sold his claim to State Insurance Company on the representations of Mr. Parks, the Cashier of the National Loan and Trust Company; was told that the Company could not pay more than 10 per cent; owed the Marine Company $200, which amount, he was told, would be cancelled if he made such transfer; Mr. VanInwagen told him this; was referred to Mr. VanInwagen by Mr. Parks. His loss was on grain in private warehouses and elevators; kept his bank account with the National Loan and Trust Company; thought Mr. Parks was acting the part of a friend towards him; he was aware that the State Insurance Company was interested in the National Loan and Trust Company, because Mr. George C. Smith of the National Loan and Trust Company was also an officer in the State Insurance Company.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, it was admitted as evidence that Chas. M. Smith, Vice President of the State Insurance Company, is the owner of policies Nos. 8,684, 10,762, 10,763, 2,600, and 11,206, amounting to $13,000.

Mr. Cooper desired to put in evidence the books of the State Insurance Company, which were in the hands of the Assignee.

Mr. Ayer wanted the books specified; he objected to have all the books put in evidence.

Mr. Cooper said he wanted to introduce the cash-book, ledger, journal, and the record of Directors' meetings.

The Register did not think that would be evidence.

Mr. Cooper said the pass-book did not agree with the accounts on the books of the bank.

Mr. Goudy objected to the introduction of the books.

The Register said the books were accessible to them; he could not let the books be brought in as evidence.

Norman C. Perkins, the Assignee of the State Insurance Company, testified that he had a policy of $1,000 in the Company; his loss was total; the policy was burned; furnished proof of loss, and delivered it to J. B. Smith, to whom he had assigned his policy; received $100 therefor; this was on the 3d day of November, 1871; was not told nor did he know what policies of the Company were worth; knew nothing about the condition of the Company; thought they were badly bankrupt; has received no money from the Company or of any of its officers since the $157,000 were paid; did not wish to revoke the assignment of his policy.

The Register announced that attachments had been issued against the following parties, to compel their attendance before him next Monday morning: Henry W. King, Charles Proebsting, E. Hemsted, D. W. & A. Keith, and D. Blakely.

The Court then adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

ANOTHER TEST CASE.

A Widow Sues a Saloon-Keeper and His Landlord for the Value of Her Husband.

Suits have already been brought against various persons, saloon-keepers, under the new liquor law, and have as yet failed to bring about any result upon which the opponents of unregulated liquor-selling can reasonably find occasion to congratulate themselves. A case was commenced in the Circuit Court (Judge Tree) yesterday, which differs materially from any yet tried, and involves certain important principles not yet tried; the suit being based on the fifth section of the new law. The plaintiff, one Lizzie Myers, narrates, in substance, that on Aug. 2, 1872, the defendant, Frederick Mack, was the keeper of a saloon, No. 1 Bucker street, and that he sold liquor and caused the intoxication of one Martin Myers, her husband, and also of George Arnold and Charles Hartmann; that in consequence of his intoxication, Myers came to his death under the following circumstances, as developed at the inquest held upon the remains: Myers, Arnold, and Hartmann were sitting together in Mack's saloon, expressing their political opinions. Arnold said he would vote for Grant, and that a negro was as good as a white man. Myers replied that a man who would entertain such an opinion was a "camel" and a fool. From this a fight arose, in the course of which Myers was knocked down by Arnold, and died from compression of the brain, "produced," to use the language of the verdict of the Coroner's jury, "by a rupture of an artery, caused by a blow from the fist of George Arnold, and being pushed to the floor by Charles Hartmann." Plaintiff claims that by the death of her husband her means of support was cut off; that one George P. Bay was the owner of the saloon; he did, on the day, and at the place named, "knowingly, wrongly, and injuriously permit the occupation of said building by said defendant Mack for a saloon, wherein he then and there knew intoxicating liquors were sold and were to be sold;" that the damage to the plaintiff was in the sum of $10,000, and, therefore, she brought suit in that amount against Frederick Mack and George P. Bay, respectively the saloon-keeper and landlord.

To this declaration the defendants, through their attorney, Hon. William Vocke, filed a general demurrer, and this was argued yesterday forenoon by Mr. Vocke. His points were succinctly and clearly made, and were briefly these: The new law was special in its nature, and therefore in conflict with the supreme law of this State, in that, in Section 1, it provides that the sale of liquor is unlawful unless a license has been issued to the vendor, but that a license can only be issued in municipalities authorized by law to grant licenses. Another point was that it violates both the Constitution of the State and the unwritten Constitution upon which are based the liberties of the people; that the law was just, proper, and humane where a man received injuries resulting from intoxication, but in this case the tort did not survive. It was in consequence of the recurrence of fatal accidents resulting from intoxication that the Legislature enacted a law providing that in case of a death by accident, the widow or the next of kin might bring suit, but it did not recognize any such case as that under consideration. Counsel also claimed that the law could not reach the landlord, who had authority to lease his place to a party licensed by law to sell intoxicating liquors.

The Court, after hearing a brief argument from the other side, requested the counsel on both sides to submit a brief. The case was of too great importance to be summarily disposed of.

"MIDDLEMARCH."

Excerpts from "George Eliot's" Last Novel.

We mortals, men and women, devour many a disappointment between breakfast and dinner-time; keep back the tears, and look a little pale about the lips; and, in answer to inquiries, say, "Oh, nothing!" Pride helps us; and pride is not a bad thing when it only urges us to hide our own hurts—not to hurt others.

Life could never have gone on at any period but for a liberal allowance of conclusions which facilitates marriages under the difficulties of civilization. Has any one ever pinched into its pilulous smallness the cobweb of prematrimonial acquaintanceship?

Miss Brooke argued from words and dispositions not less unhesitatingly than other young ladies of her age. Signs are small, measurable things, but interpretations are illimitable, and, in girls of sweet, ardent nature, every sign is apt to conjure up wonder, hope, belief, vast as a sky, and colored by a diffused thimbleful of matter in the shape of knowledge. They are not always too grossly deceived; for Sinbad himself may have fallen by good luck on a true description, and wrong reasoning sometimes lands poor mortals in right conclusions.

—A woman dictates before marriage in order that she may have an appetite for submission afterward.

—Suppose we turn from outside estimates of a man, to wonder with keener interest what is the report of his own consciousness about his doings or capacity; with what hindrances he is carrying on his daily labors; what fading of hopes, or what deeper fixity of self-delusion, the years are marking off for him; and with what spirit he wrestles against universal pressure which will one day be too heavy for him and bring his heart to a final pause. Doubtless his lot is important in his own eyes, and the chief reason we think he asks too large a place in our consideration must be our want of favor for him, since we refer him to the Divine regard with perfect confidence; nay, it is even held sublime for our neighbor to expect the utmost there, however little he may have got from us.

—The old lawyer, who had been so long concerned with the landed gentry that he had become landed himself.

—Any one watching keenly the slow conveyance of human lots sees a slow preparation of effects from one life on another, which tells like a calculated irony on the indifference or the frozen stare with which we look at an unintroduced neighbor. Destiny stands by sarcastic, with our *dramatis personæ* folded in her hand.

—We mortals have our divine moments, when love is satisfied in the completeness of the beloved object.

—Bulstrode—and what's he? He's got no land hereabout that ever I heard tell of. A speculating fellow! He may come down any day when the devil leaves off backing him. And that's what his religion means—he wants God Almighty to come in. That's not sense. There's one thing I made out pretty clear when I used to go to church, and it's this: God Almighty sticks to the land. He promises land, and He gives land, and He makes chaps rich with corn and cattle.

—One can begin so many things with a new acquaintance!—even begin to be a better man.

—In the multitude of middle-aged men who go about their vocations in a daily course determined for them much in the same way as the tie of their cravats, there is always a good number who once meant to shape their own deeds and alter the world a little. The story of their coming to be shapen after the average, and fit to be packed by the gross, is hardly ever told, even in their consciousness; for perhaps their own ardor for generous unpaid toil cooled as imperceptibly as the ardor of other youthful loves, till one day their earlier self walked like a ghost in its old home, and made the new furniture ghastly. Nothing in the world more subtile than the process of their gradual change. In the beginning, they inhaled it unknowingly; you and I may have sent some of our breath toward infecting them, when we uttered our conforming falsities, or drew our silly conclusions; or, perhaps it came with the vibrations from a woman's glance.

—"Hang your Reforms," said Mr. Chichely. "There's no greater humbug in the world. You never hear of a Reform but it means a trick to put in new men."

—Some discouragement, some faintness of heart, at the new real future which replaces the imaginary, is not unusual, and we do not expect people to be moved by what is not unusual. That element of tragedy which lies in the very fact of frequency has not yet wrought itself into the coarse emotion of mankind, and perhaps our frames could hardly bear much of it. If we had a keen vision and feeling of all ordinary human life, it would be like hearing the grass grow, and the squirrel's heart beat, and we should die of that roar which lies on the other side of silence.

—In courtship, everything is regarded as provisional and preliminary, and the smallest sample of virtue or accomplishment is taken to guarantee delightful stores, which the broad leisure of marriage will reveal. But, the door-sill of marriage once crossed, expectation is concentrated on the present. Having once embarked on your marital voyage, it is impossible not to be aware that you make no way, and that the sea is not within sight; that, in fact, you are exploring an inclosed basin.

—Young love-making—that gossamer web! Even the points it clings to—the things whence its subtle interlacings are swung—are scarcely perceptible; momentary touches of finger-tips, meeting of rays from blue and dark orbs, unfinished phrases, lightest changes of cheek and lips, faintest tremors. The web itself is made of spontaneous beliefs and indefinable joys, yearnings of one life toward another, indefinite trust.

—It is in these acts called trivialities that the seeds of joy are proven wasted, until men and women look round with haggard faces at the devastation their own waste has made, and say the earth bears no harvest of sweetness—calling their denial knowledge.

—That controlled self-consciousness of manner which is the expensive substitute for simplicity.

—It is a little too trying to human flesh to be conscious of expressing one's self better than others, and never to have it noticed; and, in the general dearth of admiration for the right thing, even a chance ray of applause falling exactly in time is rather fortifying.

—By desiring what is perfectly good, even when we don't quite know what it is, and cannot do what we would, we are part of the divine power against evil,—widening the skirts of light, and making the struggle with darkness narrower.

—I have always been thinking of the different ways in which Christianity is taught, and, whenever I find one way that is a wider blessing than any other, I cling to that as the truest,—I mean that which takes in the most good of all kinds, and brings in the most people as sharers in it.

—What we call our despair is often the painful eagerness of unfed hope.

—When a tender affection has been storing itself in us for many of our years, the idea that we could accept any exchange for it seems to be a cheapening of our lives. And we can set a watch over our affections and our constancy as we can over other treasures.

—Is it not rather what we should expect in men that they should have numerous strands of experience lying side by side, and never compare them with each other?

—This power of generalizing, which gives men so much the superiority in mistake over the dumb animals.

—That disadvantageous quality usually perceptible in a first wife, if inquired into with the dispassionate judgment of a second.

—To think of the part one little woman can play in the life of a man, so that to renounce her may be a very good imitation of heroism, and to win her may be a discipline.

—People glorify all sorts of bravery, except the bravery they might show on behalf of their nearest neighbors.

—Only those who know the supremacy of the intellectual life—the life which has a seed of ennobling thought and purpose within it—can understand the grief of one who falls from that severe activity into the absorbing, soul-wasting struggle with worldly annoyances.

—To be candid, in the Middlemarch phraseology, meant to use an early opportunity of letting your friends know that you did not take a cheerful view of their capacity, their conduct, or their position; a robust candor never waited to be asked its opinion.

—Stronger than all, there was the regard for a friend's moral improvement, sometimes called her soul, which was likely to be benefited by remarks tending to gloom, uttered with the accompaniment of pensive staring at the furniture, and a manner implying that the head would not tell what was on her mind, from regard to the feelings of her hearer.

—There is no sorrow I have thought more about than that—to love what is great, and try to reach it, and yet to fail.

—There are natures in which, if they love us, we are conscious of having a sort of invisible baptism and consecration. They bind us over to rectitude and purity by their pure belief about us, and our sins become that worst kind of sacrilege which tears down the invisible altar of trust.

—That pleasureless yielding to the small solicitations of circumstance, which is a commoner history of perdition than any single momentous bargain.

—Husbands are an inferior class of men, who require keeping in order.

—Marriage, which has been the bourne of so many narratives, is still a great beginning, as it was to Adam and Eve, who kept their honeymoon in Eden, but had their first little one among the thorns and thistles of the wilderness. It is still the beginning of the home epic,—the gradual conquest or loss of that complete union which makes the advancing years a climax, and age the harvest of sweet memories in common.

—The growing good of the world is partly dependant on unhistoric act; and that things are not so ill with you and me as they might have been, is half owing to the number who lived plentifully a hidden life and and rest in uninvited toombs.

EVANSTON MATTERS.

The "Lakesides" assembled on the evening of Thursday last, at the residence of O. French, Esq. The attendance was fair and the exercises were listened to with more or less of interest and attention. They were as follows: "A Journey to the Pyramids," Dr. James S. Jewell; piano solo, "Zampa," Miss Stena Reed; reading, E. W. Blatchford; song, "Sing, Smile, Sleep," Mrs. E. U. Cockard. A charade and the reading of the "Lakeside Budget," by Miss Lottie Carvert, closed the performance of the evening.

The Union Assembly gave a ball at the Winnetka Academy on Friday evening of last week. The tasty invitations not only caused many a youthful heart to flutter, but drew together a goodly portion of the wit and beauty of Evanston, Winnetka, and Highland Park. Messrs. Filkins, Murphy, and Copelin, the Committee of Arrangements, spared no labor to make the gathering a success. Messrs. Haskin, Copelin, and Coe, the floor managers, soon put every one at ease, and the dancing was kept up until a late hour. Those who attended are loud in their commendations of the first hop of the "Union Assembly," and those who stayed at home on account of the weather will be likely to attend another time.

A Model Establishment.

One of the best conducted establishments of the kind in existence—a place where gentlemen may congregate without fear of coming in contact with loafers—is the Royal Palm, on Monroe street, between Dearborn and State streets, of which Messrs. Garrick & Cather are the proprietors. Up stairs will be found an elegantly-furnished billiard hall, containing eight of the finest tables to be found in Chicago, and with no liquors sold in the room. On the first floor is the cigar stand, with its magnificent furnishings and its beautiful collection of growing hot-house plants. The plan of the entire establishment is peculiarly novel and elegant, and it is a model place of the kind. Not the least among its agreeable features is the warm lunch, with a fine bill of fare, which is set every day.

The Premium Machine.

Visitors at the Northern Ohio Fair, last autumn, will remember the long, arduous struggle between the eight or ten leading sewing machines on exhibition there for supremacy in family sewing. The samples exhibited were valued at thousands of dollars, and, taken together, made up a display which was alone worth a trip to the Fair to see. After full consideration the Committee unanimously awarded the first premium to the Wilson Improved Machine, which was announced superior to all others in family work. We refer to this grand triumph to remind the ladies that this same Wilson Machine is the cheapest first-class machine ever offered, costing $15 less than any other machine of its high rank. Salesroom at No. 378 West Madison street, Chicago, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company wants agents in country towns.

Moor's City Express.

Teams go three times each day to all parts of the city, and to Hyde Park and the Stock Yards twice each day. My prices are as low as the lowest. Trunks checked to or from depots or any division of the city at twenty-five cents each, and all other goods taken, at as reasonable prices. I have the exclusive delivery of the A. M. U. Express Co.'s goods, and am also connected with Oak Park, Evanston, and other outside express companies. No abuse to customers at my office or by my delivery men allowed. Otto Moor, No. 7 Market street, late partner in Brink's Express.

Velvet Polonaises.

We have reduced the prices on our velvets, and are now selling our $22 velvet at $18, our $20 at $16, our $18 at $14, our $16 at $12, and our $14 at $10; these are the greatest bargains ever offered. We are now selling our polonaises and cloaks at corresponding great reductions. Now is the time for any in want to buy. Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., No. 953 State street, near Twentieth.

Drew's Business College, Nos. 278 and 280 West Madison Street.

Penmanship, arithmetic, bookkeeping, and architectural drawing taught day and evening. This institution is in good running order, and the students are engaged in actual business. The college bank is now open, with $200,000 capital in college greenbacks. Call at the college hall for particulars.

At Actual Cost.

Brewster, furrier, is offering his splendid stock of ladies' dress furs at actual cost, previous to removal. This opportunity should not be missed. See Brewster's advertisement in another column.

Will be Closed on Monday.

The store of J. V. Farwell & Co. will be closed to-morrow, on account of the death of the father of the Farwell Brothers.

The Saratoga Geyser Water.

Buck & Rayner draw true Geyser water at the "Spa."

For Bathing Infants,

Burnett's Kalliston is soothing and cooling.

Excellent Memory of a Pennsylvania Lady.

Down in Muncey, Pennsylvania, the following singular circumstance is said to have happened: Forty-eight years ago, a young man left that borough, "between two days," to avoid arrest upon a warrant sworn out by a young lady who was left with a responsibility which she thought should have a father's as well as a mother's care. Time passed, and the girl then is now an old woman. The other day a stranger appeared upon the streets of the borough whose locks were silvered (as was afterward learned) by the frosts of seventy-two winters. By some means he was recognized as the truant lover of forty-eight years ago, and, his presence in town coming to the ears of the deserted one, she at once had a new warrant issued for him and caused his arrest. That the old gentleman was taken by surprise when waited upon by the Constable may easily be imagined, but having been caught in the meshes of the law he determined to make the most of it. A meeting took place before a Justice of the Peace, and negotiations entered into for the amicable settlement of the difficulty, which was finally accomplished by the venerable gentleman paying the injured woman $200. This was cheap enough, all things considered. As the old gentleman left town on the first train after he was discharged from custody, we suppose he has returned to his home in the West, where he has resided for over half a century, no doubt feeling all the better for having discharged an obligation for so many years resting upon him.

Singular Circumstance.

Some twelve years ago or thereabouts, the Walpole Bank of New Hampshire was broken open and robbed of $77,000. One Max L. Shinborn was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to ten years in the State Prison at Concord. After serving nine months he made his escape in a very singular manner, it was believed through the agency of the Junior Warden of the prison, who was arrested on suspicion, tried by a jury and acquitted. It afterwards appeared that Max L. Shinborn was no less a personage than the notorious Ruloff, who was hung at Binghamton, N. Y., recently, for robbery and murder. During the construction of the vault of the Adams National Bank, North Adams, this same Ruloff, *alias* Max J. Shinborn, was seen on the ground, intently watching the masons, upon two different occasions, by a New Hampshire man, who was present at the trial of Shinborn. This is stated to us as a fact, by a gentleman who saw Ruloff and knew him, and whose word we cannot doubt. But for his ultimately taking off, Ruloff might possibly have tested the strength of the vault of the Adams National Bank.—*Rutland (Vt.) Herald.*

An Astonishing Family.

From the Bedford (Penn.) Inquirer.

Last week we had the latest census of the Troutman family (giants) in Londonderry Township. A few days since a comparatively young man, smooth-faced, and small, from the same township, called upon a first-class Bedford lawyer, and asked the following simple question: "Is there a law in this State allowing a pension to parties having twins." "Not that I know of," said the lawyer; "why?" "Why," said the client, "I have had twins seven times in seven years, and I know they give a pension in Russia for fulfilling the law (Bible), and I thought the old Keystone never went back on the commandments." The lawyer told him the Keystone never went back on what was right, and thought probably he might find something in the statutes that would be in his favor, and that he should call at another time. The mother is a buxome brunette, about 39 years of age, and has, in addition to the fourteen twins, given ten single births in seventeen years. That she deserves a handsome pension there is no question.

Water in the Desert.

From the Leavenworth Times.

We learn that water has been discovered on the "desert," as it used to be popularly called at Bunker Hill station, on the Kansas Pacific. It was supposed that no water could be found on the plains, but the officers of the K. P. R. R. last month sunk a well at the above point, and put in a pump. This morning intelligence was received that an abundant supply of water had been found, and that it was of a superior quality. Thus, one by one, the delusions regarding the so-called "Great American Desert" are melting away. It has proven to be one of the most fruitful regions of the earth already. This fact is but an additional incentive to hasten its settlement and the building up of prosperous communities on its soil.

HAIR LUXURIANT.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN

Makes your hair stand on end by her tragic acting, but

Mann's Hair Luxuriant

Will not only make it smooth ... falling off. but prevent it from

Luxuriant Whiskers, Moustaches, Eyebrows, Etc.

MARTINA'S WORLD-RENOWNED POMADE, well-known throughout Europe and America, forces whiskers and moustaches to grow on the smoothest face in a month, without injuring the skin. A sure remedy for baldness. Sent free, $1.50. LOUIS MARTINA & CO., (offices 34 and 35) 125 Clark-st., Chicago. Agents wanted.

FINANCIAL.

The United States Mortgage Co.

Loans in Gold, or Currency, on Bond and Mortgage of improved Real Estate,

Without Commission and on Long Time.

ROOMS 2 & 3,

S. W. Cor. State and Madison-sts.

ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN,
MERCHANTS',
EQUITABLE,
GERMANIA and HOME.

Policies and balances after dividends bought at highest cash price.
H. S. DIETRICH,
Room 8, No. 77 West Madison-st.

$15,000 or $16,000

To loan on improved city property, for 5 years, at 10 per cent interest. This amount will not be divided.
BRYAN LATHROP,
12 Exchange Building.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:
CITY OF NEW YORK.........Saturday, Jan. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL..........Thursday, Jan. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.........Saturday, Jan. 11, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, Jan. 18, 9 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
To or from British Ports.................................$30.00
To or from German Ports.................................35.00
To or from Bremen or Scandinavian Ports.................38.00
SIGHT DRAFTS for £1 and upwards at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN,
General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

FOR EUROPE.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established, 1840.

From New York every Wednesday. From Boston every Saturday. Cabin passage $80 and $100 gold. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage to and from British points.......$30.00 currency.
Steerage to or from German points.........35.00 currency.
Steerage to or from Bremen or Scandinavian points.........38.00 currency.
Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Through bills of lading for merchandise to and from Europe.
P. H. Du VERNET,
General Western Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Wednesday, and for London direct every fortnight.

CABIN PASSAGE, $65 AND $75.

Steerage to and from British points.........$29 currency.
Steerage to or from German points...........34 currency.
Steerage to or from Bremen or Scandinavian points...........37 currency.
The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.

WILLIAM MACALISTER,
55 Market-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on Monday, Feb. 3, 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of Directors.
A. M. BILLINGS, Pres't.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you only see the doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

183 So. Clark-st., Chicago, the most successful specialist of the age, who has given a life-long special attention to the treatment of all Chronic, Sexual and Nervous diseases, both sexes. Read his works and judge for yourself, sent sealed for stamp. Confidential consultations, personally or by mail, free and invited. Ladies send for circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

E. GRARE...............................DIRECTOR.
WM. W. SEGUIN..........................BUSINESS MANAGER.

Monday Evening, Jan. 6,

Flotow's Favorite Opera of

MARTHA,

With the following unrivalled cast:
Miss Emma Howson..........as..........Martha
Mrs. Zelda Seguin..........as..........Lady Henrietta
Mr. Brookhouse Bowler..........as..........Lady Nancy
Mr. Gustavus Hall..........as..........Lionel
Mr. Edward Seguin..........as..........Plunket
Mr. T. Bartleman..........as..........Lord Tristran
..........The Sheriff
FULL ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
Conductor..........S. Behrens
All the new Wardrobe, Appointments, &c., recently imported by the late Parepa Rosa Opera Company.

TUESDAY,

MARITANA.

Miss Rose Hersee..........as..........Maritana
Miss Zelda Seguin..........as..........Lazarillo
Mr. Eugene Clarke..........as..........Don Cæsar De Bazan
Mr. Gustavus Hall..........as..........King of Spain
Mr. John Clark..........as..........Don Jose
Mr. Warren White..........as..........Marquis
Miss Masson..........as..........The Marchioness
Mr. Bartleman..........as..........Captain of the Guard
Wednesday Matinee—DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
Wednesday Night—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Notwithstanding the enormous expense attending the engagement of this organization, the following will be the

SCALE OF PRICES:
Reserved Seats..........$1.50 | General Admission..........$1.
Balcony Circle..........75 | Family Circle..........
Reserved Seats in Balcony Circle..........1.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

The great Song and Dance Artists

MACKIN AND WILSON

In their bouquet of gems. FIRST WEEK OF

THE BLACK POCKETBOOK.

FIRST WEEK OF

WANTED, A NURSE.

The laughable afterpiece of

PETER PIPES.

NEW SONGS, NEW ACTS, AND NEW DANCES.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

SECOND COURSE.

In response to the many inquiries daily made, the managers of the Star Course take pleasure in announcing that they have succeeded in making arrangements for their Second Course of Lectures, which they are certain will meet the most sanguine expectations of their patrons. Announcement of dates of lectures, names of lecturers, time of sale of tickets, &c., will be made in a few days.

GEORGE MACDONALD, who, it was hoped, would be able to appear this week, continues ill, but we believe that we shall best please our patrons by not substituting any one. Therefore, First Course ticket-holders should preserve them for Macdonald's Lecture, the time of which will be announced as soon as possible. To avoid misunderstanding and confusion, all entertainments under our auspices will hereafter be advertised as such.

Proprietors and ... CARPENTER & SHELDON,
Star Lecture Course.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK of the great actress,

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,

Who will appear, for the last times, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights, and WEDNESDAY MATINEE, in her powerful rendition of

MEG MERRILIES.

Thursday—Last night of LADY MACBETH.
Friday—Benefit of MISS CUSHMAN.
Secure your seats and come early. Carriage entrance from Monroe-st., alley east of Theatre.

Next Week, Mr. & Mrs. Dion Boucicault.

AIKEN'S THEATRE,

Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

Every evening until further notice, also Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Engagement of the popular actor

MR. JOSEPH PROCTOR,

Who will appear as MAURICE in the last new sensation, entitled

THE RED POCKETBOOK.

Friday—Benefit of JOSEPH PROCTOR.
Matinee Prices—Reserved Seats, 50 and 75 cents; Second Balcony, 25 cents.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday Evening, Jan. 6, every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the accomplished Vocalist and Actress

MISS MAUDE HILTON.

R. M. Carroll and his boys, Little Dick, The General, and Master Eddie, Lew Wallace, Miss Lelia Ellis Sappho, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Ellis, Bobby Newcomb, Miss Dora Dawson, John F. Fisher, and the Comedy Alliance in a choice programme, concluding with the thrilling Sensational Drama entitled

LOLA.

NIXON'S.

Engagement of the Young American Artists,

MR. & MRS. A. O. MILLER,

In the dramatization of Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth's great "Ledger" story, entitled the

HIDDEN HAND.

A. O. MILLER in his celebrated character (with Banjo Solo) of..........Wool.
MRS. A. O. MILLER as..........Capitola.
An entire new company. A. O. Miller's celebrated Comedy Company.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

GREAT COMEDY BILL.

Monday, Jan. 6, 1873, every evening during the week, and on Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, Tom Taylor's sprightly, spicy, splendid Comedy,

BABES IN THE WOODS; or, Humming of the Beetles.

And the amusing farce, MR. & MRS. PETER WHITE. All the favorites, including John Dillon (in both pieces), Jas. C. Padget, John W. Blaisdell, Miss Kate Meek, Miss Emma Cline, and Mrs. Howard Rogers.
In rehearsal, FATE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Grand English Opera.

Monday—MARTHA.
Tuesday—MARITANA.
Wednesday Matinee—DOCTOR OF ...
All the following favorite artists: Miss Rose Hersee, Miss Emma Howson, Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Mr. Brookhouse Bowler, Mr. Eugene Clark, Mr. Gustavus Hall, Mr. John Clark, Mr. Edward Seguin, Mr. J. Chatterson, and others. Full orchestra and chorus.
Musical Director..........Mr. S. Behrens

THE GREAT PAINTING OF

MOUNT SHASTA,

CALIFORNIA,

By H. A. ELKINS,

Now on exhibition at 364 Wabash-av., opposite Post Office. Open day and evening from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Admission 25 cents. Visitors are requested to bring their opera glasses.

VILLAGE HALL.

WM. H. ADAMS

Will give a Reading at Village Hall, Hyde Park, TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 7, 1873.

An attractive programme will be presented. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents.

MR. SULLIVAN'S

DANCING ACADEMY,

Avenue Hall, 147 Twenty-second-st.

Beginners' class, Monday evening. Children's next term, Tuesday and Saturday at 3 p. m. Residence, 25 Twenty-third-st.

SEANCES.

PROF. WM. M. FAY,

In his wonderful and startling manifestations every evening this week, at his residence, 258 Michigan-av. Admission, $1. Commencing at 8.

BOURNIQUE'S

DANCING ACADEMIES

South Side—128 Twenty-fourth-st., near Indiana-av. West Side—517 West Madison-st., corner Bishop-court. Classes open at any time for scholars commencing.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between M. Kling and C. L. Smith, of Chicago, under the firm name and style of M. Kling & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts will be settled by C. L. Smith, who succeeds in the business.
M. KLING,
C. L. SMITH.

Thankful for past favors and asking for a continuation of same, I shall be pleased to see my friends and customers and receive their orders for the best of hard and soft coal at the lowest market price. I constantly keep the best of hickory, maple, beech and pine wood, at 470 South Clark-st.
C. L. SMITH.
Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS.
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....BUSINESS MANAGER.
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The laughable afterpiece of
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NEW ACTS, AND NEW DANCES.
and Saturday Matinee.
LECTURE COURSE.
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Course take pleasure in announcing that
eded in making arrangements for their
of Lectures, which they are certain will
anguine expectations of their patrons.
of dates of lectures, names of lectur-
of tickets, &c., will be made in a few
CDONALD, who, it was hoped, would
this week, continues ill, but we believe
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turer. First Course ticket-holders should
for Macdonald's Lecture, the time of
nounced as soon as possible.
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LOBE THEATRE.
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ful and startling manifestations every even-
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1. Commencing at 8.
BOURNIQUE'S
CING ACADEMIES
—123 Twenty-fourth-st., near Indiana-av.
West Madison-st., corner Bishop-court.
at any time for scholars commencing.
SSOLUTION NOTICES.
DISSOLUTION.
ership heretofore existing between M. Kling
, of Chicago, under the firm name and
ling & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual
accounts will be settled by C. L. Smith, who
business.
M. KLING,
C. L. SMITH.
r past favors and asking for a continuation
ll be pleased to see my friends and custom-
their orders for the best of hard and soft
west market price. I constantly keep the
maple, beech and pine wood, at 470 South
C. L. SMITH.
n. 1, 1873.

COOKERY.

Evils of the American Cuisine.

Knowledge that Should Be Acquired by the Coming Woman.

How to Prepare Coffee and Tea—Something About Breakfast and Dinner.

There has been such an immense amount of preaching done upon the subject of AMERICAN COOKERY, that we almost hesitate to add our small quota of hints to the antecedent aggregate of censures; but, upon the principle that "Constant dropping wears away a stone," so possibly, after one or two more generations, certain prejudices may be hammered out of the brains of American housekeepers. The fact of the matter is, that ours is too new a country; that we have been in too great haste to build up material wealth, ever to have given to the *cuisine* proper attention. Our Puritan ancestors had not the necessary material, or the proper mechanical contrivances, to supply their tables with anything more than the mere necessaries of life. Engaged in Indian skirmishes, often having the entire fruits of their agricultural labor cut off, working early and late for possible means of subsistence, they developed a species of cast-iron stomach to which fried swine's flesh was a delicious cate. While their descendants have inherited many of the tastes and the barbarisms of the early settlers, the entail of those unimpressible digestive organs, second only to those of the ostrich, has decidedly been cut off. Swine's flesh and New England rum may still be a principal item in our national dietetics, but the sturdy old emigrants who supplied Nature's exhausted powers with them, are succeeded by a vastly different race. The average American is pale, thin, cadaverous, dyspeptic, and relishes under-done dough; or, occasionally, where there has been a recent admixture of foreign blood, assumes a sort of Falstaffian obesity, but without the luxurious oleaginousness of that jolly old lover of sack; instead, a sort of bulbous outgrowth, suggestive of a dash of Cayenne that has dried instead of enriched the bibulous individual's blood.

Who that has ever dined at a hotel where there was a fixed hour for the *table d'hote*, can fail to have noticed the almost total LACK OF CULTURE evinced in the stowing away of the fuel of life? It is literally that and nothing more. For the nonce, the ordinary biped is merely a stoker for the steam-engine of existence, and he works by the job. Nine-tenths of the individuals at those crowded tables will have finished their meal, while the other tenth are still discussing their soup or fish. Can any one who has ever observed the ordinary American animal feed cavil at Dickens' strictures? Had the mirror been held up to us by one of ourselves, we would, no doubt, have laughed at the reflection, and recognized its truth; but submarine cables had not then united us so closely to the mother-country; we were young and touchy, and did not like the goad to find the tender place; and so kicked, and took the bit in our mouths, and asserted our force, if not our wisdom, as other young, high-mettled, untrained animals have done when they were being broken to harness. We are gradually learning to travel better, but, in the trot for the *steaks* on the course of life, most assuredly "The race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong."

It has been argued that the books one habitually reads are evidence of the individual's character; the manner in which a person eats is certainly EVIDENCE OF HIS BREEDING.

During a summer's sojourn among the White Mountains while dining at the Profile House, we were *vis-a-vis* with a man who was entertaining a lady at some distance from him with remarks in B flat, bass, fortissimo, emphasizing his sentiments by little dabs at her with his knife, whenever he could spare it from the stoking business. He was not appetizing; we did not think him elegant,—we wondered if any one did; but

We thanked with brief thanksgiving
Whatever Gods may be

that we were not the objective point at which that knife-brandishing was levelled.

Having thus ruined our digestions and neglected our manners in our headlong race after the almighty dollar, would it not be well to pause a while, and, among the æsthetic tastes that we are diligently laboring to cultivate, not forget that eating may also be considered not only one of the fine arts, but also the foundation upon which we must build personal beauty? Unhealthy food, poorly cooked, gobbled, and undigested, will surely destroy all personal comeliness, sow the seeds of disease, and make us more lean, earthy, and acrimonious than we are. A QUEER IDEA seems to obtain, that it shows a lack of intellect to be heedful of the matter or manner of our dietetics. What should we think of the man who, wishing to build a fine yacht that should be a model of beauty and speed, should pay no heed to the stock which was put into it, and should give it into the hands of some clumsy apprentice, who did not know the difference between a lighter and a man-of-war? If he could not employ a clever builder, would he not try to gain some knowledge of the matter himself, and teach his ignorant assistant? Or, to come nearer to the biped man, how would the raiser of fine stock be looked upon if he was utterly regardless of the sort of feed which was given to his choice animals (their own instinct would prevent their eating too fast), or who, having hurried up the meal, should immediately set them at work again? And yet theirs is merely physical labor.

Why, we knew A PIG once (a quadruped) who, being too early snatched from the maternal fount, refused to eat, until accidentally some crusts of New England brown bread—that peculiar composition of rye, Indian meal, and molasses—were thrown into his pen. Eureka! they had found it! and ever after, until that infant pig became a swine of such immense obesity that he could not stand even to eat, and went fat and fair to meet a swine's doom, diurnally there was baked for him a loaf of that New England edible, that is not mere primitive bread of corn and rye, but has been duly endowed (whether with sacredotal rites or not, we cannot say) with a Christian name, and that none other than that of the self-satisfied Hub itself. Would the tastes of any child have been so scrupulously catered to? It was a very fine pig, indeed an unusually fine pig, perfect in its way, without a suspicion of trichina about it, all owing probably to its diet; but, then, that was a pig, and children are merely human, not good to eat, and, in fact, a drug in the market in every one's eyes except their respective parents, and even then when paterfamilias is of the Ginx persuasion. "Is thy servant a dog" that he should be so poorly fed? No! he isn't even a swine.

Would it be too much to ask of the coming woman, if she has time, in the intervals of political wirepulling, to study philosophy, chemistry, hygiene, and kindred topics, that she should do so, and then USE THAT KNOWLEDGE for the proper physical development of the human stock? If man is the representative animal, the most perfect of his kind, then, to a great extent, the perfecting of this creature is woman's responsibility. She attends ordinarily to the supply of his exhausted physical system, upon which the mental development is possibly dependent to a far greater degree than she imagines. Why, then, dear ladies, can you not at least pay as much attention to the proper improvement of the advance guard of the animal creation as your husbands do to the other brigades? Yours is asserted to be the nobler animal, and he prides himself upon the gift of speech, because he is ignorant of bird and beast language; and, as you must take him at his own valuation (you have the privilege of reserving any doubts you may entertain upon the subject), as it is still in his power to make estimates, it really seems as if you might employ yourselves advantageously in making the best of him you can. He will bear an immense amount of improving. He is oftentimes not unlike that "lean and hungry Cassius," and would be thoroughly ashamed of himself if he was his horse, instead of that animal's owner. Now he takes care of his horse, and you are supposed to take care of him, and we must say we think the horse looks as though he had the best of it. We do not suppose that you can do much with the present generation. They, in general, will probably still bolt their food, and rush forth to do battle in the business fray without giving themselves the rest they deem so necessary for their quadrupeds; but you can see that the pabulum is not hurtful, and you have THE RISING GENERATION, at least, under your control. Develop the sturdy boys, cosset the delicate ones, and, as for those charming little girls, that improve with each successive generation, try to have them as little like cherubs as possible. No child "eternally doth cry," unless it is ill. It wails its way prophetically into this world, and then, if it is worth the breath that has made it a living soul, doesn't waste any more of it in that injudicious way, but, making the best of its condition, sleeps, eats, and grows.

Even here your responsibility commences, as upon your own proper nourishment depends the well-being of that infantile prodigy; and, as his months are rounded into years, and his early nutriment grows insipid, it depends very much upon your treatment of his stomach whether he shall grow up a good, conscientious member of society, or a person without any exact perception of the difference between *meum et tuum*. How can a man be just and generous with the pangs of dyspepsia gnawing at his vitals? How can a woman be broad-thoughted with that last hot, heavy bread, or sodden pie-crust, waging fierce warfare with its gastric opponent? Would Pegasus ever have soared to Mount Parnassus under the incubus of such a diet? Would he not rather, with drooping wings and downcast head, have found his way to the rendering establishments, and there, with wise prevision, have given up the ghost?

Hoping, then, that we have proved the SCIENCE OF THE CUISINE not to be entirely beneath an intelligent woman's notice, and that to it she will have to bring something more than the mere smattering of chemistry and philosophy that she learned at school; also, that there is as wide a difference between catering to the demands of a gourmand and the proper attention to hygienic diet, as there is between that and a total ignoring of the matter in question,—let us look at the manner in which certain articles of diet are usually prepared.

To speak of the first thing that usually presents itself, how often has it been dinned into American ears that COFFEE should not be boiled; yet, throughout the length and breadth of our land, how many heed the sermon? Enter almost any house of average pretensions, and, from the kitchen to the attic, the dwelling will be filled with the aroma of the breakfast-exhilarant, while the tin-pot on the stove will contain a nasty, inky, acrid fluid which Charon would absolutely refuse as navigable matter for the River Styx. Under these circumstances, it is wisest to take your coffee by inhalation, as the best of it is decidedly in the atmosphere. Yet it is the simplest thing in the world to make palatable coffee, providing that the material is good; then even the ordinary tin utensil way be used. The proper proportions are equal parts of Java and Mocha, well mixed, and a tablespoonful allowed for each cup. If you are obliged to buy your coffee ground,—which no good housekeeper ever should do,—then purchase it of some first-class grocer, whose extensive sales will guarantee frequent roastings of the fragrant berry, and whose honesty or policy will prevent your receiving substitutes. The reason for mixing the two kinds of coffee is that, while Mocha has the most delicious flavor, it is lacking in body, which the Java gives. Having thus obtained the best material you can, take the above-mentioned proportions, and, placing it loosely in a bag of coarse Swiss muslin, pour boiling water upon it slowly, letting it stand for a few moments. If it cools, let the water be again raised to the boiling point and pour in slowly. Do this three or four times, being careful that, while you keep the fluid up to the boiling point, it is never allowed to pass it. Pour in about two ounces of cold water to carry any escaped particles to the bottom, and you will then have a clear, delicious beverage, that will go a long way toward compensating for any lack in the edibles. If, however you would have perfect coffee,—a drink that shall not only gratify the palate, but give vigor to the intellect and strength to the physique,—you must discard all tin arrangements and use porcelain instead. There is a French invention which combines a porcelain receiver with a glass compartment, that seems to be the very perfection of ingenious mechanism for this purpose. Heat is supplied by a spirit-lamp, and the bouquet of the beverage is retained in its integrity, while its potency for recruiting exhausted vitality can only be realized by actual imbibition. Coffee made in this way is always one of the peculiar duties of the lady of the house, and is attended to at the breakfast-table, it being too delicate an experiment to trust to Bridget; and, besides, to enjoy the drink in perfection, it should be served as soon as made. Bridget, however, is not without her special sphere of action in the matter. She should be thoroughly instructed in the proper use of the coffee-roaster. A rotary machine, that moves by clock-work, is the best. Every morning, the amount of coffee necessary for the day's consumption should be placed in this, browned to a perfect and uniform color, ground while it is still warm, and made immediately. Thus only the smallest fraction possible of the volatile essence that contains the flavor of the berry is lost, and, with abundant cream and loaf sugar, not ground, but in lumps (the patent-cut is the correct article), you will have a beverage which the gods will envy you, and for which they would gladly exchange their overrated nectar.

If, however, the bread-and-butter question does not require for its solution that you should emulate the early bird and take your matin meal at an unpleasantly pallid hour, before the sun colors the day, it would be well to instruct one of the maids in the proper preparations of your morning coffee, and then, when you are quite awake, have a cup of it brought to your bedside. If time is not a money-equivalent, the newspaper might be added. In this way you not only get your coffee in perfection, but it does you the greatest amount of good. Let a little fruit be served with it; in winter, a few grapes, or a section of orange, very cold; and, in the summer, berries *glace*, peaches, pears, or, in its season, half a cantaloupe, with the seeds removed and their place filled by finely-pounded ice. This, eaten first, will freshen the taste, remove any feeling of feverishness, and provoke a relish for your coffee not to be produced in any other way.

To rise, bathe, and dress will then be comparatively easy, even to a person borne tired, and no faintness will ensue, even if a short walk is indulged in. Breakfast may follow, and will be eaten with an appetite quite incomprehensible to any one who has not tried this peculiar tonic. It is worth all the bitters in the market, as you will admit when you have once tried it. At BREAKFAST, coffee should give place to light wine, either Claret or Sauterne. Don't shrug your shoulders, dear, intemperate teetotaller. We are not advoting the cup that inebriates, but a healthful, anti-bilious fluid, that will assist digestion, purify the blood, and, especially in summer, materially improve the general health. Not heavy, heady wines of rich old vintage, fit only for use when the day's work is done, and one can sit down to the enjoyment of the principal meal, but the light, sour *vin ordinaire* of the French peasant. We doubt if in summer, coffee ought to be used at all, unless the little cup of *cafe noir* (which should never be spoiled with cream) with which we finish our dinner. Sour wine has not the stimulating, heating effect of coffee, but, instead, cools the blood, acts beneficially upon the secretions in general, and is a powerful hygienic agent.

Our whole system of eating IS WRONG,—the hurried morning meal, crammed into the stomach as soon as he rises, before that organ is fairly awake to its duties and responsibilities, and the rush off to business immediately succeeding it; then, frequently, another cramming process at noon, in which the principal meal is disposed of with express speed; and, after the day's labor is ended, when a breathing-space really arrives, merely a cup of boiled tea (quite as bad as boiled coffee) and some light collation is partaken of. No wonder that dyspepsia is King. How much healthier it would prove if husbands would take their matutinal coffee at home; then, if business requirements necessitated it, breakfast down town at 10 or 11 o'clock, and return to dine leisurely and comfortable, with their families, after the day's work was done. It may be argued that, between the breakfast and the dinner hour, there is too great a lapse of time, and that one would become faint from lack of food. A biscuit and glass of wine, or a cup of tea or chocolate, will prove a sufficient guard against such a result for the ladies; while, in regard to the masculine portion of the community, as far as it has been in our power to observe, they are not apt to be forgetful of, or deny themselves, those little aids by which the burden of the day is rendered light to bear; so don't worry about them.

Many argue, from early educational prejudice,—the hardest of all error to overcome,—that LATE DINNERS are unhealthy. Granted, if you are going to bed with the chickens; but decidedly not, if you are in the habit of hearing the clock strike the hour of midnight. Individual exhaustion, even from the mere fact of the density of population, is so great in a city that the ordinary dietetic laws are entirely changed under the altered conditions. Our overtaxed vitality requires a difference both in the quantity and quality of food, as well as the hours at which it is desirable to partake of it. The long evening which follows a late dinner, filled as it usually is by the excitement of theatre, opera, or reception, or even a recapitulation in the domestic circle of the exciting topics of the day, exhausts all the fuel with which that meal has supplied our vital machinery, even to the extent that a *petit souper* is not always to be frowned at. So much more is abstracted from us, both mentally and physically, in a city than is otherwise possible, that habits must be graded in a different ratio.

Having suggested what experience has taught is the healthiest and most satisfactory mode of living, we will just glance at one or two more prominent faults in our national cookery. TEA, of which we know very little in this country, except of the coarser kinds,—all the finer grades going to Russia, at a cost of five or six dollars a pound,—is apt to meet with quite as great misuse as its associate beverage. England fares better than we do, for here, except to the favored few, the flavor of Orange or Flowery Pekoe is an unknown experience. This not only consists of the tenderest leaves of the plants, but also the blossom-petals, which are white and fragrant as those of the orange-tree. It is not likely to become a common drink, but there is no reason why we should spoil the best qualities that we can get in preparing them. Tea, like coffee, is better made in porcelain, and the finest kind of china may be used for the purpose. Like coffee, it should not stand to become a bitter decoction, but should be served as soon as made. The best that we ever drank was made in a fine china pitcher, the silver-lid of which closed perfectly. The herb was placed in this, warmed thoroughly, and then boiling water slowly added, and the brewage allowed to stand for about five minutes where it could be kept hot, the tightly-fitting lid preventing any escape of its aroma, passed through a silver strainer into the dainty china cups, it was unexceptionable of its kind. A connoisseur will never drink tea or coffee out of anything coarser than china, except under protest.

CHOCOLATE is apt to be a thin decoction from too much economy in material, but can be made a rich and healthful drink with proper care, while cocoa and the other lighter beverages are suggestive of the sick-room. Of SOUPS, by which the ordinary American simply understands a thick potage of meat-broth, thick with vegetables, only served occasionally as the component part of a meal, a chapter might be written. Fried STEAK is gradually being supplanted by the broiled article, though even now housekeepers and cooks are apt to forget that it should never stand, but be served the moment it is taken from the gridiron; therefore, it should not be put over the fire until those for whose meal it is intended have assembled in the breakfast-room.

SELECTIONS.

BY DUFF PORTER.

Love is the faith of the affections.

—Prayer that moves not us will not move God.

—Memory is the censer in which the incense of truth is placed.

—Meditation is, as well as prayer, a necessity of humanity.

—Mistakes are lessons of wisdom.

—Let meanings be fully criminal, as well as results.

—Strength increases, means multiply, ways open, soon as we turn to the right work in the right spirit.

—He who gives himself leisure will have compassion; he who makes himself an engine will be of iron.

—Opinion merely expresses the degree of civilization to which we have attained.

—There, where neither hoof nor wheels can be traced, you find the track of God's foot on the turf.

—A man never feels outraged unless, in some respect, he is at the bottom right.

—Obstacles and difficulties may be melted into implements, in the mould of a fiery and heroic will.

—Prayer is not eloquence, but earnestness; not the definition of helplessness, but the feeling of it.

—The memory, like a friend, loves to be trusted, and seldom fails to reward the confidence reposed in it.

—Our plans for doing good fail often because we do not "covet earnestly the best gifts."

—Every article is so much mind condensed into matter.

—If life could lose its mystery it would lose its sweetest savor.

—If there be one pest that man shuns not, it is the contagion of mirth.

—The strictest justice is the greatest mercy.

—A thing is no sooner wanted than it is created.

—Whatever I ought not to have I will supply myself by not desiring.

—A nickname is the verdict which our acquaintances pass upon our characters.

—Originality is simply a fresh pair of eyes.

—For the most part, men blame according to their own temperaments, their own selfish interests, their strongest faculties.

—Each moment's indulgence in any bad physical, or mental, or moral action, makes its own impress upon, and imparts its tendency to, the whole being.

—There are moments when the two worlds, material and spiritual, sweep by near each other, and when the earthly day and heavenly night touch each other in the twilight.

—The guilt of an evil done is to be inferred both from the nature of the doer and the effect of the deed.

—Forgive not with a sorrowing heart, but with a strengthened hope of better things.

—Energy infused into all the common duties of life gives strength and courage to meet and conquer the sterner realities that must at times be met and overcome.

—There is but a strip of brine twenty miles wide severing England from the Continent; yet the art of printing had been in Germany nearly a third of a century before it succeeded in crossing that narrow channel.

—As we lay aside our clothes at night to enjoy our sleep and our dreams, so at death we lay aside the clothing of the spirit to enjoy the rapture, the flight, and the dream of eternal years.

AS GOD WILL.

Pain's furnace-heat within me quivers,
God's breath upon the flame doth blow;
And all my heart in anguish shivers
And trembles at the fiery glow:
And yet I whisper: As God will!
And in His hottest fire stand still.

He comes, and lays my heart, all heated,
On his hard anvil, minded so,
Into His own fair shape to beat it
With His great hammer, blow on blow;
And yet I whisper: As God will!
And at His heaviest blows hold still.

He takes my softened heart and beats it;
The sparks fly off at every blow;
He turns it o'er and o'er and heats it,
And lets it cool, and makes it glow;
And yet I whisper: As God will!
And in His mighty hand hold still.

Why should I murmur! for the sorrow
Thus only longer-lived would be;
Its end may come, and will to-morrow,
When God has done His work in me,
So I say, trusting: As God will!
And, trusting to the end, hold still.

He kindles, for my profit purely,
Affliction's glowing, fiery brand:
And all his heaviest blows are surely
Inflicted by a Master hand;
So I say, praising: As God will!
And hope in Him, and suffer still.

—*Julius Sturn.*

The Queen of Holland.

The Queen of Holland lives unhappily with her husband, or, more correctly, she has lived so unhappily that she has ceased to live with him at all. She makes her home in the little House in the Wood, in the suburbs of the Hague, a mile or two from the more extensive but less tasteful palace of the King. Her residence is not large, but it is overflowing with Japanese and Chinese curiosities, and has a cosiness not found in the splendid dreariness which is characteristic of most royal abodes. In one of the parlors hang portraits of her son, the Prince of Orange, and of John L. Motley, late American Minister to London, and the historian of the Dutch Republic. Mr. Motley and the Queen are warm personal friends, hence the prominent position given to his picture. It represents him as wearing a black velvet coat, and his crest is painted in one of the upper corners of the canvas. The Queen, who is a Princess of Wurtemberg, is 54 years old, and has decided literary taste. We do not know that she has made personal ventures in authorship, like King John of Saxony, but she thoroughly appreciates good books and their writers. She has recently been visiting England, and has shown that her love of letters is not an affected profession by associating almost exclusively with people of talent and intellectual acquirements. At last accounts she was on her way to Scotland, to stay at the house of Sir W. M. Sterling, author of "The Cloister Life of Charles V.," and a man of very extensive reading and decided talent.

REVIEW OF AMUSEMENTS.

THE DRAMA.

Crowded houses have been the unvarying rule at McVicker's Theatre during the past week, and Chicago has done herself the credit of showing a most enthusiastic appreciation of Miss Cushman as an artist whose peer is not likely to be soon seen again. For this week, the last of her engagement, and probably the last time she will ever be seen on the stage in Chicago, Miss Cushman is to appear as *Meg Merrilies* in "Guy Mannering" on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights. Owing to the unfavorable weather which prevailed during the first half of the week in which this play was given, large numbers were prevented from witnessing her wonderful impersonation of the grand old gipsey, and, in response to many requests, the piece will be revived. The bill for the remaining three performances has not yet been announced, but as Miss Cushman's farewell benefit occurs on Friday evening, efforts are being put forth to induce her to give for that occasion two acts of "Henry VIII.," including the trial scene, and the splendid comedy of "Simpson & Co.," the production of which, on New Year's afternoon, was an event never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it. For the repetition of "Simpson & Co." petitions without number have come to Mr. McVicker, both from those who saw it and those who did not, and, in deference to the earnest wishes of her admirers in Chicago, it is to be hoped that Miss Cushman will consent to the proposed arrangement, even though the change from *Queen Katherine* to *Mrs. Simpson* in the same evening involves a vast amount of extra trouble to her.

Dion Boucicault, the world-famed author-actor, and his talented wife, known on the stage as Miss Agnes Robertson, commence an engagement at McVicker's on Monday evening, Jan. 13, together with Mr. Shiel Barry. Mr. Boucicault's great drama, "Arrah-na-Pogue," will be given, with the author in his celebrated impersonation of *Shaun, the Post*, and with Agnes Robertson, Shiel Barry, and the principal members of McVicker's company in the cast.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Comedy of the richest and most enjoyable type is to hold the boards at Hooley's Opera House this week, affording a most agreeable diversion from the tragedy and sensational drama which will be served up elsewhere. Tom Taylor's beautiful comedy, "Babes in the Wood," is to be produced with a strong cast, including Messrs. Dillon, Blaisdell, Padget, Woodfield, Soggs, Wilson, Miss Meek, Mrs. Rogers, etc. Also the capital afterpiece, "Mr. and Mrs. Peter White," introducing Dillon and Miss Emma Cline to a roaring advantage. It is probable that within the next few days Mr. Hooley will be able to announce the engagement, as regular members of his company, of several of the most noted of American actors and actresses. His policy is to strengthen his company to the greatest degree of excellence, and without regard to expense, believing that the appreciation and patronage of the Chicago public will warrant this course. His ambition is to include in his dramatic organization artists of far greater merit than nine-tenths of the so-called "stars" who infest the country with their trashy specialties and inferior acting; in short, to make Hooley's Opera House to Chicago what Wallack's and the Fifth Avenue have been to New York. And everybody will exclaim: "So mote it be!"

Elaborate preparations are in progress for the presentation of "Fate" on the evening of Jan. 13. It will be produced under the personal supervision of the author, Mr. Bartley Campbell, by whom the play was written expressly for Hooley's Opera House.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Academy stage is to be vacated this week by the dramatic company, who give way to a new English opera combination, concerning which more will be found elsewhere. In the article in yesterday's TRIBUNE, relative to the safety of the various theatres in the matter of means of escape in case of fire or panic, mention was omitted of certain peculiar points of advantage in the construction of the Academy of Music. Perhaps the most important feature of all, as bearing upon the security against fire, is the fact that the theatre rests upon the ground, with no basement or area under it, and, therefore, there would seem to be no chance for a fire to occur at a point where it would not at all times be immediately discovered. Another very valuable peculiarity of the Academy consists in the low level of the entrance, which is on the street grade, so that there are no steps to climb or descend. The importance of this, in the event of a frightened rush of people from the auditorium, is apparent at a glance. Mr. Gardiner accepts THE TRIBUNE's suggestions with willingness, and will at once proceed to the construction of an extra stairway leading from the gallery to the stage, thereby providing ample means of exit for the occupants of the gallery in case of fire at the front of the theatre. He should not forget the necessary protection of the wooden partition from the heat of the large stove near the dressing-rooms.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Mr. Joseph Proctor, a tragedian of considerable celebrity in the sensational drama, begins an engagement at Aiken's Theatre to-morrow evening, appearing in the thrilling play of the "Red Pocket-Book," in which, judging from the synopsis of scenery and incidents, there will be no lack of novel and startling features. Among other extraordinary effects, there will be introduced on the stage a full-sized working ship, with masts, sails, and rigging complete, which, after being tossed about for a time on the raging billows, is to literally go down with all on board—that is, it will go down as far as the stage basement, where the crew can be rescued readily, so as to appear at the ensuing performance. The full strength of Aiken's company will be included in the cast.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

A minstrel programme of rare excellence is announced at this tasty little temple of fun. It includes a first part full of good things, by Arlington, Cotton, Surridge, Tyrrell, and Kayne, with the rollicking *finale* of "The Collegians;" while the second part introduces the boy phenomenon, Clarence Burton, in new songs and dances; a vocal quartette by Surridge, Tyrrell, Lang, and Kayne: "The Red-Pocket Book," a side-splitting burlesque by Kemble, Cotton, and Arlington; Mackin and Wilson in their unparalleled vocal and terpsichorean gems; "Wanted, a Nurse," by Billy Rice, Kemble, Kayne, Lang, and Tyrrell; selections by Mr. Hunneman's admirably trained orchestra; the performance to conclude with the favorite sketch of "Peter Pipes; or the Man about Town," by Cotton, Kemble, Rice, Surridge, Fostelle, and Martin. The Saturday matinee should not be forgotten.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE will be occupied this week by a dramatic combination, at the head of which are Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Miller, who will appear, respectively, as *Wool* and *Capitola* in the "Hidden Hand," the former with banjo solos and the latter with characteristic songs.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau is severely ill at Salt Lake City.

Mr. Jefferson will pass the latter part of the winter in Louisiana.

It is stated that Mr. J. S. Clarke, the actor, lost $60,000 by the Bowles failure.

Matilda Heron has compromised her suit against the executors of the Byrne estate for $1,000.

Miss Dollie Bidwell received a wound in the arm while fencing in the "French Spy," and is laid up in consequence.

Mr. William Warren, the eminent Boston comedian, made his first appearance at the Boston Museum, Aug. 27, 1847, acting *Billy Lackaday*.

The members of Barnum's company, including the Female Samson, the Man with the Iron Jaw, etc., are to have a benefit at the New York Academy of Music next Tuesday evening.

"Without Love" is the title of the new comedy by Messrs. Edmund Yates and Auguste Dubourg, which is to open at the Olympic Theatre, London.

It is said that Fanny Elssler made the following thrilling speech, at the old Park Theatre, when taking a temporary farewell of that stage: "Goot pye, I go way now, but come back soon and take-a you leetel dollars."

A four-act drama entitled "The Swamp Angels," evolved principally from the letters of A. R. Henderson, the *Herald* correspondent, and the inner consciousness of Mr. Charles Foster, a New York playwright, has been produced at the Bowery Theatre.

For the first time in eight months, Edwin Booth appeared at his own theatre on the night of Dec. 30, acting *Richard* in "Richard III." At yesterday's matinee he played *Don Caesar*. He is to be succeeded by Mr. Florence, Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault, and Miss Neilson.

Edwin Forrest, as a boy, was hissed while playing a female part by one of his companions in the audience. Stepping to the foot-lights, he indignantly exclaimed: "D—n you, Davis, you just wait till I get through this part, and I'll lick you like h—l." It was some years before his professional epidermis became comfortably seasoned.

Mr. Ford, the well-known Baltimore manager, is emulous of the fame of the good fairies among the poor children of that city. He gave on Christmas day a bright and showy performance for their especial behoof, and added after the play innumerable presents for the little people whose eyes he had feasted gratis. This was one of the biggest Christmas trees on record, and it sprang from one of the best and most wholesome of hearts.

Mr. Daly has his entire mechanical and scenic force at the Grand Opera House employed on the equestrian drama of "The Cataract of the Ganges," which will be produced when the run of "Round the Clock" abates. The natural spring of water under the stage will be utilized in this spectacular piece in the formation of a grand cascade, making a beautiful and wild mountain scene, which, it is promised, will be one of the finest stage effects ever presented in the United States.

The proposal for subvention to the theatres, which will be placed before the French Assembly, is in excess of that of last year. It amounts to 1,500,000 francs, thus apportioned: L'Opera, 800,000 francs; Le Theatre Francais, 240,000 francs; L'Opera Comique, 240,000 francs; Le Theatre Lyrique, 60,000 francs; L'Odeon, 60,000 francs, and Les Italiens, 100,000 francs. It is expected that the last item will be opposed, as the Italian opera, being at present without theatre and without company, can scarcely be said to exist.

How good and honest it was when the old Christian New York merchant sat down at dinner before the gifted Charles Kean, and said:

"Ah! Mr. Kean, I saw you in *Richard* last night."

"You did?" smiled Mr. Kean.

"Yes, sir, and I've seen your father in *Richard* and the great Cooke before him."

"You did? well, I *am* honored," said Kean, thinking a great compliment was coming.

"Yes, sir; and Cooke, sir, was better than your father, and your father, sir, was a long way better than you!"

A curious illustration was recently given of the dramatic institutions of Flanders. In the cities are to be found societies of various antiquity, some going as far back as two centuries, for the cultivation of the national drama and literature. One of these societies at Bruges celebrated the fiftieth year of its existence by a procession and visit to church, and by the performance of a Flemish play by the Ghent corps of amateurs, assisted by those of Bruges; a ball was to follow. At Bruges there are three of these societies, which have performances in their own halls. It is by such means that the Flemish drama has revived, but it chiefly flourishes at Antwerp and Ghent.

Alsatian audiences take the drama very much in earnest. The theatre of Colmar has been shut by order of the German Governor of the province. One evening a drama of Kotzebue's was being performed, and there was represented a scene in which a young spendthrift implored pecuniary aid of a hard-hearted usurer. Unable to obtain money from his inflexible creditor, the young man offers for sale a watch which formerly belonged to his dear departed mother. Suddenly a spectator in the gallery called out that the watch had never belonged to any member of his family at all, but had been stolen in France. The tumult was indescribable, and the military being called out to quell the disturbance, the building had been closed, and all theatrical performances forbidden.

THEATRICAL REFORMS IN JAPAN.

Three important steps in the progress of Japanese theatrical art have recently been taken. Public notification has been given that historical dramas may be represented with strict fidelity to the records of ancient events, and that conspicuously indecent comedies will be suppressed, and women have been introduced upon the stage to impersonate female characters. The following decree regarding "lewd farces," which was posted in various highways by the authorities, might serve as a suggestion to some theatrical managers outside of Japan:

On the 5th inst., Morita Kanya and the two comedians, Kawatake Shinshichi, and Sakurada Jisuke, were summoned to the office of the first division of the city. These persons were admonished by the officers thus: "Although it cannot be doubted that all such ancient regulations as are judicious must be kept in force, it has yet been decided that hereafter the comic pieces must be modified, and that the intentional misapplications of the words in all dramas may be discontinued—such as Ushiba Hisayosi for Hashiba Hideyosi. [This is one of names of Taiko, the famous ruler of the sixteenth century.] If children remember Hisayosi for Hideyosi, and Harunaga for Nobunaga [a predecessor of Taiko], it may finally happen that they bring themselves under great misfortune. In the theatre, not only these, but also other things, should be represented with exactness. Although it is true that the historical plays are of the highest importance, the comedies should not be unreasonably neglected; because from them, properly performed, good lessons can often be derived. Reflect well upon this, and tell the actors of the other two houses what has been said to you. With the present civilized idea of the people, the theatre may be considered as a little college. The learning of the sages and philosophers is taught for the moral instruction of the community. The explanation of their books and the Chinese classics, and the development of historical and moral truths by actors, are nearly the same, differing only in circumstances. The actors are thus instruments of education. Such being their office, their behavior must be carefully guarded. The best object of the theatre is now to teach the youth and women history. Therefore, to make the circumstances the same as the Yedo dynasty, and give them the appearance of having happened during the Ashikaga government, is a great mistake, as those two periods are widely different. In order to reform these abuses the above notice is given, not only for the benefit of the public, but of the theatre as well.

LYDIA THOMPSON'S "GROWN-UP DAUGHTER."

A St. Louis *Democrat* man has been interviewing Lydia Thompson on the subject of her "grown-up daughter." This was the result:

A day or two ago a *Democrat* reporter marched through the corridors of the Southern Hotel and rapped boldly at a door on the second floor.

"Come in!"

He turned the knob, and entered, found himself in the presence of a lady whose chief personal characteristics were shortness of stature, plumpness of form, a light, fresh complexion, and decidedly blonde hair.

"Is Miss Thompson in?" queried the reporter.

"Yes, sir; what do you want."

"I want to see her."

The little lady laughed. "I am Miss Thompson," she said.

"The grown-up daughter I've read so much about," thought the journalist. "Is your mother at home?" he asked.

"My moth—!" exclaimed the little lady. "She isn't here."

"Ah! Excuse me, I'll call again."

"Whom did you wish to see?"

"I called here to see Miss Lydia Thompson."

"Well, I am the lady."

The reporter smiled and shook his head.

"But I tell you I am."

"I think I'd better come another time," he said, as he backed toward the door.

With a bound, the little lady reached it first, and placed her back against it.

"Stand!" she exclaimed.

He did.

"Now tell me what brought you here."

He cast down his eyes. He did not like to tell the little lady it was his legs that superinduced his presence there.

"Speak, boy! what do you come here for?"

"I told you I wanted to see Miss Lydia Thompson."

"And I tell you I am she; who are you?"

"I am a reporter for the *Democrat*."

"What do you want with Lydia Thompson?"

"I want to interview her."

"Oh! that's it. Come and sit down."

The reporter took a chair, and the little lady sat down on a sofa.

"Now go on, sir; what do you want to know?"

"Are you Lydia Thompson?"

"I am!"

"Is there any truth in the story that you are seven months older than Charlotte Cushman?"

"No, sir; there is not a word of truth in it."

"How much older are you than Miss Cushman?"

"Why, where are your eyes, man? Can't you see that I'm not so old?"

The reporter was distressed.

"How old are you?" he asked.

"I am thirty-two—at least I will be thirty-two on the 9th of February."

"Then there isn't any truth in the story that you have a daughter?"

"Yes, I have a daughter."

"Is her family well?"

"Her family!"

"Her family. I understand your daughter has a large family, and that one of her sons was lately married."

The little lady bounced off the sofa.

"What! my daughter with a large family and a married son! I can't believe it; I don't believe it; I won't believe it. Oh, Zeffie, what cruel things they say about you!"

"There is nothing cruel in having a large family. My father"—

"Why, it isn't possible, man. She couldn't; she's only eight years old. You can tell yourself that such an idea is preposterous."

"I never speculate, Miss Thompson; my business as a newspaper man confines me to facts. If you wish to deny the story, you can do so; or, if the matter is too delicate for conversation, I will drop it," and the *Democrat* man arose and bowed, with his hand on his heart.

The little lady eyed him, and then resumed her seat.

"Go on," she said, with a gulp.

"I will interrogate you. Has your daughter a family?"

"No, sir."

"Has she any children?"

"No, sir."

"Has she a son, lately married?"

"No, sir."

"Is she married?"

"No, sir."

"Then, Miss Thompson, that kills a story which is generally believed, and which has been current for some time. I will publish your denial, if you are confident of the facts you state."

"I certainly am."

"What is your daughter's name?"

"Zeffie Agnes Lydia Tilbury."

"Where is she now?"

"In Liverpool."

"With her father, I presume."

"No, sir; she is at school. Her father is dead."

"When did he die, if you please, Miss Thompson?"

"He died a little over a year after we were married. That was nearly eight years ago. We were married at St. Pancras Church, London, nine years ago. Zeffie was born within a year, and four months after her birth he was killed in a gentleman's steeple chase."

"What was his name?"

"John Christian Tilbury. His father was the inventor of the 'Tilbury' carriage."

"How do you account for the stories as to your advanced age?"

"Well, I'll tell you. I went on the stage when I was 14 years old, and immediately jumped into notoriety. We were poor; very poor. My step-father lost all his money; the family was large; my mother had three sons at one birth, and when they came the older children were compelled to earn their own living. I had been educated for opera dancing, and had been successful in my studies. One day as I passed along the street I met two actors, who accosted me. I knew them, and after a few moments' conversation, one of them asked me why I did not undertake the part of Silver Hair, in Buckstone's pantomime, about to be produced. We all went to the theatre, where I was introduced to the wife of the manager. She questioned me; took down my hair—it was longer than it is now; I could sit on it then—and examined my limbs. The result was my engagement, and I went on the first night. I never shall forget that night. It was at the Haymarket, and the theatre was crowded. Oh, such a crowd! I was awfully frightened, and in the first few words of my speaking part I could hardly be heard. The manager stood in the wings and told me to speak louder, so I fairly shouted it out. My dancing was good, and all the people applauded me. That was the first scene. In the next I set my teeth together and determined I would succeed, and I think I did, for the *Times* came out the next morning with a splendid notice of me; oh, it was a magnificent notice; it was that long." And she held out her two forefingers about six inches apart.

"Well," she continued, "I played there a little while, and won considerable of a name for myself. Then I travelled, and played all through Middle Europe. After a while I went back to London, and everybody remembered my name, and supposed I must be an old woman. That's the way that story started."

"When did you come over here?"

"About four years ago. I brought a troupe over with me, but have only one of the original company left."

"Is your troupe composed of English girls?"

"With the exception of one—she is Irish."

MUSIC.

A prominent event of the musical season will be the first public rehearsal of the Apollo Musical Club of this city, which will shortly take place at Standard Hall. The programme for this occasion, which will be published in full hereafter, will embrace five or six four-part songs for male voices only, solos by Messrs. Bowen and Foltz, who are members of the Club, soprano solos by Miss Jessica Haskell, and piano solos by Mr. Robert Goldbeck. The Club was organized some four or five months since, upon the German Maennerchor basis, and combines musical study with social enjoyment. It has been under severe rehearsal during this time under the efficient leader, Mr. A. W. Dohn, formerly conductor of the Mendelssohn Society, and we have little doubt that the singing will be a genuine musical surprise, and that this first rehearsal will be the inauguration of many other pleasant occasions during the winter and spring. The rehearsal will be given strictly by invitation, consequently no tickets will be offered for sale.

The Oratorio Society will give its first performance of the new series a week from next Thursday evening. The new season embraces three combined concerts and lectures. At the first, Rev. Robert Laird Collier will deliver his lecture on "Beethoven," and the Society will sing a selection from "Fidelio" and choruses from "The Creation," "The Messiah," "Elijah" "Hymn of Praise" and "Naaman." Mr. Louis Falk will play the "Hallelujah Chorus" from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives" and a quartette,—Mrs. Farwell, Mrs. Johnson, and Messrs. Bowen and Sabin,—will sing selections from Beethoven.

The English Opera season commences at the Academy of Music on Monday evening with the performance of "Martha," Mrs. Howsen, Mrs. Seguin, and Messrs. Bowler, Hall, and Seguin appearing in the cast. It will be time to say something about the troupe after hearing it. The repertoire of the week is as follows: Monday, "Martha;" Tuesday, "Maritana;" Wednesday afternoon, "Doctor of Alacantara;" Wednesday evening, "Bohemian Girl;" Thursday, "Rose of Castile;" Friday, "Fra Diavolo;" Saturday, "Martha."

ORPHEUS HALL.

The programme for the Orpheus concert today is as follows:

1. March—"German Songs"	Seifarth
2. Overture—"Maritana"	Wallace
3. Waltz—"Louisen"	Lumbye
4. Grand Potpourri—"Musical Pictures"	Conradi
5. Concerto for flute	Boehm
Mr. Holm.	
6. Sleighbell Polka	Zikoff
7. Overture—"Nabucco"	Verdi
8. Preludio and chorus from "Giuramento"	Mercadante
9. Orpheus Quadrille	Strauss

TURNER HALL.

The programme at Turner Hall to-day is as follows:

1. Defelier March	Faust
2. Overture	Hoffmann
3. Idyll—"Upon the Alps"	Zikoff
4. Potpourri—"Hunter's Life"	Menzel
5. Finale, from "Lucia"	Donizetti
6. Waltz—"The People's Singer"	Strauss
7. Potpourri from "Preciosa"	Weber
8. Overture to "The Wreck of the Medusa"	Reissiger
9. Season Quadrille	Strauss

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mlle. Sessi has grown too stout for *Ophelia*, in Ambroise Thomas' "Hamlet."

It is not at all unlikely that Miss Kellogg will go to Havana before the winter is over.

Brignoli was recently singing at Nice, but has gone to Milan.

Mlle. Nilsson has resumed her *Ophelia* at the Paris Opera.

Mr. John K. Paine's oratorio of "St. Peter" was performed last week in Boston.

Capellmeister Herr Gældner, the celebrated pianist, committed suicide at Halle by taking poison.

Mme. Rosa writes that she is enjoying herself in Cairo, and purposes spending Christmas on top of one of the Pyramids.

Miss Adelaide Phillips and her concert troupe are giving a series of very successful concerts in the Western towns.

The illness of Mdme. Lucca and the hoarseness of Miss Kellogg have blighted the operatic prospects in Philadelphia.

A monument to Chopin is about to be erected in Warsaw, his natal city. The Committee in Vienna are raising funds for the statue to Beethoven for the Austrian Capital.

The Band of the Garde Republique, which took part in the Jubilee services in Boston, have obtained leave from the French War Minister to give a Grand Concert in aid of the Boston fire victims at the Cirque of the Champs Elysee.

There are several boxes veiled with embroidered gauze in the Italian Opera in Cairo, Egypt, in which the ladies of the harem enjoy the Christian love-making of Western civilization.

At the Grand Opera House in Paris, new artists are constantly tried. A. M. Prunet, tenor from Toulouse, has essayed "Faust," M. Gounod's opera, but was found deficient both in vocal and dramatic power, being in fact a light tenorino.

The *Rappel* announces the discovery in the library of the opera of the unpublished score of a ballet written by Mozart, during the master's sojourn at Paris 1778. The piece was called "Noverre" or "Les Petits Reins."

The *Musical Standard* learns from Munich that the post of conductor at the Opera House at Warsaw has been offered to Herr von Bulow, and that Wagner's prime minister will probably go to Poland.

The Duke of Edinburgh, who is President of the Amateur Orchestral Society, took his seat for the first time among the first violins at the practice which was held at the Royal Albert Hall, in London, on Wednesday evening last, when upwards of one hundred and fifty members were present.

Max Strakosch takes his troupe to Galveston, Texas. He appears to have been successful during his Western tour. In regard to next season there is some doubt as to whether Adelina Patti or Christine Nilsson will be his prima donna. It is, however, pretty well settled that Mme. Lucca and Ilma di Murska will be the stars of the opposition. At present neither party appears to have succeeded in securing the Academy of Music.

Committees have been formed at Vienna who will devote themselves to the promotion of the erection of a Beethoven memorial in that city—one is artistic and the other executive. Abbe Liszt will be invited to compose a cantata, to be performed at a grand concert which the committees intend giving for the benefit of the memorial fund, and the talented Abbe will also be invited to personally superintend the performance of the work. The Emperor of Austria will be asked for a grant in aid of the scheme, and public subscription lists are to be opened.

The *Musical Standard* observes that in instrumental excellence Germany is more ably represented on the piano than on the violin, as but few violinists of European fame are natives of the Fatherland, *e. g.*, August Wilhelmj and Ferdinand David, the former born in the Rhine provinces, and the latter in Hamburgh. Joachim is an Hungarian by birth, Wieniawski a Pole, Vieuxtemps a Belgian, Sivori an Italian, Ferdinand Laub a Bohemian, Antonio Vazzini an Italian, Isidor Lotto a Pole, and Edmund Siger a Hungarian, as well as Professor Auer.

The correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes that the birthday of the Crown Princess of Russia was commemorated a few days since by a most interesting event. It was announced that Mlle. Patti would take her farewell benefit at the Grand Opera, Moscow, and the theatre was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. Before the performance commenced all the Russian and Italian artists, including Mlle. Patti, came forward in full dress to sing the "Russian Hymn," which was vociferously encored. The hero of the evening then appeared as *Amina*, in "La Somnambula," her entrance being the signal for a perfect ovation. A *corbeille* of flowers, containing a casket, in which was a gold circlet, ornamented with a star of diamonds, was presented to her, and the jewel placed upon her head. From the clouds appeared to fall showers of bouquets and other presents, the stage being literally covered. The finale was redemanded, and during the performance the popular prima donna had to return nearly a hundred times to bow her acknowledgments. The night's receipts which fell to Mlle. Patti's share amounted to about £1,480.

THE GREAT NAPOLEON.

A Personal Glimpse of Him.

Napoleon advanced clumsily, wearing a simple blue uniform, and with his little hat under his arm. Varnhagen shall describe him in his own words:

"His bearing expressed the struggle between a will that strives after something and contempt for those who must help him to obtain it. He would doubtless have been pleased to make a favorable impression, and yet it seemed hardly worth the trouble of attempting. It would cost him trouble; for truly he had not the gift by nature. Hence carelessness and constraint alternated in his manner, or were sometimes combined in restlessness and dissatisfaction. He first turned to the Austrian Embassy, which formed one extremity of the semi-circle. The results of the unfortunate fete gave rise to many questions and observations. The Emperor wished to appear sympathizing; he even used a phrase or two expressive of emotion. But he could not at all succumb to this tone, and dropped it almost immediately. His manner was less gracious to the Russian Ambassador, Kurakin, and in the course of his further progress round the half-circle, some sight or some thought must have violently irritated him, for he flew into frightful anger, stormed out horribly against one of those present (a by no means important personage, and whose name I have forgotten), was discontented with every answer make to him, kept asking fresh questions, scolded and threatened, and held the poor man a considerable time in the tortures of abasement. The witnesses who stood nearest and beheld the scene, not without anxiety lest their own turn should come next, declared afterward that there had not been the least ground for such fury, and that the Emperor had only sought a pretext for venting his ill-humor. They said, moreover, that he was in the habit of intentionally selecting such poor wight for the purpose, in order that all the others might be cowed, and anything like a feeling of defiance toward himself crushed into submission. As he passed onward, he endeavored to converse with more moderation, but his bad humor made itself felt through all. He spoke brusquely, hastily, flinging down his words, uttered the most indifferent things with passionate rapidity, and even when he wished to speak kindly, it sounded, nevertheless, as though he were angry. I have hardly heard so rough and untamed a voice as his. His eyes were deep set, usually fixed on the ground, and glanced, only by fits and starts, sharply and rapidly over those present. When he smiled, only his mouth and part of his cheeks smiled: the forehead and eyes remained immovably gloomy. If—as I have sometimes seen on subsequent occasions—he forced these latter to smile also, his countenance wore a still more distorted expression. This combination of smiling and sternness had something about it frightfully repulsive. I know not what to think of the people who found this face 'charming,' and were captivated by his amiability! His features, while possessing undeniable plastic beauty, were cold and hard as marble, strangers to truthfulness, incapable of cordiality. What he said was, whenever I heard him speak, trivial both in matter and expression, without mind, without wit, without power—nay, even at times absolutely vulgar and absurd. Faber, in his *Notices sur l'Interieur de la France*, has spoken in full detail about the questions which Napoleon was accustomed to ask on various occasions, and which have been so often unjustly lauded as showing knowledge and sagacity. I had not then read Faber's book, but later I found everything I had myself seen and heard confirmed in it. The Emperor's catechizing not seldom resembled the proceeding of a school boy, who, not being sure of his lesson, keeps repeating to himself under his breath what he fears he may otherwise forget at the moment it is wanted. This, indeed, is literally true of a visit Napoleon had made a short time before to the great library, where on the staircase he already began to scream out that classic passage in Josephus, where he speaks of Jesus, and seemed really to have no other care at the moment than to exhibit this, apparently, newly-acquired bit of erudition. It absolutely appeared as though he had learned his questions by heart. He once asked a man of some consequence from Northern Germany to what country he belonged, and when the gentleman named the place close on the borders of Holland, Napoleon cried out, half defiantly, half delightedly, as he turned away: 'Ah, je sais bien! c'est du Nord, c'est de la Hollande!' He did not come off so fortunately with Lacepede at the natural history collection. There he took the giraffe for a bird, and spoke of the long-necked beast as such to his wife, who, together with Lacepede, was in a state of consternation at the Emperor's mistake, so much so, that the latter, observing it, angrily broke off his discourse, and went away, in excessive dudgeon. The pitiable eagerness with which Napoleon strove to gain admiration in the sphere of social conversation was often downright laughable. He was as unsuccessful in his attempt as—to our misfortune—he was successful in other things. He preferred to make wounding, or at least unpleasant speeches; but even when he tried to say something different, he only reaches trivial insignificance at the outside. For example, once at St. Cloud I myself heard him repeat twenty tims to a whole row of ladies the same words, 'Il fait chaud.' It is true that some vigorous sayings are reported of him, and his orders were generally stern and brief. But even here the power is the chief thing, and the force of the words is due to the Emperor, not to the orator. Many happy sallies, which his courtiers were in the habit of attributing to him, rightfully belonged to others, who respectfully gave up their intellectual property when it pleased his Majesty to pocket it. They gift of eloquence and agreeable expression which belonged to Alexander, Cæsar, and Friedrich, could not co-exist with Napoleon's nature; the quality of his mind, and still more his temperament, forbade it. For this very reason, because he found himself totally unarmed on this sort of battle ground, was Napoleon above all other men irritable and sensitive to a clever, sharp or jesting word against himself. And a mocking song, a witty lampoon, could absolutely infuriate him.

"No, it was not in the domains of intellect and fancy, nor by means of eloquent speech, that Napoleon Bonaparte attained his aims. He reached them by his surpassing pre-eminence as a General, and by the iron force of his will. His real greatness consists in these qualities, and it is not needful inventively to attribute any others to him, in order to make him out one of the most extraordinary men that ever lived.

"A divinity, if you will, but a Plutonian, sulphureous, dark divinity, subject at last—as all such are forever—to the superior powers of light. A gloomy, intrinsically unhappy soul. Nothing is clearer to me than that in the midst of his highest triumphs, the man—when we get a glimpse of him as above, beneath the velvet mantles bee-embroidered, and other historical stage properties—was not happy. And there needs no enforcement of copy-book morality to tell us why."—*Temple Bar.*

An Unfortunate Girl.

From the Boston Advertiser.

Very early yesterday morning an elegantly dressed female was found leaning against the doorway of a store on Washington street, near Avon. She was insensible, for the chill of the intense cold was on her. The humane policeman who froze his hands while attempting to resuscitate her spoke harshly when he discovered that he had rubbed the paint off the cheeks of the wax beauty, who, before she was burned out, was wont to smile from the window of the hair store opposite.

METROPOLITAN MODES.

Nature's Teaching vs. Modistes' Practices—New Year's Styles.

Different Kinds of Lace—Its Subjection to the Whims of Fashion.

Where and How Lace is Made—Why It Appeals to Women.

From Our Own Correspondent.
NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1872.

Until we begin to make fitness the first requirement in our wardrobes, good dressing and fashionable dressing must be, in the main, distinct from each other. Just so long as Mrs. Tomkins fails to perceive that the gown rendering Mrs. Johnson's proportions more stately and graceful makes her own short limbs and squat figure more dumpy and inelegant, just so long must nine-tenths of the feminine sex be improperly apparelled.

CONTRAVENING NATURE.

Nature does not give with the niggard hand of Fashion. She allows to each of her creatures a tint and form of its own. As everybody is aware, no two leaves of a tree, no two feathers of a bird, no two scales of a fish, however much they seem to resemble each other, can be found, identical in hue, or form, or shape. To pursue the familiar analogy, the color of eyes and hair, the form and expression of features, differ in every individual. Yet we are absurd enough to demand that every well-dressed woman must be arrayed like every other well-dressed woman, ignoring Nature's laws set forth in script so plain that those who run may read.

But, since the uplifting of one feeble voice can scarcely work a revolution in ruffles, or a transformation in trains, nothing is left but to note the changes in style, whatever the beauty destroying result.

Many of the richest toilettes of the winter will make their appearance on New Year's; for, though the habit of calling on that day is yearly falling into non-observance, still a sufficient number preserve the custom—by no means unpleasant originally—to render the serious discussion of first-of-January gowns interesting to the worldly-minded.

INTERDICTED.

Two habits of the past are this year to be banished from the best houses here: wine from the luncheon-table, and *decollete* dresses from the drawing-room. Once in a while, fashionable society has a shock of common sense, and it has discovered of late that the miscellaneous sipping of Champagne at innumerable sideboards is not always attended by beneficent results; and that the broad daylight does not enhance uncovered necks and arms. So, for the future, we'll none of them.

NEW YEAR'S STYLES.

The favorite style for New Year's and all day receptions will be plain silks, of mauve, pearl, gray, lavender, lilac, reseda, ecru, and other delicate tints, cut with demi-trains (in some instances scalloped or pointed on the edge), either trimmed very high, and worn with a basque and no overskirt, or the underskirt undecorated, the overskirt and basque being elaborately ornamented. These dresses are very pretty and becoming, if the front of the waist, from the neck to the third button, lie turned under like the old-fashioned V necks, and a fishu be worn of lace and crepe de chine in some contrasting color.

The growing appreciation of

LACE

as a necessary part of the toilet is a most hopeful sign of our uniform taste. Only a real artist in dress knows the full value of lace of all kinds. It softens bold colors; covers large lines; tones down bad complexions; etherealizes good ones. It has been too long neglected by the majority of American women, who are just beginning to learn that lace is the greatest beautifier within the modiste's reach. Of course, it is expensive, the best of it; Point, point d'applique, Duchesse, Mechlin, Valenciennes, are all beyond the purse of the masses. But there is tulle (no lace is more becoming), and wash blonde, which can be pleated and washed many times without injury; and tulle and wash-blonde are within the reach of all. A ruche of blonde in neck and wrists revivifies an old gown, and improves a new one, as few suspect. Such pretty jebots and ties are made with simple muslin and footing, that it seems a pity any woman should do herself the injustice of going without them. A yard of muslin at 75 cents or $1, a dozen yards of narrow footing at 20 cents the dozen, with an hour's work by machine and hand, will keep a lady in fresh ruffles for a month, and will be such an addition to her toilette that thenceforth ugly, uncompromising linen collars will be stricken forever from her neck.

It is odd that so dainty a material as lace should be subject to the caprice of fashion; but it is, quite as much as anything else.

POINT

is the one exception; and the sole reason it is never out of favor is its expense. Being beyond all others in price, we can never afford to disregard it, lest we be suspected of a bias toward economy. Point lace, notwithstanding the delicacy of the finer qualities, is a durable—possibly the most durable of all—lace. With careful treatment, it will last for two or three generations; so that, if it only be yellow enough when in our possession, we may be supposed to have had grandmothers. The absurd pretense of admiring yellow lace is increasing, and many ladies put their new purchases through a process of staining by means of a solution of coffee-grounds, till they attain the desired discoloration. That any one can conscientiously like yellow lace seems incredible, for it loses most of its soft virginity of appearance when it turns from white, and, even to the greatest connoisseur is unpleasantly suggestive of a need of vulgar soap and water.

THE RAREST LACE

in the world,—and, therefore, the most highly valued,—is old Venetian Point. It is not in the market, or has not been for half a century, and was only obtainable once in a while from the sale of the effects of some ancient, but impoverished, family in Europe. The secret of its make was lost in the sixteenth century, and, though there have been most patient and diligent efforts to recover it ever since, it is only within the last half-dozen years that a poor woman in Florence has achieved the long-sought-for result. Of course, this will be a source of revenue to Italy in future, and the Italian Government, recognizing the value of the recovery, have granted the sole right of manufacture to the poor Florentine for sixteen years. This is not a piece of unprecedented generosity, inasmuch as that lucky woman is the only possessor of the secret, and, should she choose never to impart it, it would, in all probability, pass again into oblivion.

HONITON,

another beautiful fabric, is almost out of use. The pretty anecdote of Queen Victoria and the lace-workers of Devonshire will always be remembered as one of the best acts of her peaceful reign. Learning, before her marriage, that hundreds of unemployed women were in great need because Honiton lace had fallen into disfavor, she determined to restore it to fashion, and, to that end, ordered her wedding-dress and veil of it. By this feminine *coup d'etat*, the beautiful stuff was made at once "the rage." But it has since lost its popularity, notwithstanding the fact that all the Princesses of England have worn it on their wedding-robes, the Princess Louise even designing the pattern of her own veil. To-day, I venture to say that, if a whole set were wanted, it would have to be imported direct.

ENGLISH THREAD,

the finer specimens of which are of much the same appearance, and nearly as beautiful in design as the incomparable Mechlin, has almost entirely disappeared from the market. It is as pretty as ever, but Fashion decreed against it, and so it is left to turn its fairy web to golden strands in some dark corner, until the real lovers of lace happen to remember its existence, and bring it back to favor.

VALENCIENNES

is, and has been for several years, the favorite lace for ruffles, collars, cuffs, and trimming. Refined and beautiful, it ranges through more grades in quality and price than almost any other lace.

DUCHESSE LACE,

which made its appearance a short time ago, is already past countenance. This never seems quite like other laces, being coarser in design and texture, and apparently intended for the decoration of curtains and bed-linen.

WHERE LACE IS MADE.

It seems not to be widely known that the finest, richest, and costliest laces come from Belgium, not from France, though they bear French marks, and go by French names. Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, Mechlin, Bruges, Ypres, and other towns manufacture the best articles in Europe, and send them to Paris for disposal. The exquisitely soft flax of which the thread is spun is worth in Belgium many times its weight in gold; so it is not surprising that the completed material should bear such high prices on this side of the Atlantic.

It is said that Switzerland furnishes nicer lace than France, which, like the product of Belgium, is sold under a Gallic nomenclature. But this appears improbable; for the Swiss peasants—and to the peasantry belong the lace-workers of all nations—seem unfitted by nature to follow an occupation requiring such wonderful delicacy of manipulation. Yet, to the contrary is to be remembered the hundreds of Swiss watchmakers who give to the world the finest metal handiwork of the time.

SEVERITY OF THE TOIL.

In some of the Flemish work-shops, it is necessary for the women to be kept in totally dark rooms, in order to see the thread they are spinning, and which is so minute as to be invisible in the daylight. This process so unnaturally intensifies the power of vision that, in the sunshine, they can scarcely see. The lace-makers generally are short-lived. Their trade is so confining and exhausting they usually die before 40. The majority of them have inherited their trade through long lines of ancestors, who breathed but to create the dainty fabrics, and died that their children might in turn spin their lives into priceless webs, and perish.

A romance, a hidden mystery, clusters about the exquisite flaxen fibres, that endears them to every fine woman's soul. The possibilities, the dreams, the aspirations, that have been twisted and wrought into the fairy meshes by those other women whose existence, from the cradle to the grave, is bound by the spider-like thread in chains as strong as steel, appeal to the sentimental in every feminine breast. That we should love it for its own sake is natural,—for it is fair to the eye, fine to the touch. That we should love it because it is an aid to beauty which cannot be overestimated, is natural, too. But it is most natural that we should love it because it means home, and comfort, and peace to numberless souls. Let us not grudge the pittance we pay for it; always remembering that the gold we give is the life-sustaining power to thousands of our unseen sisters. FURBELOW.

CHARITY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: While there is so much suffering and wrong everywhere, we should all strive to be Good Samaritans, and not permit it to be said of us that, seeing a suffering brother on one side, we carelessly passed by on the other. Yet how often do we pass by the poor and the distressed, little heeding the example of Him Who, while on earth, abounded in blessed works of charity and love to all, and Who, departing, left so many holy precepts for our guidance, in the Book of Life, besides what He has spread out before us on the fair pages of Nature, written in a language that all may understand.

The gentle flowers
Retired, and stooping o'er the wilderness,
Talked of humanity, and peace, and love.
The dews came down unseen at evening-tide,
And silently their bounties shed, to teach
Mankind unostentatious charity.
With arm in arm, the forest rise on high,
And lessons give of brotherly regard.

How earnestly, then, should we strive to banish far from us "the evil that doth so easily beset us," and seek to nourish within ourselves all that is "good, true, and beautiful," and endeavor each day to grow in the direction of generous enthusiasm, of quick and thoughtful kindness, and, above all, grow in charity. And, if we thus make it a rule in life to "Do unto others as we would that others should do unto us," and to "Be charitable," we shall find that the practice of these holy precepts will make us each day more fit for the society of the blest in Heaven, where I trust all my readers are endeavoring to "lay up treasures." And, if we but persevere, the hand of the Omnipotent will sustain us amid the trials and temptations of earth, and, at the Judgment Day, give us a place in the resurrection of the just.

The only charity that shall avail us anything in that great day is "that which flows from a sense of duty and a hope in God. This is the charity that treads in secret those paths from which all but the lowest of human wretches have fled. It is that charity which no labor can weary, no ingratitude detach, no horror disgust; that pardons, that suffers, that is seen by no man, and is honored by no one save God; but, like the great laws of Nature, does His will in silence, and looks to a future and a better world for its reward," where there will be no opportunity of helping the distressed, for there all is peace, and love, and joy, with the cloudless light which emanates from the Throne of Majesty shining in and over all things, banishing far beyond the pearly gates all that has been the cause of so much suffering and sorrow here. X.

PRISCILLA.

My little Love sits in the shade
Beneath the climbing roses,
And gravely sews in a half-dream
The dainty measures of her seam
Until the twilight closes.

I look and long, yet have no care
To break her maiden musing;
I idly toss my book away,
And watch her pretty fingers stray
Along their task confusing.

The dews fall and the sunset light
Goes creeping o'er the meadows,
And still with serious eyes cast down,
She gravely sews her wedding-gown
Among the growing shadows.

I needs must gaze, though on her cheek
The bashful roses quiver—
She is so modest, simple, sweet,
That I, poor pilgrim, at her feet
Would fain adore forever.

A heavenly peace dwells in her heart;
Her love is yet half duty,
Serene and serious, still and quaint,
She's partly woman, partly saint,
This Presbyterian beauty.

She is so shy that all my prayers
Scarce win a few small kisses—
She lifts her lovely eyes to mine
And softly grants, with blush divine,
Such slender grace as this is.

I watch her with a tender care
And joy not free from sadness—
For what am I that I should take
This gentle soul and think to make
Its future days all gladness?

Can I fulfill those maiden dreams
In some imperfect fashion?
I am no hero, but I know
I love you, dear,—the rest I throw
Upon your sweet compassion.

—*Nelly M. Hutchinson, in Harper's Magazine for January.*

Captain Marryatt and Henry Clay.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Observer and Reporter.

The following incident was related to us by Judge R. A. Buckner, of this city, who was present at the time it occurred.

Captain Marryatt, while in this country, was present at Ashland, by invitation of Mr. Clay, and a number of gentlemen had been invited to meet the noted Englishman at a state dinner. After the wine had began to circulate, Mr. Clay, in conversation, made some allusion to the English custom which requires the guests on such occasions to present the head servant of their entertainer with some gratuity before leaving. This offended Captain Marryatt, who, in a very emphatic manner, denied the existence of any such custom.

Mr. Clay responded that such must be the case, for he, when dining with Lord Castlereagh, had forgotten it, and had been reminded of it by his Lordship's butler.

Captain M. seemed to be still offended, and was about to make some testy remark, when his entertainer sent the decanter to him by a servant, and, in his politest manner, extending his own glass, said: "A glass of wine with you, Captain Marryatt."

The Captain, pushing the decanter aside, responded: "No! I want no wine; I have drank too much already."

Turning to Lewis B——, a wit and a "good fellow," who *would* take too much at times, Mr. Clay said, quietly: "A glass with you, Lewis, my son, I see *you* have not taken too much."

The First Use of Mahogany in England.

Mahogany, though for centuries used by the Spaniards in ship-building, was first tried in England, in King street, in the last century. Dr. Gibbons, an eminent physician, was building a house; his brother, a West India Captain, who had brought some mahogany as ballast, sent him some of the wood as a curiosity; but the carpenters, finding it hard to work, threw it aside. Soon after this, Mrs. Gibbons, wanting a candle box, sent Wallaston, a cabinet-maker in Long-acre, some mahogany to make it from, and would allow of no excuse. This box was made, and liked. The doctor then tried a bureau, which his friends, especially the Duchess of Buckingham, thought beautiful for color and polish. The Duchess begged some mahogany, and had a bureau also, and the fame of it soon made the fortune of the new wood. Mr. Timbs says that the present doors of a few of the better class of old houses in King street are solid mahogany.—*All the Year Round.*

THE KING LEAR OF THE RUSSIAN STEPPES.

BY MRS. BURY PALLISER.

Translated from Ivan Tourguenef.

One winter's evening a party of college friends had assembled together, and the conversation turned upon Shakspeare, and upon the different characters in his plays, which were all drawn with such astonishing truthfulness that each one could name an *Othello*, a *Hamlet*, or a *Falstaff* as among the persons they had chanced to meet. "And I, gentlemen," said our host, "have known *King Lear*." And he began his narrative.

I passed my early youth in the country, in the domain of my mother, a rich Russian landed proprietor in the Government of X——. The most striking impression that has remained upon my memory, is the person of Martin Petrovitch Kharlof, our nearest neighbor. In my life I never saw any one like him. Imagine a man of gigantic stature, with an enormous body, upon which was set, without any appearance of neck, a monstrous head, surmounted by a tangled mass of grayish, yellow hair, almost joining his shaggy eyebrows. On his sunburnt face was a broad, flat nose, little blue eyes, and a small mouth. His voice was hoarse, but sonorous. The expression of his face is not disagreeable; there was a certain grandeur in it, but so strange, so extraordinary! And then, what arms, what legs, what shoulders! Summer and winter, Kharlof wore a kind of tunic of greenish cloth, confined at the waist by a Circassian belt. I never saw him wear a cravat. He breathed slowly and heavily, like a bullock, and walked noiselessly. His Herculean strength inspired the respect of all the country round, and various legends were circulated relating to it. It was affirmed that one day, on meeting a bear, he felled it to the earth with his fist; and that, on another occasion, having surprised a peasant in his orchard in the act of stealing his bee-hives, he flung him over the hedge, together with the horse and cart he had brought to carry away his plunder. But Kharlof did not pride himself on his physical strength so much as upon his birth, his position, and the mental superiority for which he gave himself credit. My mother received him with especial kindness, for he had saved her life, twenty years ago, by stopping her carriage on the edge of a deep ravine into which the horses had fallen. The shafts and harness were broken, but Kharlof never left his hold of the wheel, though the blood was starting from his finger-nails. It was my mother who had given him his wife, an orphan reared in her own house. She died young, leaving two daughters, the eldest of whom was married.

Kharlof was a good landed proprietor. Of the obedience of peasantry it were idle to speak. Large and heavy as he was, he never went on foot, but drove a low droski, drawn by an old, decrepit horse, bearing the scar of a wound it had received in battle. Behind the droski sat always his little Cossack boy, Maximka.

I have already said that my mother treated Kharlof with respect. She saw in him a kind of devoted giant, who, if needs be, would not hesitate to fight a whole army of revolted serfs. Besides, he was loyal, never borrowed money, never drank, and, if he was deficient in education, was not wanting in inteligence. Who would have thought this giant, so confident in his own powers, was subjected to fits of melancholy? They would come on without any apparent cause, and he would then shut himself up in his room and call his Cossack boy to read or to sing to him—the Colossus Kharlof feared death.

Men of great physical power are generally phlematic, but this was not his case. His wrath was easily aroused, and no one had the power of more readily irritating him than the brother of his deceased wife, a contemptible little being, half buffoon, half parasite, who lived with us. His name was Bitschoff, but he always bore the sobriquet of Souvenir.

I was anxious to see Kharlof's house, and one day proposed to return with him; it was situated at the top of the hill. We entered the court-yard. On one side was an old habitation with thatched roof; on the other, a newly-built house. "See," said Kharlof, "in what a hovel my father lived, and look at the palace I have built for myself." It was so slightly built, it looked like a castle of cards. Five or six dogs, each one uglier than the other, saluted us with furious barkings. "These are our shepherd dogs," said Kharlof, "of the true Crimean race. Be quiet, you rascals, or I will hang you all."

A young man in a long nankeen coat appeared at the doorstep of the new house, and reverently assisted his father-in-law to alight. "Anna," called Kharlof, "the son of Natalia Nicolavno condescends to visit us. We must entertain him. Arrange the table immediately. Where is little Evlampia?"

"She is not at home; she is gone to the fields to gather corn-flowers." Evlampia was the younger daughter, and her father's favorite. In a few minutes all was ready. Surprised at the rapidity with which Kharlof's orders were executed, I followed him into the dining-room, where, on a table, covered with a white-patterned red cloth, was laid out the repast, consisting of curds, cream, wheaten bread, and powdered sugar, mixed with cinamon. While I was eating, Kharlof fell asleep. Anna stood before me perfectly motionless, her eyes fixed upon the ground, and through the window I could see her husband leading my horse up and down the court-yard, polishing with his hands the curb-chain which he had detached from the bridle.

My mother did not like Kharlof's eldest daughter. She thought her proud. Toward my mother she was cold and reserved, though she had placed her at school, found her a husband, and presented her, on the day of her marriage, with a thousand roubles and an Indian shawl. Anna was the terror of the wives and daughters of the peasants.

Kharlof woke up. "Anna," he said, "play something on the piano that pleases these young gentlemen." I turned my head and saw the pitiable semblance of a harpsichord in the corner of the room.

"I obey, father, but can play nothing which would interest the gentlemen, and, besides, the strings are all broken."

"Then," said Kharlof, "Volodka* shall show you the granary," calling to his son-in-law, who was still walking my horse up and down.

Vladimir Slotkine was an orphan whom my mother had sent to the village school, and afterward married to Anna. She called him her little Jew, and his hooked nose, black eyes, and red lips were quite of the Oriental type. A thirst for gain was the leading feature in his character.

In one of the turns of the road I met the second daughter of Kharlof. A wreath of corn flowers encircled her head. We saluted each other in silence. Evlampia was less beautiful than her sister, but of a different stamp. Tall and strongly made, everything in her was on a large scale—head, limbs, hands, teeth, and, above all, her eyes of a dull blue with heavy eye-lids. This monumental being was a true daughter of Kharlof. Her plait of fair hair was so long she was obliged to twist it three times round her head. There was something wild, almost ferocious, in the expression of her eyes. "She is untameable, of Cossack blood," said Kharlof. In my heart, she intimidated me; this colossal being too closely resembled her father.

One day, toward evening, in the month of June, Kharlof was announced. My mother was astonished, as he never paid such late visits. When he entered the room he threw himself a chair near the door, and looked so pale, the expression of his face so disturbed, that my mother exclaimed, "Speak, speak; something has happened. Has your fit of melancholy returned?"

Kharlof knit his brow. "No, it is not my melancholy; that comes on at the full of the moon. Allow me to ask you one question, madame. What do you think of death?"

"Of what?" said my mother, startled.

"I have just had a nocturnal hallucination," he said, in a low tone, "a nocturnal hallucination," he repeated. "I am a great seer of visions. Kharlof gave a deep sigh and continued, "About a week back,—it was exactly on the eve of St. Peter,—I laid down to rest myself, and fell asleep. Suddenly I saw enter my room a black colt, which began to gambol and grin at me with his teeth. And then, this same colt turned around and gave me a kick on the elbow, in the most sensitive part, and I awoke. My left arm was powerless, and so was my left leg. It is paralysis, I said to myself. By degrees circulation returned, but a creeping sensation ran through all my joints, and as soon as I open the palm of my hand it begins again."

"But Martin Petrovitch, you have been only lying upon your arm when asleep."

"No, Madame, it is not what you are pleased to say. It is a warning I have received; it is the announcement of my death. Consequently I come to tell you my intentions without loss of time. Not wishing that death should take me unawares, I, the humble slave of the Almighty, have determined to divide, in my lifetime, all my property between my two daughters, Anna and Evlampia."

"A reasonable idea, only it appears to me you are in too great a hurry."

"And as I desire in this same affair," continued Kharlof, "to observe the necessary legal forms, I beg of your son Dmtri, and to my relation, Bitschkof, I prescribe it as a duty, to witness the accomplishment of the formal act, and the giving over possession to my daughters Anna and Evlampia, which act is to be accomplished the day after to-morrow, at noon, in my own dominion of Jeskova, with the participation of the authorities who have been invited to attend." Kharlof had great difficulty in delivering this formal speech, which he had evidently learned by heart.

"Is it yourself," asked my mother, "who has prepared this act of division?"

"Yes, and I have sent it in; and the tribune of the district has received the necessary order to attend." He rose slowly to go. "But wait," cried my mother. "Do you really make over everything to your daughters, without any reservation?"

"Certainly, without reserve."

"And where will you live?"

"Where will I live? Why, in my own house, as I have done till now. What change would you have?"

"But you're sure of your daughters and of your son-in-law?"

"Is it of Volodka you speak? of that beggar? I will make him do as I will. What power has he? And my daughters! they will feed, clothe, and house me till my death. Is it not their most sacred duty?"

"Assuredly; only—excuse me for saying so, Martin Petrovitch—your eldest daughter is full of pride, and the second has the look of a wolf."

"Natalie Nicolavna!" exclaimed Kharlof, "what are you saying! Good heavens! They, my daughters, wanting in obedience! an idea not to be dreamed of. What! resist a father, and incur the curse that would await them! They who have passed their lives in trembling and submission, and of a sudden to—" a suffocating cough here seized Kharlof, and my mother hastened to compose him.

"Only I cannot understand," she urged, "why this immediate division. After you the property will go to them. I suppose your melancholy is the cause of all this."

"Ah," returned Kharlof, with some irritation, "you always throw my melancholy in my teeth. It is perhaps a force from above that now acts upon me. I make this immediate division because I will it. I, of my own person, by my own power, fix what shall henceforth belong to each; and each of them having received my gift, shall feel grateful for it, and faithfully execute the will of their father and benefactor." Here Kharlof's voice faltered. "I wish you a good morning, madam, and you, sir," he said, turning to me; "I shall have the honor of seeing you the day after to-morrow at my house."

My mother looked at Kharlof as he went away, and she shook her head, "This promises no good," she murmured.

On the day appointed, our family coach, drawn by four horses and driven by our head coachman, a stout, partriarchal figure, with long gray beard, drew majestically up to the door. The importance of the act Kharlof was about to accomplish, and the solemnity of his invitation had reacted upon my mother, and she ordered this state equipage, and desired us to appear in full dress to do honor to her protege. In half an hour we reached the house; the dog saluted us with his howling, and the numerous children of the servants, who generally swarm in the court-yards, with wooden crosses round their necks, had all disappeared. Slotkine received us at the threshold. We entered the room, in the middle of which sat the motionless form of Kharlof; he had put on his militia jacket, a bronze medal was on his breast, his sword at his side, his left hand was placed on its hilt, while his right rested upon a pile of papers on the table. He did not stir, he appeared even not to breathe. He scarcely saluted us, but, pointing to a row of chairs, desired us to take our places. On the right were his two daughters in full dress; Anna in a green gown and yellow belt, Evlampia in rose color and cerise. On the left of the priest, an aged man, whose sad eyes, worn cassock and ragged boots betokened a life of poverty and labor. Next to him were the attorney and ispravnik, or head of the police of the district. I was seated near Souvenir, and my mother's steward, Lizinski, beside me. When we were all placed, Kharlof raised himself to his full height and began, "I have invited you, gentlemen, because I feel I am growing old; my infirmities oppress me. I have received a warning, and the hour of death, as you know, comes upon us as a thief in the night; in consequence of which I do not wish that death should take me unawares. I, the slave of the Almighty," and he repeated, word for word, the phrase he had used to my mother. "Conformably to the decision I have taken," he continued, pointing to the pile of papers on the table, "this formal act has been drawn up, and you shall hear, point by point, my intentions. Approach," says Kharlof to his son-in-law, who stood in an humble posture at the door, "read, it would fatigue me."

Slotkine took the paper, and began to read with a clear but tremulous voice. The shares of the sisters were fixed with the most minute precision. From time to time Kharlof interrupted the reading, "Listen Anna, this is for you, as a reward to your zeal. Of that I make you a present, my little Evlampia." The two sisters bowed, and Kharlof gazed on them with unmoved gravity. The seignorial manor (that is, the new house) was assigned to Evlampia, the younger daughter, according to ancient usage. Kharlof reserved to himself the right of occupying the room he then inhabited, and also assigned to himself his complete maintenance, and an allowance of 10 roubles a month for his clothing. The last clause in the deed he read himself. "That these wishes of a father may be accomplished by his daughters, religiously and unchanged, as a law of the Almighty; for, after Him, I am their father and their head, and have no account to render to any one, any more than I have ever rendered. And if my daughters carry out my will, my fatherly benediction shall be on their heads, but if they fail to carry out my will—which heaven forbid—my curse will fall upon them now, henceforth, and to all eternity." Kharlof closed the paper and waved it over his head. Anna threw herself upon her knees, and struck the ground with her forehead. "And you, Evlampia?" said Kharlof. She reddened, and also bowed herself to the earth. "Now rise and sign," said Kharlof; "sign here, I am grateful and accept, Anna; here, I am grateful and accept, Evlampia." The two women signed, as directed. A minutes followed; Kharlof let a sob escape, and then said, in a low voice, "Now all is yours." His daughters and son-in-law exchanged looks, and approaching, kissed him upon the arm between the elbow and the shoulder. The ispravnik then read the legal act, and advancing upon the doorstep with the sisters, announced the event to the peasants of Kharlof, enjoining them submission to their new proprietors—an admonition he might have dispensed with, for I never saw more humble countenances, or peasants more tutored to obedience, than those of Kharlof. Dressed in patched caftans and tattered tunics, their waists tightly confined by their belts, as is required on solemn occasions, they stood motionless as statues of stone, and each time the ispravnik addressed them they made a profound obedience. Notwithstanding the entreaties of the ispravnik, Kharlof refused to show himself with his daughters. "My subjects," he said, "will obey my will without my presence;" but as to exhibit his power for the last time, he suddenly put his head out of the window, roared out, in a stentorian voice, "Obedience!" and hastily closed the casement. The peasants appeared stupefied.

At last came the time for the repast. When the inevitable bottle of champagne appeared—champagne made on the banks of the Don—the ispravnik proposed the healths of the new proprietors and that of the magnanimous Petrovitch Kharlof. At the word magnanimous, Slotkine gave an enthusiastic cry, and rushed to embrace his benefactor. Then occurred a disagreeable incident. Souvenir suddenly rose, and with a fiendish laugh exclaimed, "Magnanimous! magnanimous, indeed; we shall see how he feels when he is turned out, barebacked, into the snow." "What are you raving about, fool?" said Kharlof, with contempt. "Fool!" replied Souvenir, "we shall soon see who the fool is!" "How dare you insult our reverend benefactor?" cried Slotkine; you know, if he had the slightest wish, he would not hesitate to tear up the donation he has so generously granted us."

"But that would not prevent your turning him out in the snow," said Souvenir.

"Silence!" cried Kharlof, in a thundering voice. "If I were to strike you, Bitschof, a heap of dirt would alone remain where you now stand. And you, young cur," he said, turning to Slotkine, "hold your tongue, and presume not to put in your nose where you are not wanted. If I, Martin Petrovitch Kharlof, have decided upon this act, who can destroy it; who, in the whole world, can oppose my will?"

"Martin Petrovitch," began the attorney, "you have just accomplished a great action; but if—which heaven forbid—instead of the gratitude which is your due, you should meet with some great affront—"

I glanced my eye upon the sisters. Anna appeared to devour the words he was speaking. I never saw the face of a woman more wicked and more venomous, yet more strangely beautiful. Evlampia had turned away; a smile more contemptuous than ever was on her lips. Kharlof rose to speak, but his voice forsook him. He struck the table with such violence that everything rattled in the room.

"Father," Anna hastened to say, "that gentleman little knows us, to speak thus. You are wrong to let it make you angry." Kharlof looked at Evlampia, but she remained stolidly silent. "I thank you, daughter Anna," said Kharlof, in a low voice; "I rely upon you and your husband. As for you, sir, you are not made to judge Martin Kharlof; your intelligence does not reach so high. The thing is decided; my decision will not change. I am no longer master here; I am a visitor; and as such I use my privilege to retire." He turned round, and walked slowly out of the room.

The next day Kharlof came to dine with my mother, who referred to the incidents of the preceding day. "Yes," said Kharlof, "something passed a little serious, but what I have upon my heart is not the idle words of Souvenir, but the bearing of Evlampia. She was stone—a real statue. She feels nothing. Why did she not say to herself, my father must be very ill, must feel his end approaching, thus to give us up all he has; but not a word, not a look; she bowed to the ground, but not in gratitude."

"Why, Kharlof," said my mother, "you seem to complain; you begin to repent and be afraid of the step you have taken."

This wounded him to the quick. All his pride arose. "I am not among those who complain or are afraid. This earthly globe shall be dissolved before I fail in my word, or that I fear or regret what I have done. As for my daughters, they will never depart from their obedience to their father to all eternity."

The death of her brother-in-law called my mother away, and it was three months before we came back to our home.

The first news my servant gave me on my return was that large flocks of woodcocks had arrived, and that they were plentiful in the birch woods of Jeskova, the domain of Kharlof. I started directly, and had a good day's sport. On my way homeward I saw a peasant plowing near the wayside, and immediately recognized in the miserable, starved beast he was belaboring the favorite animal Kharlof used to drive.

"Is Martin Kharlof dead?" I inquired, "that you have his horse?"

"Oh, no," he answered, "but it has been taken and sold. Many things have happened during your absence. M. Slotkine is master now."

"And Martin Petrovitch?"

"He has become a mere cypher. Some fine morning he will be turned out-of-doors."

When I went in I found something had disturbed my mother. She sent suddenly for Lizinski and said, "Send a carriage to-morrow morning for Mr. Kharlof, and desire him to come here, as I hear he has no longer one at his disposal, and tell him I must absolutely see him. Tell, also, Slotkine, I order him to appear before me; mind, I order him."

"Martin Petrovitch will not obey," whispered Souvenir; "you cannot imagine what he has become."

His prediction was verified. My mother wrote him a letter with her own hand. He sent for an answer, written upon a piece of dirty paper. "Before heaven, I cannot—shame would kill me. Let me disappear, thank you; do not torment me."

Slotkine's interview with my mother did not occupy a quarter of an hour. She declared he should never again enter her presence; and "if Kharlof's daughters dare to present themselves—for they have impudence for anything," she said, "show them the door. That miserable Jew," she continued, "whom I have taken out of the mire to make a man of, has the audacity to tell me I have no right to interfere with what does not concern me, and that Martin Petrovitch is treated with too much indulgence—the ungrateful little toad!"

Determined to seek Kharlof, I again set out with my gun to Jeskova. Suddenly I heard steps behind me, and Slotkine came out of the thicket. His face bore no trace of the obsequious humility with which, four months back, he was polishing the curb of my bridle when walking my horse up and down his father-in-law's court-yard. "Have you killed many woodcocks?" he asked. "You are aware you are shooting in our wood; but I give you leave. Your mother was very angry with me yesterday, and would hear of no explanation. I declare solemnly it is impossible to treat Martin Petrovitch otherwise; he is quite childish."

"But why have you sold his horse?"

"Why? A fine question! What use was it? Only to eat hay without profit. If Martin Petrovitch wishes to go out he has only to ask; we never refuse him, unless the horse is at work. Then there is that little vagabond Cossack," he continued. "Martin Petrovitch complains we have taken him from him. What use was he to us? Now we have apprenticed him to a saddler; and when he has learned his trade he will pay us a yearly sum."

"Who, then, now reads to Martin Petrovitch?"

"Read! What an idea to read at his age! He had but one book, and that, I am thankful to say, has disappeared."

"And who shaves him now?"

Slotkine assumed an affable laugh, as if it were a good joke, and replied, "No one; at first he singed his beard with a candle; now he lets it grow. Martin Petrovitch is clothed and fed—what can he want besides? Has he not declared that he wants nothing more in this world, but what is for the good of his soul? Besides, he ought to recollect that, put it which way you please, all now belongs to us. He complains we do not pay his allowance. What does he require money for? he wants for nothing. I assure you we treat him well. Now, there are the rooms, for instance, he occupies; we want them badly for ourselves, for we have no space to turn in. Then we try to provide him occupation. Last St. Peter's Day I bought him some fish hooks—excellent English hooks, very dear. The pond is full of tench, and he has only to sit at the edge and fish all day—what better occupation for an old man? Martin Petrovitch himself approves. You know what a hot violent man he was; now he has become quite quiet. Your mother is angry with me. She is a great lady, and holds to power as much as did formerly Martin Petrovitch. Come and judge for yourself, and if an opportunity offers, say a word in our favor. I have the honor to salute you. Kill as many woodcocks as you like. They are birds of passage, and belong to nobody; but if a hare crosses your path spare it—it is our game."

When left to myself, I exclaimed, "How is it that Kharlof has not before this exterminated Slotkine? He must be subdued, indeed."

At the end of the garden was the pond.

"Has Kharlof indeed turned fisherman?" I asked myself. I looked round, and, at the bottom of a forest of rushes, I saw a grayish mass. It was indeed Kharlof, without cap, his hair dishevelled, a kind of linen overcoat rent at every seam, his legs doubled under him; he was seated, motionless, on the bare mud. His whole appearance was so strange that my dog stopped short, and began to growl. Kharlof raised his head, and looked at me like a wild man. My heart beat violently as I approached and saluted him. "You are there, catching fish, Martin Petrovitch," I said.

"Yes, fishing," he answered, in a hoarse voice, and gave a jerk with his rod, at the end of which was a piece of string, and no hook; and I perceived he had no worms for bait.

"But your hook is broken."

"Broken, he repeated, passing his hand across his eyes. "Is it the son of Natalia Nicolavna?" said he, after some minutes' pause. He still appeared to me a giant, but so thin, such rags, such a wreck.

"Yes," I answered, "I am the son of Natalia Nicolavna; she is much concerned at your refusing to go to see her."

"Have you been there?" said Kharlof, pointing to the house. "Go now. What have you to do here? Useless to talk with me. Go to the house; all goes on wonderfully. My daughters are such excellent housewives. As for me, I am grown old. Quiet, quiet, you know, is the best for me."

"Fine quiet, indeed!" I exclaimed, "Martin Petrovitch, you must come to us."

Kharlof gave me a sad glance. "Go, my friend, go."

"Do not refuse my mother; she will send her carriage for you."

"Go."

"Come, let yourself be persuaded. Why remain here to torment yourself?"

"How torment myself?"

"I mean you are wrong to be as you are." Kharlot seemed to reflect, and, emboldened by his silence, I determined to press him still further. Recollect I was only fifteen. "Martin Petrovitch," I cried, while I placed myself by his side, "I know the shameful way in which you are treated; what a situation it is for you. But why lose courage? You have certainly committed an imprudence in giving up all to your daughters—it was great, it was generous. But if they show ingratitude it is your part to return it with scorn, and not give yourself up to melancholy."

"Leave me," murmured Kharlof, grinding his teeth, and his eyes, which he kept fixed upon the pond, becoming inflamed with rage. "Begone."

"But, Martin Petrovitch——"

"Begone, I say, or I will kill you. I will throw you into the water, to teach you to dare to come an disturb an old man with your imbecile advice—brat that you are."

"He is gone mad," I thought. Looking at him, I saw Kharlof was crying. Small tears silently trickled down his cheeks, and yet his face had a most ferocious expression. "Begone," he again shouted, "or I will kill you, to serve as an example to others." I picked up my gun and took to my heels.

About three weeks after, I was standing at my bedroom window, looking gloomily over the yard; the weather for many kays had been too bad for shooting, the rain falling in torrents, the roads impassable from mud, the trees bending under a hurricane of wind; the cold so intense, it penetrated to the very marrow of one's bones. It appeared as if the sun would never show itself again; it was quite dark, though it was midday. I then discerned, crossing the yard and making towards the door, what appeared to me a bear, not on four legs, but erect, like one taught to dance. I could scarcely believe my eyes, and was trying to account for this extraordinary apparition, when a frightful noise came from below. I ran down stairs. At the door stood my mother, petrified with horror, and behind her a cluster of scared female attendants. The steward, footman, and the little Cossack, all open-mouthed, pressing toward the dining-room, in the midst of which, covered with mud, the rain streaming in torrents from his tattered garments, on his knees, panting, gasping, suffocating, was the monstrous black, heavy being I had seen cross the court. It was Kharlof. He breathed heavily, convulsively,—it was as if a cauldron was boiling in his breast. All I could distinguish in this filthy mass was his small eyes, which rolled wildly around.

At last my mother exclaimed, "Is this you, Martin Petrovitch?"

"It is indeed me; yes, me," he replied, in a broken voice.

"Good heavens! what has happened?"

"Nata—lia—Nicolav—na, I have run here on foot."

"And in such weather; but you do not resemble a human being. Get up and take a seat. And you," said she, turning to the servants, "bring towels at once, and see if you can find some dry garments for him to put on."

The steward raised his hands. "Where find a garment for such a giant? We will fetch a horse-cloth or a sheet."

"They have turned me out, Madame," said Kharlof, after a deep groan; "they have turned me out, Natalia Nicolavna, my own daughters—from my own nest."

My mother crossed herself. "How horrible; but get up, Martin Petrovitch; do me this favor."

The servants arrived with towels and a large blanket.

"Come, stand up," said my mother, in a voice of command, "and tell me all that has happened." He raised himself slowly, staggering like a drunken man, drew a chair near, and sank into it. The servants advanced with the towels and blanket, but he motioned them away with his hand, and my mother did not insist.

"Madame Natalia Nicolavna," at last he began, with an effort. "I am going to tell you the whole truth. Pride has been my fall, as much as it was that of Nebuchadnezzar. I said to myself, Heaven has gifted me with intellect, and then, with the fear of approaching death on my mind, my head was turned, and I said, I will show the world, before departing this life, my generosity and my power, I will confer benefits on them all, and all shall be grateful to me to the tomb." Kharlof started from his chair. "Kicked out like a mangy dog—such is their gratitude. They took away from me Maximka, they took my carriage, my horse, they reduced my food, they did not pay my allowance, all has been miserably curtailed around me. And I said nothing, on account of my pride, that my enemies should not have it in their power to say, 'Look at that old fool, see how he now repents; and you, Madame, you had also warned me. That is why I would never breathe a word of complaint. To-day I went into my poor chamber, it was occupied, my bed thrown into a garret, and I was told, 'You can sleep as well there; we keep you by favor, and we want your room.' And who said this to me? Volodka Slotkine, a vile upstart, a mis——" Here his voice broke down.

"But your daughters, what did they say?" asked my mother.

"My daughters! they have no will of their own; they are both the slaves of Volodka, Madam, I cannot support the ingratitude of my children. When Volodka, with his insolent tongue, told me I should no longer occupy my own room, every timber of which I built with my own hands, heaven knows what darkness overshadowed me, what a knife pierced my heart. I then ran in this horrible state, to you, my benefactress."

"Come, repose yourself," said my mother, "they shall take you to a warm room; lie down and sleep, and take some tea, and we will talk. Do not lose courage, my old friend; if they have driven you from your house, you will always find a home in mine. I have not forgotten you saved my life. Take him to bed, and when he awakes send for the tailor to measure him for new clothes." The steward led him to his room, and hastened to procure some linen. Souvenir, who had been watching his opportunity, now came forward, and began dancing and annoying Kharlof. "Good morning, your Excellency, let me kiss your hand; but why have you put on your black gloves? You treated me as a parasite, and now you are one yourself. Now you have not a roof that belongs to you. You will eat the bread of charity like me."

"Souvenir," I cried, "be silent," but in vain.

"Oh, you quite frighten me, my little brother. You might at least have combed your beautiful locks; now they must be cut with a scythe. And you still attempt to bluster—you, a beggar, a naked worm. Where now is the hereditary roof, of which you were so proud?"

"Mr. Bitschof," I cried, "what are you about, in the name of Heaven?" I was alarmed. Kharlof, who had been gradually calmed down by his interview with my mother, was now becoming again excited. He breathed quickly. The veins of the neck dilated, and his eyes flashed through his bespattered face. I threatened Souvenir to inform my mother, but a very demon seemed to possess him. "Yes," cried he, "most respectable gentleman. This is what you are come to. Your daughter and your son-in-law jeer at you under your hereditary roof. You said you would curb them, but you are afraid. You thought you could wrestle with Mr. Slotkine, but he is too strong for you."

A fearful yell interrupted Souvenir's harangue. Kharlof's face turned blue, he foamed at the mouth, and his whole frame quivered with fury. "A roof, did you say?" cried he, in his iron voice. "No, I will not curse them; that would be indifferent to them; but a roof! I will destroy it from top to bottom. They shall not have one any more than I. They shall know what it is to turn me out in derision. My strength has not yet forsaken me. They shall not have a roof—no, no!" and, upsetting the attendants who had just entered, he rushed out of the house.

My mother was greatly disturbed when she heard of Kharlof's departure, and despatched Lizinski to bring him back at all costs. In an hour he returned alone. "What has happened that he does not come?"

"Nothing has happened to him, but he is pulling down his house. He is standing on the roof, and has already thrown down thirty planks and a dozen rafters."

My mother exclaimed, "Alone upon the roof, and pulling down the house!"

"As I have the honor of informing you Madame. He is breaking everything, right and left; his strength is, as you know, supernatural. And the roof is not very solid; it is made of batten and laths. I propose returning again with some of our people, and seeing what can be done. The peasants have all hid themselves from fear."

I ran to the stables and galloped off to Jeskova. When I reached the carriage-gate, I was dumb with stupor. Of a third of the roof of the new house, the skeleton only remained. Piles of planks were heaped on each side of the walls, and on the top floor rolled a blackened mass, now shaking the shaft of a chimney, now tearing a rafter from the roof and throwing it on the ground. It was Kharlof, his rags and his hair fluttering in the wind. It was horrible to see, it was more horrible to hear him. A crowd of peasants, servants, and children filled the court. On the doorsteps of the other house stood the aged priest, raising from time to time an old copper crucifix, which he held toward Kharlof in silence and despair. Near him stood Evlampia, looking at her father with gloomy earnestness. Anna remained within, but now rush into the court, now return into the house. Slotkine, armed with a gun, paced up and down, panting, shivering, threatening, levelling his piece at Kharlof, and then throwing it back on his shoulder. As soon as he saw us he ran up.

"See what has happened," he said in a doleful tone, "he has gone quite mad. See what he is doing. I have sent for the police; if I fire upon him I shall not be answerable in the eyes of the law, for every one has a right to defend his own property. I am now going to fire. Martin Petrovitch, come down, or I fire."

"Fire!" answered from the roof a terrible voice. "In the meantime, I send you a present." A long plank whistled through the air, and fell at the feet of Slotkine.

"Fetch a ladder," said Slotkine to a group of peasants. "Climb all, and save my property."

"Where to find it?" answered the group. "And if there were one, who would mount it? Not such fools. He would wring every one of our necks, like so many chickens." It was evident that even if the danger had been less, the peasants would not have obeyed their new master. They almost approved of Kharlof, and certainly admired him.

"Thieves! rascals!" vociferated Slotkine. At this moment the last chimney fell in with a tremendous crash, and as the cloud of yellow dust cleared away, Kharlof was to be seen shouting in triumph, and holding up his begrimmed and blood stained hands. Slotkine again levelled his gun, but Evlampoia pushed back his elbow. "Do not prevent me," he cried with fury.

"You dare not," she said, her blue eyes lighting up under her close-set eyebrows. "The father," she says, "destroys his own house. It is his own."

"False—it is ours."

"You say so, and I, his daughter, tell you it is his." Slotkine was bursting with rage.

"Ah, good day, good day, my beloved daughter," cried Kharlof from above.

"Fish, father, and come down; come to me. We are all guilty, but we will restore all. Believe your daughter and come down."

"By what right do you take this decision upon yourself?" interrupted Slotkine. Evlampia did not condescend a reply. "I will restore you my share," continued she; "I will render you all, father. Forgive us; forgive me."

Kharlof smiled. "Too late, my dove; your stony heart is moved too late. Do not look up on me, I am a lost man. Look rather at Volodka, at your viper sister. Now, my little gentleman, you wished to deprive me of my roof; well, I will not leave one rafter upon another. I have fashioned and laid them all with my own hands, and with my own hands alone, will I destroy them. You see I have not taken an ax."

"Finish, father," resumed Evlampia, in a caressing voice, "do believe me; you always have believed me; come down into my little room, come up on my bed; I will dry your clothes—I will warm you—I will dress your wounds. See how your poor hands are torn. Yes, we have been very guilty, but you will forgive."

Kharlof tossed his head. "Idle talk! I believe you. You have killed all belief in me. You have killed everything. I was an eagle and I made myself a worm for you, and you have put your heel upon the worm. I loved you—you know how much. Now you are no longer my daughter, I am no more your father. I am a lost man. And you, fire, you coward," he cried, suddenly turning round to Slotkine. "Why do you only point your gun at me? But perhaps you remember the law; If the receiver attempt the life of the donor the latter has a right to take back his gift. Don't be afraid, great lawyer, I ask for nothing—I will see after myself. Fire!"

At this moment Lizinski appeared with his party. "What, an army against me," cried Kharlof; "but I give notice that whoever pays me a visit up here will return down head foremost." His aspect was so terrible that the man who had reached the top quickly descended by the gutter, to the derision and delight of the people assembled below. Kharlof returned to the front, and, seizing with his two hands the pair of rafters which formed the point of the roof, began rocking them backward and forward to the measure of a tune he was singing, like the boatmen on a river.

"Lizinski," said Slotkine, "let me fire one shot, if it is only to frighten him." Lizinski had no time to reply, for the rafters, furiously rocked by the iron hands of Kharlof, at last gave way. They fell with a crash, and carried him down along with them. He struck the ground with his whole might, and the long beam, which forms the top of the roof, followed the rafters in their descent, and fell upon the shoulders of the unfortunate Kharlof. "It is finished," murmured the peasants. Pale as death, Evlampia placed herself by her father and fixed upon him her motionless eye. Neither Anna nor Slotkine dared approach him. All was silent in mournful expectation. At last, a convulsive gurgle was heard, he opened one eye, looked listlessly round, and stammered "Bro-ken." Then, after a pause—"The black colt." A stream of blood gushed from his mouth—I thought it was the end, but Kharlof again opened his eye, and looked at Evlampia, said with a sinking voice, "It is you, my daughter, I——" and expired. The heavy beam had broken his spine. Evlampia fell, a senseless mass, at the feet of the body of her inanimate father.

"What were his last words?" I said to myself. "Did he wish to pardon or to curse her?" In my own heart, I felt he had forgiven her.

Some days after the funeral, it was rumored that Evlampia had left the paternal house forever, resigning all her share of the inheritance to her sister.

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* The diminutive of Vladimir.

THE VERDICT.

BY ONE OF THE JURY.

When the winter nights are growing long,
And roughs and rakes the bar-rooms throng,
And drink their toddy hot and strong,
Look out for wrath and riot.
Ned Parker kept a whisky stall
'Neath yonder elm so straight and tall,
Near which Missouri's waters brawl,
In mouthy, mad disquiet.

The winter night was drear and wild,
Ned's fire with hick'ry wood was piled,
And men came in, and warmed and "smiled,"
And warmed and "smiled" again.
And city councilmen were there,
And pious, godly men of prayer;
The ruined nabob's centless heir,
And men of wealth and brain.

All mingled in one social crowd,
And all grew mellow, rich and proud,
And noisy discord grew more loud
As drinkers drunker grew.
With toasts and tale, and mirthful lay,
As eagles fly upon their prey,
Or comets on their fiery way,
The joyous moments flew.

At length in came young Charley Cline,
Stage driver on the Fulton line,
And several others of that kind,
All on a jolly spree.
They called for drinks, and all, save Cline,
Tipped off their goblets full of wine,
Then turned the prattling crowd to join,
But ne'er a taste took he.

He feigned a look of deep amaze,
And on the goblet fixed his gaze,
"'Tis blood," he cried, and threw the glass,
Full into Parker's face.
"You lie!" yelled Parker, drawing steel,
Cline for his pistol then did feel,
And Bowie's clash and navy's peal
Disturbed that peaceful place.

From three round holes in Parker's side
Gushed forth the warm and crimson tide,
And from three gashes deep and wide
Cline's vital current flowed.
And still they slashed and banged away
Till all took sides and joined the fray,
Then wreck and ruin held the sway
And fiery passions glowed.

In that hot fight so fierce and dread
Some stood by Charley, some by Ned,
And with them fought, and with them bled,
And bade the world "Good night!"

* * * * * * * *

December's sun rose cold and clear,
And, shining in that bar-room drear,
Disclosed a stack of corpses there
At least four feet in height!

And long ere noon it came to pass
That twelve grave men sat on that mass,
Which once was flesh, but now was grass,
And this their verdict was:
"Naught can the naked truth conceal,
For all the symptoms here reveal
That blood and wine, and lead and steel,
Caused this to happen thus."

—*St. Louis Republican.*

The Magic of a Monarch's Touch.

Formerly there was such implicit confidence in the virtue of a touch from a King or Sovereign Queen, that their Majesties in England, and for a while in France, had more custom than they wished, because it was not only a serious annoyance to be frequently besieged by several hundred poor cripples and rich people in a day, but it was expected the royal physician would give a piece of gold to be suspended from the patient's neck. Charles I. had none to spare, so he substituted silver, and finally brass.

Dr. Samuel Johnson, the great lexicographer, was the last person mentioned in England who had the benefit of the touch. He was carried, in his childhood, from Littlefield to London for that unquestionable remedial agency. Two hundred beside himself were touched on that occasion. Queen Elizabeth, according to chronicles, often touched three and four hundred in a day. Charles II., a King not remarkable for piety or exemplary in the observance of moral virtues, is said to have touched 90,798. Applicants recovered under his blessed influence just as well as when the divine influence was communicated by the right royal Saint Edward, the Confessor. The ceremony of royal touching for the removal of disease was preserved in the authorized ceremonial for the coronation of Charles X., of France.

A Gift of the Bible After Thirteen Years' Waiting.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

Among the items of news received by the China and Japan mail is the announcement that Dr. Hepburn, a well-known American Japanese scholar, recently received permission to present the Mikado a copy of the Bible in English, with the last edition of the Doctor's Japanese and English dictionary. This Bible Dr. Hepburn took to Japan with him thirteen years ago, and it is one of the costly editions specially prepared by the American Bible Society for presentation to exalted personages. For these thirteen years has Dr. Hepburn been waiting to press his gift upon the ruler of Japan, patiently waiting for an auspicious season. That arrived in the early part of November, the presentation taking place through the intervention of Minister De Long. The Mikado testified his appreciation of the gift by acknowledging it in suitable terms in an autograph letter. This satisfactory reception of the book, coupled with another item of news received by this mail, that thirty-five native Japanese who had been imprisoned for embracing Christianity have each been pardoned and set free, is a good omen that, in the projected revision of treaties with Western Powers, there will be introduced large concessions in favor of religious toleration.

MAUNA LOA.

A Visit to the Great Volcano of the Sandwich Islands.

Eruptions of the Last Hundred Years.

The Mountain in Active Volcanic Action for the Last Five Years.

A Descent into the Crater of Kilauea.

Columns of Smoke, Lakes of Fire, and Spouts of Flame.

Experiences of a German Traveller---The Connection of Earthquakes---Flows of Lava.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

HONOLULU, Sandwich Islands, Dec. 10, 1872.

Before proceeding to give you an outline of a visit just made to the great volcano now in active operation on one of these islands, let us take a retrospective glance at

PREVIOUS ERUPTIONS.

The only island in the group which is known to have been in a state of volcanic action within the memory of man is Hawaii.

On this island are three large volcanic mountains: Mauna Kea, the crater of which has long been extinct; Mauna Hualalai, on the western coast, which has not been in action since 1801; and Mauna Loa, the one now in a state of great volcanic activity.

This mountain is one of the most remarkable in the world, in size and beauty, and in the magnitude and extent of the flow of lava issuing from it.

Its height is 13,760 feet, being only exceeded by the volcanoes of Cotopaxi, in Equador, and Popocatapetl, in Mexico,—the former being over 17,000, and the latter over 18,000 feet. But these rise from table-lands, showing only 8,000 or 9,000 feet from their base; while Mauna Loa rises in one grand mountain nearly 14,000 feet, directly from the sea,—presenting from the vessel, as you approach it, one of the sublimest sights. It has two large craters: one at the summit, called Mokuaweoweo; the other, Kilauea, is on the southern slope, only 4,000 feet from the base of the mountain.

During the last hundred years, there have been nine great eruptions previous to the present, from one or both of these craters.

The first was in 1789, from Kilauea, its manifestations being in a southeasterly direction between that crater and the sea. Over 400 lives are supposed to have been lost at that time, being part of the army fighting against Kamehameha I., who were marching on the side of Mauna Loa Mountain. This destruction was by the natives attributed to supernatural agencies, and greatly aided Kamehameha in the conquest of the island.

The second was in 1823, and the others in 1832, 1840, 1843, 1852, 1855, 1859, and 1868. Those of 1832, 1843, 1852, 1855, and 1868 were from the crater at the summit, or from both; while, in the eruptions of 1852, 1855, and 1859, new craters were formed at an elevation of 8,000 feet or less above the sea. At each of these times, the volcano first manifested itself from the crater at the summit, and, after burning for a day or two, broke out with redoubled fury several thousand feet farther down the mountain, thus demonstrating, most unmistakably, the vast extent and power of the agencies at work underneath.

At this time there is great activity at Kilauea, while the other crater is slumbering. It was but recently awake, however, and, during a whole month, from the middle of August to the middle of September last, the mountain was sending up a huge column of lava 500 feet high from the crater at the very summit.

The volume of lava issuing from this volcano is immense. In 1859, it kept on its course for forty miles, and was only stopped by coming in contact with the ocean. Rocks were melted in its path; forests were burned up and destroyed; everything in Nature gave way before it; and, when the fiery mass at length reached the sea, the reports of exploding gases were heard for 25 miles, while the water was so heated that fish came ashore in great numbers, at Kawaihae, 15 miles distant.

The last eruption dates from a great earthquake, which took place on the 2d of April, 1868. Since that time Kilauea has been in active operation, with occasional eruptions from the crater at the summit of Mauna Loa.

JOURNEY FROM HONOLULU.

From Honolulu, the traveller must make a sea-voyage of about 250 miles to Hilo, on the eastern coast of Hawaii Island, about 30 miles from the volcano. This was made by our party in a steamer. Time, including stoppages in ports by the way, nearly two days.

At Hilo, we procured horses and a guide, and proceeded across the country by a circuitous route, taking two days to make the journey of 30 miles, owing to the roughness of the road, though it is sometimes made in a day. Throughout the entire distance the road lay over volcanic rocks, sometimes with a thin soil over them; at other times, the path, if path it might be called, was upon the bare surface of the rocks.

For four or five miles, near Hilo, there was an extensive and very luxuriant growth of

FOREST-TREES,

of all kinds peculiar to this tropical clime, with a very heavy undergrowth, not unlike the forests on the Isthmus of Panama. There were the *papaia*, a fruit-tree; the *lai*, tea-plant; the *maile*, myrtle; the *ieie*; the *paplai*, a large and beautiful fern; the *kukui*, a wood used for various useful and ornamental purposes; the *maia*, banana; the *awapuhi*, native ginger; the *hala-kahiki*, pine-apple; the *ohia*, used for firewood; the *hala*, a tree braced with roots above ground, branching in every direction; the *ohe*, bamboo; the *pia*, or arrowroot; the *guava*; the *mumaki*, a species of mulberry, etc., etc., with the *alani*, or orange tree, occasionally appearing near the road. These last had, I believe, been planted.

In pronouncing these Hawaiian words, each vowel is to have a separate syllable, and the vowels are, invariably, to be given the German sound. *A* has the flat sound; *e* is sounded like long *a*; *i* like long *e*; *o* has the long sound; *u* is like double *o*.

Passing out of this forest, the soil becomes thinner, barely sufficient to support grasses, and bushes of various kinds, including some of those mentioned above.

Before leaving the forest, I must not omit to mention

THE BIRDS,

some of whom discoursed sweet music as we passed. All I can do here is to give the Hawaiian names of some of them, leaving the more scientific tourists to classify and describe them. They were the *oo*, the *akakana*, the *iiwi*, the *amakihi* the *omahu*, the *mamo*, the *alupaio*, the *uluaikawani*, the *uahu*, the *alala*, the *noio*, the *moho*, the *aa*, etc.

The *mama* and *oo* are the birds from which are procured the beautiful feathers, used in making the cloaks and other costly garments of royalty. The *mama* is very much like our blackbird, having under each wing a tuft of feathers of a bright canary color; also, another tuft on the back. The *oo* has but two of these valued feathers to each bird. The *mamo*, or feather war-cloak of Kamehameha occupied nine generations of Kings in its fabrication, and was not completed until the reign of the present sovereign.

These were nearly the only reprensentations of the animal kingdom. No four-footed beasts, and, except a few lizards, no creeping things. A huge spider might occasionally be seen spinning his web from tree to tree, or from bush to bush, which was almost the only sign of life vouchsafed from the broad expanse around us.

Fifteen miles from Hilo, we stopped at the "Half-Way" House,—a thatched hut of a native, where we found a bed consisting of two or three thin mats spread upon the ground; and food,—not exactly such as Gage and Drake would have provided, but sufficient to maintain one's strength, and prepare him for a renewal of the journey,—a tough chicken, and some

KALO,

a native plant, a sort of medium, in taste, between bread and potato. It is rich and nourishing, and constitutes the staple food of the native Hawaiians. It is a root, something like a turnip or ruta-baga,—the plant having broad and long leaves, resembling the ears of an elephant. There are fields of it to be seen here and there, all over the islands. There are two kinds, one of which is grown in wet land, and the other on the mountain sides. It is universally pronounced *taro*, that pronunciation having been given to it by foreigners and adopted by the natives. In their language it was spelled and pronounced *kalo*, there being no *t* or *r* sound in the native Hawaiian tongue. They had our vowel sounds, and seven consonant sounds, corresponding with those of our letters *h*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, and *w* or *v*. But to go back to the breakfast. It was seasoned with a little fish, and for dessert we had the most delicious oranges I ever tasted. So, you will say, it was not so bad after all.

On the morning of the 29th of November, refreshed and renewed, we pursued our way again, over

THE PLAINS OF LAVA,

which were now so irregular and broken that the country would have been entirely impassable had not much labor been expended in former years in making a road over it.

OUR COURSE

lay in a southwesterly direction. We were, as already stated, upon the Island of Hawaii, much the largest of the twelve composing the group. The islands are in a continuous group, extending from northwest to southeast, Hawaii being the most southeasterly. From Honolulu, on the Island of Oahu, our course had been southeasterly, on the south side of Molokai Islands; then in the same direction between Maui on the left, and Sanai and Kahoolawe on the right, to the port of Kawaihae on the west side of the Island of Hawaii. We had then taken a detour around the north end of the island, to Hilo Bay, about the centre of the east side of Hawaii. Thence we were now proceeding to Mauna Loa Mountain, which is situated in about the centre of the south half of the island.

THE WEATHER

was fine, and, as we gradually gained higher elevations, the temperature of the atmosphere was cool and delicious. We were fortunate enough to escape the rains so often, and indeed so generally, met with by travellers in these regions. Though the road lay, much of the way, over barren rocks, the country on either hand showed a good deal of vegetable life. A thin soil supported quite a luxuriant growth of grass and bushes, and occasionally considerable forests of trees. Huge masses of lava lay all around, moulded, twisted, and piled in every possible form and direction.

As we proceeded,

THE VEGETATION,

instead of diminishing, as I had expected, seemed to increase, exhibiting a regular forest of small trees, which continued even to within a short distance of the volcano. This at least demonstrated the fact that all the recent extensive flows of lava had been upon the other side of the mountain, or, as I afterward learned had been the case with some of them, had found lodgment in an immense crater formed by a great earthquake, apparently for the purpose.

Animated by the novelty of the situation, and a strong feeling of curiosity, and having now a good road for the first time since leaving Hilo, we urged our horses into a gallop, and, after proceeding a few miles, still in the midst of a forest of small trees, we commenced descending into

A VAST AMPHITHEATRE,

which has every appearance of having been, many years ago, an immense crater, many miles in circumference. Within this were successive craters, one within another, with distinct wall boundaries, sometimes rising abruptly many hundred feet. Nearly all the surface of the outer ones was covered with vegetation, and in many places with trees.

Another mile or so, and we saw crossing our road, a little in advance, a small, but distinct, column of smoke, and soon perceived that it issued from a crevice in the ground to the right of us, but a few rods distant. Then another to the right, then one to the left. There they were,

ALL AROUND US.

Then we realized that we were at the volcano indeed, even on the top of it. No mere manifestation this of sulphurous gases, caused by chemical affinity and what not, but real smoke, coming from huge fires beneath, burning, boiling, and struggling, only saved from bursting forth where we were by finding vent elsewhere near by.

Checking our animals, and walking slowly a short distance, not without an undefined feeling of awe mingled with curiosity, we approached the "Volcano House," a pleasant retreat established here for travellers, and, before alighting, stopped to gaze upon the wonderful scene; for here we stood, and here was the Volcano House built upon the very verge of the

CRATER OF KILAUEA.

This is one of the principal craters of Mauna Loa, which have been in active operation for the last hundred, and probably for many hundred, years. It varies almost constantly, certainly every few months, in size, appearance, and degree of activity. At the time of our visit, it was from three to four miles in diameter, being the longest from northeast to southwest, about ten miles in circumference, and varying in depth from 500 to 1,200 feet, according to the formation of the country around it. It is surrounded on every side by perpendicular walls, and the bottom, which is very irregular in its surface, is, when not in commotion, filled with lava of a dark and sometimes black color. Some of it is of very recent formation, and all is entirely destitute of vegetation.

At the Volcano House we found good accommodations, and in the morning, with an additional guide,

DESCENDED INTO THE GREAT CRATER

by a stairway which had been constructed at a place where the walls were something less than perpendicular. Our course now lay over new lava for some two or three miles. The first two-thirds of the way, the footing seemed to be safe enough. Then it was sounded with sticks carried for the purpose, to test its strength, as we proceeded. The appearance of the surface of this crater, for the whole distance, was irregular and wild beyond description. Now there would be, for a number of rods, a smooth surface, resembling ice; then huge cakes and boulders, piled together in every conceivable manner; then a great wall of rocks, running in a continuous chain more than half a mile; then a huge chasm would yawn before us, across which a way had been temporarily bridged with rocks. To the southward arose an immense hill of lava, down which it has recently been flowing, and which exhibited large cakes or layers just as it had cooled and stopped running,—resembling molasses-candy when first taken from the fire and poured into a platter.

Having crossed a large depression, or basin, passing a few smoking vents on the way, we came to the foot of the hill or mountain of lava above referred to. Here the flow was more recent, and the way more dangerous. In many places the lower crust

WAS HOT AND SMOKING.

These had to be avoided, and the way carefully picked out between them. Still we toiled onward and upward, anxious, if possible, to get a near view of the crater, and thinking it now possible to do so, as there had not been, for two or three days, any large flow of lava from it. We were now obliged to pass by the fire-vents, from which flames were bursting forth, and the lava-crust was everywhere hot beneath our feet. One of the guides declared we could go no further. We had been told at Honolulu that it would be impossible to go to the crater, and we knew of parties who had not attempted it. That fact, with the assertion of the guide, caused us to hesitate. The guide, seeing our indecision, and knowing our anxiety to proceed if possible, experimented somewhat further. He finally found a ridge of lava, somewhat finer and cooler than the rest, and, getting upon it, walked rapidly forward. We followed close behind him, and, in less than a minute, stood upon the edge of what, as it has assumed its present shape within the last few months, I have called

THE CRATER OF 1872.

It is about half a mile in circumference. It was formerly a lake of liquid lava, sunk below the surrounding surface, but, by constant overflow and cooling, a small mountain has been formed around it, and it has now assumed the form of a complete crater.

We had finally come where we could look down into its awful depths, and there was a sight the impression of which can never fade from the memory. Four or five hundred feet below, was a liquid mass of fire, of nearly 10 acres in extent, boiling, foaming, surging, lashing itself against the sides of the crater, with a roaring sound like surf of a heavy sea breaking upon the shore. At times, a spout of fiery liquid would shoot up a hundred feet or more, suggesting the unpleasant possibility of its being sent up to the place where we were standing. Then again it would be comparatively quiet, presenting the appearance of rising around the inclosure. It was manifest that the immense mass of lava there confined was struggling to get out; and, lest it should succeed in doing so, we turned our steps down the hill-side. Mother Pele, the Goddess to whom the natives ascribe the control of this wonderful phenomenon, was boiling her porridge-pot fiercely, and, as we did not care to be cooked in it, we made our way, as best we could back to the Volcano House.

IN THE EVENING,

the various fire-vents, as seen from the Volcano House, showed much activity, while, from the top of the crater, for hundreds of feet in height, the atmosphere was very luminous; but whether from flames from the crater, or from the reflections of the fiery mass beneath, we could not easily distinguish.

A pleasant ride, without incidents worth relating, brought us back to Hilo, where we were hospitably entertained at the house of the Hon. Rufus A. Lyman, Lieutenant Governor of the island. His wife is a native Hawaiian. She is a lady of education and refinement, and, both in manner and personal appearance, would grace any parlor on Wabash avenue.

And now, having related my own experiences in visiting the Great Crater, I cannot close without giving you those of

AN ADVENTUROUS PERSONAGE FROM FADERLAND,

as I find them recorded on the Travellers' Record kept at the Volcano House. It is too long to copy entire, but I will make some extracts. It is dedicated "To Everybody."

Giving an account of the commencement of his trip, he says:

I comes down, last drip, on the Idaho,
An everybody he says to me,
"Oh, to look at der Grater you must go,
For it is a most wonderful ding to see.
Vell, I likes to look at vonderful dings,
So I comes up to Hilo mit Captain Boors;
An' dere a countryman of mine,
Mr. K—r, he dells me to hire a horse.
Vell, I do not know noting about a horse,
An' I vants to valk on my foot;
But K—r say, "No, my friend, vy of course,
For to ride, it is petter as goot.
Der road it is long, an' der road it is wet,
An' pime py, vy you valks yourself sick;
Ven, now, if you rides on a nice little horse,
Vy, den, you gits over him quick."
So I dink K—r knows, an' I pays me a man
To come mit me an' find me der road;
An' he dells me to dravel as light as I can,
So I do not dake much of a load,—
Nothing but one little case Schiedam,
Some Pologny, a ham, an' some cheese,
An' some pread, an' anoder little case of Schiedam,
For to have a little lunch ven I please.

He then relates his difficulty in getting the horse to go, and his adventures at the Half-Way House. As to these, let him speak for himself:

Vell, I valks on pehind, dill we comes to a house,
Vere de native dells me I sleeps,
For his vader lives dere; an' he dakes all my dings,
An' he gives to his vader to keeps.
Vell, I vas more hungry as ever I vas,
An' I eats my Polony and ham,
But I makes up my mind dat I vill not git dite,
So I drinks but one case of Scheidam.
Pooty near five o'clock, ven I vakes myself up,
I calls for my pread an' my cheese,
An' I dells der Ganaka who comes up mit me
For to bring me my schnaps, if he please.
Vell, he brings in de case, an', mine Got, vat you tinks!
Dere is noting, not one single sup.
An' der ploody Ganaka, he speak to my face
Dat "ter cockroach he drink him all up."
You pet I vas vild, put now vat can I do?
So I say "You please saddle my horse."
Den he comes back an 'dells me "Der horse he is sick,"
An' der saddle and pridle is loss.

Here follows a personal encounter between Meinheer Ludwig Sneiderheisler, for that is his name, and the "Ganaka" (Kanaka, or Hawaiian), in which Meinheer gets the worst of it.

He proceeds on foot, and, encountering a wild bull, again comes out second best. His "goat it is dorn," and his "meerschaum is proke," and his "vatch-chain is gone from der hook:"

But I say to myself, never mind a little joak,
Ven you comes at der Grater to look.

Continuing his journey, he falls into a volcano pit-hole, remains there all night, and is pulled out in the morning by a rope.

This interesting epic closes thus:

An' den bulls me up mit a haul;
An' he goes mit me, dill we comes to a house
Vere a pig fence, he runs all around,
An' I sees dere is smoke, an' I sees dere is steam,
An' I sees a pig hole in der grount;
So I knows dat der Grater is somewhere arount,
An' dat dis house must be der Hodel.
An', ven I valks in, vy, a man he valks out,
An' tells me he hopes I vas vell.
Vell, I says, "Pooty vell, an' I am glad to get here,
An' I vants some Pologny and ham,
An' some cheese, an' some pread, an' a pottle of pier,
An' a smoke, an' a glass of Schiedam.
Mein Gott! Vat a country! Now vat do you tink
Dat landlord, he answer to me?
He say, my tear sir, we have noting to trink,
But some water, an' coffee, an' tea;
We can give you a ped, and can give you your meals,
An' pime py, ven der rain it does go,
You will tink dat it is a most wonderful ting
For to look at der Grater, I know."
Vell, I vaits here four days, an' it rains all der times,
An' der fog, he vas like a stone wall.
I see no Grater, I see no fire,
I hear him go "Poom!" dat is all.
And now, in der morning, I takes myself pack,
For I knows vat a pig fools I am,
Ven I dinks I vill see any vonderful dings
In a place vere day keeps no Schiedam."

Before leaving our friend Ludwig, I must say,

IN JUSTICE TO THE NATIVES,

that I strongly suspect, in alluding to their supposed thieving propensities, he has indulged freely in poetic license. They are remarkably free from anything of the kind, according to the testimony of all with whom I have conversed. This is owing partly to their native honesty and kindness of heart, when well treated, and partly to the improving influences of the missionary work done during the last fifty years. It can be safely affirmed that life and property are as safe upon these islands as in any other country of equal extent on the globe.

Recurring to the subject of earthquakes, let us for a moment glance at a very interesting subject,

THE CONNECTION OF EARTHQUAKES.

The year 1868 will long be celebrated as the time when a series of remarkable earthquakes occurred in different parts of the globe. What connection existed, or may have existed, between these, and how far one may have depended upon or influenced another, is a very interesting and important inquiry.

THE GREAT SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE

of October, 1868, is fresh in the memory of your readers. This was but six months after the greatest earthquake on these islands which, so far as is known, ever occurred. The minds of San Francisco people naturally reverted to this earthquake as being in some way connected with their own. Even as early as the 18th of September, before the shock had been experienced in California, a correspondent of the *Hawaiian Gazette*, writing from San Francisco, uses the following language:

Yesterday morning, when day dawned, a mist was found to envelop the city, so strange in character as to be entirely unexplainable. It was partially a fog, but not all fog; partially smoke, but not all smoke. Some said it was impalpable dust which permeated the atmosphere, and some that it was no more than a lowering of the clouds and a precursor of rain. The sun was visible "as through a glass, darkly," but wore a hue between lilac and purple. Nervous people were on the *qui vive* for an earthquake; and every one, in fact, was strangely interested to know "what was up." Not a few believed there were further volcanic eruptions at your islands, and to this cause the fog or smoke was to be attributed. Indeed, this was the most popular theory, and, until we have heard from you to the contrary, the impression will not be wholly removed.

Thus it appears that, some time before the severest shock was felt in California, the people there were looking to the earthquakes on these islands as in some way explanatory of extraordinary phenomena in those regions. An earthquake had been felt in some parts of California on the 17th of September, 1868, a circumstance which must have been unknown to this writer, as he does not mention it.

During the same year a

MOST TERRIBLE SERIES OF EARTHQUAKES

occurred along the coast of South America, extending from Quito, in Ecuador, to Cobija, in Peru,—a distance of more than 1,200 miles. The number of lives lost was estimated at 32,000. The City of Arequipa was completely destroyed, as were many smaller towns and villages. All this was in August, 1868. There were heavy tidal waves in close connection with these earthquakes, at each place where they occurred; in South America, on the California coast, and at these islands. Not only that, but there was a tidal wave all over these islands in August, 1868, nearly simultaneous with the great earthquakes in South America. The great earthquake occurred in South America on the 13th of August, and the tidal wave here ends on the 14th. Almost simultaneously, also, there was a tidal wave on the California coast.

The coincidence of these events justifies some further mention of the Sandwich Islands earthquake and volcanoes of 1868.

On the 28th of March, 1868,

A SERIES OF EARTHQUAKES

occurred here, felt principally upon the Island of Hawaii, which continued for over a month, during which time the number of shocks experienced was over 2,000. From the 28th of March till the 2d of April, they continued to increase in severity. On that day, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a most fearful shock occurred, which did great damage all over the island. Houses were torn down, and, in some places, whole villages destroyed. The number of lives lost was over a hundred, most of them by the tidal wave. This immediately followed the earthquake, and ran, in some places, 50 to 60 feet high. Had the island been as densely populated as the cities of South America, the loss would have been very much greater. The shock extended to other islands of the group, but the damage was confined to Hawaii.

During this fearful time, the inhabitants turned their eyes anxiously to the heights of Mauna Loa, thinking, if they could see an eruption of lava from its summit, that the shocks would cease. Day after day passed, the whole island trembling and shaking almost continuously.

At length, on the night of the 7th of April,

THE FLOW OF LAVA COMMENCED.

From a vessel at anchor off the coast of another island, the fire was seen breaking out of the mountain about midnight. Flashes like chain-lightning shot up into the clouds, and everything indicated a great eruption. This proved to be the case. The fire had broken out in a new crater on the southern side of the mountain, while the crater of Kilauea became uncommonly active. A portion of it had, on the 2d of April, sunk several hundred feet; other portions fell in from the sides; while the south lake, already fully described, became terribly active, and, for several days, enlarged rapidly.

The shocks of earthquake then ceased. From that time to the present, the fires of Mauna Loa have been continually burning,—sometimes from the sides, sometimes from the summit,—always from the grand old crater of Kilauea.

The formation of the whole group of islands

IS VOLCANIC;

and there is little doubt that, within a few thousand years, they were thrown up from the sea,—the northernmost first, then those more southerly, and lastly Hawaii, which is even yet in process of formation. The immense lava-flows which have occurred within the last forty years are probably but a continuation of the process by which all the islands were formed.

The principal flows within that period are five in number, corresponding with four of the eruptions already referred to, and occurred in 1840, 1852, 1855-'6, 1859, and 1868.

THE FLOW OF 1840

was from Kilauea. It broke out some five or six miles east of the crater, and, after proceeding a mile or two, disappeared and flowed under ground about 29 miles. It then reappeared in larger volume, and flowed on to the sea,—a distance of about 12 miles. This flow, where it reached the sea, was only 18 miles from Hilo, and gave great alarm to its inhabitants.

IN 1852 THE FLOW

was from the northeast slope of the mountain. The current of lava, about a mile in length, extended some 25 or 30 miles in a northeasterly direction, but failed to reach the sea.

THE FLOW OF 1855-'6

was much the largest of any. Its greatest width was over 6 miles, and this immense current of fiery lava continued to flow for more than a year, extending, during that time, more than 60 miles. The area covered by the eruption exceeded 300 square miles. It was from the north side of the mountain, near the summit. The course was first northerly toward Mauna Kea. After reaching the base of that mountain, it turned directly toward Hilo. The inhabitants were in consternation, and for months, as they marked the progress of the mighty river, they were making preparations to leave the place, which seemed destined to be overwhelmed. But, fortunately, the flow ceased about 7 miles from Hilo, and that beautiful town took another lease of life.

THE FLOW OF 1859

was nearly as long, but not so large. Its course was northwest, and it succeeded in reaching the sea after travelling over 40 miles.

THE FLOW OF 1863,

the last one, extended about 15 miles.

Thus is Nature, from her storehouses of rock and fire, manufacturing new lands continually, about one-tenth of the whole island having been covered by these flows within the last forty years.

THE ISLANDS.

The inhabitants of the islands are about nine-tenths natives. Of the "foreigners," so called, more are from the United States than from any other quarter. But there are people here from all parts of the earth.

The climate is warm, but not oppressive, except in certain localities. The trade winds which prevail here furnish an almost constant breeze in most places.

I find much of interest in the islands, but what I may have to say upon other topics must be reserved for other letters.

DEATH OF KAMEHAMEHA V.

Since writing the above, a very important event has occurred, the death of Kamehameha V., King of Hawai-hei (the Sandwich Islands). He died on the 11th of this month, which was his 42d birthday.

The Legislature is to elect a successor on the 8th of January. There are four candidates for the vacant Throne, two men and two women. There is also a strong undercurrent in favor of a republican form of government.

Stirring events are pending, of the progress of which I will keep you advised. W.

THE CALIPH'S MAGNANIMITY.

A traveller across the desert waste
Found on his way a cool, palm-shaded spring,
And the fresh water seemed to his pleased taste,
In all the world, the most delicious thing.
"Great is the caliph!" said he; "I for him
Will fill my leathern bottle to the brim."

He sank the bottle, forcing it to drink
Until the gurgle ceased in its lank throat,
Then started on once more, and smiled to think
He bore for thirst God's only antidote.
Days after, with obeisance low and meet,
He laid his present at the caliph's feet.

And soon the issue of the spring was poured
In a gold cup, on whose embossed outside
Jewels, like solid water shaped a gourd.
The Caliph drank and seemed well satisfied,
Nay, wisely pleased, and straightway gave command
To line with gold the man's work-hardened hand.

The courtiers, now, seeing the reward,
Fancied some unheard, wondrous virtue graced
The bottled burden borne for their loved lord,
And of the liquid gift asked but to taste;
The Caliph answered from his potent throne,
"Touch not the water; it is mine alone!"

But when, soon after, the humble giver went,
O'erflowing with delight, which bathed his face,
The Caliph told his courtiers the intent
Of his denial, saying: "It is base
Not to accept a kindness, if it is pressed
With no low motive of self-interest.

"The water was a gift of love to me
Which I with golden gratitude repaid;
I would not let the honest giver see
That, on its way, the crystal of the shade
Had changed, and was impure. And so, no less,
His love, if scorned, had turned to bitterness.

"I granted not the warm, distasteful draught
To asking lips, because of firm mistrust,
Or kindly fear, that, if another quaffed,
He would reveal his feeling of disgust,
And he who meant a favor would depart,
Bearing a wounded and dejected heart."

Oh springs of kindness in life's desert found,
O'ershaded fondly by the palms of peace,
Rise everywhere, and in each heart abound,
That strife and anger may decline and cease!
No traveller need fear to give from thee,
For there is naught can mar thy purity.

—*Henry Abbey in Appletons' Journal.*

Open Fires.

In every home there should be at least one open grate, or some other arrangement for burning wood or hard or soft coal. A fire which can be seen as well as felt—a cheerful, bright, blazing fire, with shovel and tongs—and fender, too, if you please—which will attract the family by its social influences, is a grand thing in a home. Those black, grim, tartarean flues, filled with the stale odors of cellar and hot air-chamber and seething water-tank, and emitting clouds of pulverized ashes to cover your furniture and stifle your lungs, are among the greatest banes of family enjoyment and comfort. It is all well enough to have one's dwelling warmed from top to bottom, and to have no coals to carry beyond the furnace, but this heating system has done immense mischief to the family powers, scattering the members of it all over the house, and furnishing not one attractive spot in which the inmates will gather, as by instinct they do, to enjoy the cheery comfort of the fireside. There is no fireside in most of our modern houses. There are only holes in the floor or in the walls. And we are disposed to think that the good ventilation of the open fire adds not a little to the unconscious blessings of its hospitable and domestic influence. The sight of the little folks, as they sit musing and amused while the wood-fire burns, and watching the fantastic flames and the glowing coals, is worth many times the cost of that cord of hickory or oak at city prices, and a wise household would rather part with the furnace which that bright blaze supplements and atones for than with the low-down grate which makes the family circle a real thing. Try it, ye who can, and see if the moral, æsthetic, and domestic power of this style of home comfort is overestimated.—*The Science of Health.*

A Repentant Lover.

Archibald Dunlop has just died in the neighborhood of Troy, N. Y. Many years ago he broke an engagement to marry, and now he has left the jilted lady a snug ten thousand. In his will he thus tells the gentle story: "Many years since, before my acquaintance with the late Mrs. Dunlop, I was engaged to Miss Aiken, which engagement, for certain reasons, was broken off by me. I have not seen her for over thirty years, but know that she is still alive, and now, for partial reparation for the wrong committed, and should she still live at the time of my death and will receive it, I direct my executors to pay her in three annual installments, within twelve months, the sum of $10,000; should she refuse to receive it, the amount to revert to my daughter, Jessie."

It is stated that the lady has accepted the offer and received the money.

THE WORLD OF NUMBERS.

From Hood's London Comic Annual.

If a bad boy could have been a possibility in such a model village as Haylington, Tommy Spratt would have been that boy: but as it was overawed by the Vicar, the Vicar's wife, the Vicar's three strong-minded daughters, the schoolmaster, the schoolmistress, and the six pupil teachers, the natural wickedness of his disposition only displayed itself in an intense hatred of study, especially of that division of the "R's" known as 'rithmetic.

"I hate figures, I do; I wished they was blowed," soliloquized that hardened youth of ten, as one arithmetic afternoon he set off for school; as support for the outer man during the fatiguing journey he carried in his right hand a sodden piece of gingerbread, while with the other he restrained by a string a half-penny air-ball, colored orange, destined to beguile the tedious hours.

Tommy Spratt left his home with no other intention than that of going straight to school; but Tommy Spratt was mortal, and when he came to where the road divided, and one hot, dusty lane led to the school-room, where a grimy slate and scrapy pencil awaited him, while the other meandered through green fields, he did not even hesitate, but turned at once into the shady paths of temptation.

He cast himself on the grass, and prepared to take an invigorating taste of the delicious though crumbly refreshment he had provided, having first carefully secured his air-ball to the leathern belt which, fastened by a brazen buckle in the shape of an uncoiling dragon, gathered his holland blouse into graceful folds. Now, whether Master Tommy's dereliction from the paths of virtue rendered him no longer amenable to the laws of gravity, or whether the air-ball was endowed with supernatural powers, it is impossible to say: all this veracious chronicle can tell us, that instead of Tommy keeping the miniature balloon down on earth, it, like Mr. Dryden's Timotheus,

Raised a mortal to the skies.

"Hullo!" he cried, in alarm. "I don't like this. Let me go."

But, by degrees, he grew accustomed to the sensation, and rather enjoyed it than otherwise; it was so pleasant, it soothed him to slumber, a slumber from which he was aroused by a violent concussion of his head against a corner curb-stone.

How long he lay in a state of semi-insensibility he never knew; but at last he struggled and sat upright, finding himself, the air-ball still attached to his belt, in a crowd of odd-looking creatures. They all of them varied in size, but they were as a rule below the stature of human beings, the most remarkable thing about them being that every one, like the sandwich men of London, carried a board on which was inscribed every description of number.

When they saw Tom open his eyes, there was one universal question—"Who divides him?"

"Oh! please don't," said Tommy in mortal dread. "I ain't at all good to eat, but this here is," tendering them the remains of the gingerbread, which had been reduced to a shapeless mass during the perils of his journey.

No one seemed inclined to take advantage of Master Spratt's suggestion, but one stout old man, bearing the number 441, asked with dignity:

"Are you even or uneven?"

Tom scratched his head, unable to reply, and a second broke in with—

"What's your number?"

"16," retorted Tom readily, that being the number in Balaclava Cottages, Victoria Row, where Mrs. Spratt had lately taken up her humble abode.

"That you ain't," cried an indignant voice; and a short fussy gentleman burst from the crowd, and pointed to the legend 16 inscribed upon his board. "Here, 2, 4, 8!"

In obedience to his call, three numbers bowed humbly before him.

"Chastise that fellow!"

"That's mean," blubbered Tom. "Three upon one! Yer ought to be ashamed of yerselves, yer ought. Give me a hand up, one of yer."

The cry again rose, "Who divides you?" and the first stout man added, with some contempt,

"I must. 2, run and fetch 1."

"Fetch him yourself," retorted 2. "I don't divide you."

441 cast an anxious glance around, then catching sight of 3, he began promptly, "3, depart and seek for 1," when the hurried entrance of a new-comer rendered the despatch of the messenger unnecessary.

He was a jaded, harassed boy, whose countenance might have been pretty but for a certain strained look of attention. His whole body appeared worn out with fatigue, as he feebly gasped,

"Where's 5? I've been all over the town looking for you, 5," he added, reproachfully, as the other drew near. "The army want you to black their boots."

5 immediately started off at a rapid pace, while 16 said:

"Come, look alive! Help that youngster out of the gutter."

1 meekly obeyed; but when he caught a better view of Tom's figure, he answered indignantly:

"He hasn't got a number. I don't see why I should wait on him any more than the others:

"But, my dear 1," murmured 3, in a tone of cutting contempt, "you know *you* divide everything."

And so saying, the crowd moved on, 16 having first ordered 2, 4, and 8 to cut away the air-ball from Tommy's waist.

At any other time Master Spratt would have bewailed the loss, but at that moment it passed unnoticed, as he was intent upon his new companion, who inquired of 8 what he was to do with this *unnumbered* boy, the adjective being uttered with as much contempt as an inhabitant of this world would throw into the term *unlettered*.

"Take him to the King to be registered," retorted 8, and flew off to answer a hasty summons from 24.

"What place is this?" asked Tommy, meekly.

"Multiplication Lane, and that's Rule-of-Three Market," returned his companion. "But come, now, *what* is your number?

Tommy felt ashamed to confess he didn't know; he thought he'd like to be Number 1.

"Don't you!" replied the other, misanthropically. "I'm 1."

"Can't there be another 1?"

"I wish there could," retorted his friend.

Tommy ventured to ask "Why?"

"Because it'd divide the work, but nothing can't divide 1."

"But what is all this about division?" inquired Tom, whose escape from the afternoon lesson had led him into a far wider field of figures.

"Why, don't you know that every figure may order about those that may divide it? They're his slaves. 2, 4, and 8, have to wait on 16, and 16 has to wait on 32, and they all have to wait on 64. Some of them may have many servants, some have but few, but they all have me."

There was a world of pathos in his tone.

"Of course," said Tom, "1 divides everything."

"Yes, everything, even 2 and 3; and they're the hardest masters of all; they've a deal of waiting to do, but they shift most of it on to me. But here we are at Arithmetical Progression."

"What's that?" asked Master Spratt

"The King's Palace, of course. Stop a moment, though." And 1 drew respectfully back, as an elderly gentleman with a large board, on which was inscribed 482964, stopped up the doorway.

"Where are you going, 1, the Indivisible?"

1 grew red at the taunt; his weak point was his indivisibility.

"I am going, O, Many-figured 482964, to the King, and bear with me this unnumbered boy."

482964 drew aside his skirts to let them pass, and the boys hurried on through a long line of soldiers, who, Tommy observed, were all uneven multiples of 5. On asking an explanation of this, I said:

"They're the army; all the 5's are soldiers, and all the 7's are sailors, and where the two meet, as in 34 or 105, they serve as marines on alternate days."

"Oh!" said Tommy, and the matter dropped.

They passed on through the outer courts into an inner chamber, where a large and merry party were assembled. In one corner a group of Princesses, the very lowest of whom was at least a million, were playing at "Buzz" with such rapidity and precision that Tommy's head swam with the effort of following them. In another portion of the room a little Princess (whose number terminated in five noughts, such being the royal prerogative) was doing her sums by means of her father's subjects, who stood on one another's heads, and whirled in and out in a manner incomprehensible to ordinary mortals accustomed to the comparatively tame use of slate and pencil.

The King reclined upon a couch dictating a new novel, entitled "Comic Sections," to four secretaries at once.

"Whence comes this numberless creature? And 1, too! 1, how darest thou to intrude within the groves of Arithmetical Progression?"

"O thou of Many Numbers," answered 1, prostrating himself, "I have brought hither this boy, who has descended on this earth by a strange conveyance, hitherto unknown, in order that thou, O Most Divisible, shouldst bestow on him a number and a place in the royal register."

The King frowned, the Secretary followed suit, and the unhappy 1 sank beneath the glowering storm of their eyes.

"What number shall we give him?" said the King, pensively. "Fetch hither the register."

A small detachment of subjects carried in with great difficulty 8,000 volumes, and the four Secretaries set to work with a will.

After looking for some hours, one of the Secretaries, with a low bow, announced all were occupied—that the last number used was 89,999,999, and that, therefore, the new-comer must be 90,000,000.

The King for one moment foamed at the mouth; then, recovering his speech, flew at the Secretary (71,032), and tearing off his number, cried:

"The traitor has dared to propose that this stranger, this indivisible boy, shall henceforward become one of the royal family,—one of the nearest to our own person!"

Every one hooted 71,032, who hid behind his fellow secretaries to escape the popular storm.

"No," continued the Prince; "some other plan must be thought of. Whoever brings, before to-morrow noon, an unoccupied number, not over 89,999,999, for this boy, shall have a nought added to his name."

The people shouted and withdrew; but Tommy, who had never before looked on royalty, lingered behind to stare open-mouthed at the gorgeous rooms and grand company.

The King continued his dictation, never observing the absence of 71,032; so every fourth chapter of the novel was missing; but this, of course, only made it the more interesting.

Tommy's curiosity soon got the better of his manners, and he interrupted them with,

"What did you have for dinner? what's your name? and how old are you?"

"Boy," said the Prince, "you are as yet unnumbered."

"Well, come now, that ain't my fault, you know," argued Tommy.

The King had never seen it in this light before, and his face grew milder and more gentle, so Tommy dared to add,

"What's your name, or number?"

"I," said the King, with pride, "I am the Innumerable Nought."

"Whatever is that?" thought Tommy; but he didn't ask, only went on to himself, "Nought into nought, nought remains; multiply by nought, and then divide by nought, and the answer is nought." But he soon became confused, and gave it up.

"Do you not seem to understand?"

And so saying, the King unwound from his waist a white-satin scarf of prodigious length, on which was embroidered, in gold-thread, an endless succession of noughts—thus, 000000000, etc. Tom looked at him with awe.

"What divides you?" he asked, repeating the current phrase, and acting up to the spirit of that proverb which advises you what course to pursue when you find yourself in the City of the Seven Hills.

"Everything!" was the reply; on which Tommy resumed his former calculations, and relapsed into a temporary state of hopeless imbecility.

* * * * *

No. 1 and Tommy both passed a restless and feverish night; but ere they left for Arithmetical Progression in the morning, the mind of No. 1 was made up. He would gain the promised nought; and being thus promoted to 10 (while the original of that number was degraded to his humble position), he would have no less than three servants.

"And which of you," asked the Innumerable Nought, "has thought of a number to bestow on this waif of the skies?"

His Majesty piqued himself on the poetical turn of his sentence.

"Please, sir, I have." And 1 stepped forward with a little bow and flourish.

"Well," said O, eyeing him scornfully "proceed."

"O, O the Infinite, what if he should be a fraction?"

"A what?" asked a chorus of voices. "What in the world of numbers do you mean?"

"May I never be divided," said the King, "if I can understand you!"

No. 1 began to explain what a fraction was, and suggested that Tommy should be ½.

"And I should not have dared to propose this if it were not that the wretched boy had hitherto been numberless, and therefore half a loaf would be better than no bread."

The King, ever ready to encourage talent by his example, and to reward it lavishly with smiles, held out his hand to No. 1, who knelt and humbly kissed it.

"Your ingenuity is—as virtue ever is—its own reward. You are no longer the lowest in the kingdom; for Tommy Spratt—" (that young gentleman had been careful, in the absence of any number to which he could lay claim, to inform them of his name), "for Tommy Spratt takes his place as the slave of slaves and divisor of 1.

Tommy was about to weep—he had actually gone so far as to lift his cuff for the purpose of drying his eyes, when a thought struck him.

"And where's ¼ then? He'd divide me, and ⅛, and 1-16, and 1-32, and 1-64?" he went on, taking a spiteful delight in seeing the grand blank of incomprehension which overspread the features of his listeners. "And I dare say, if the truth was known, you're some of you fractions yourselves."

"Youth," said the King, in a tone of the utmost severity, "be silent."

"And I have heard," continued Tommy, whose hitherto despised and hated arithmetic began to stand him in good stead, "and I have heard tell of decimals, and if you're innumerable, I believe you're neither more nor less than a circulating decimal yourself!"

For one moment only the King was stunned by Tommy's unexampled audacity; then his great mind rose to the occasion.

"He is convicted by his own mouth of treason," for though 0 was ignorant of the meaning of the word, he guessed no compliment was intended by the term. Take him and 1 to the battlements, and cast them into the moat."

Once more Tommy found himself the centre of a crowd of numbers, who, seizing on him and the hapless 1, bound them together hand and foot, and bore them in triumph to the battlements. They only met one slight interruption, when a wrathful number, with a cruel laugh, fastened to them the air-ball, the faithful companion of Tom's perilous voyage to that inhospitable world.

Thus they proceeded in a procession to the ramparts, where a large crowd was assembled to witness their execution. With many a taunt and jeer they tossed them over, but, to the astonishment of the multitude, after sinking slowly for some seconds, the air-ball began to take effect, and, impelled by a favoring breeze, they arose out of reach of their tormentors.

Ere he could utter a word of thankfulness or joy at this unexpected deliverance, Tommy Spratt found himself lying in the grass under the shady tree, the gingerbread crumbled to nothing in his hand, and the air-ball floating serenely above him.

From that day Tommy Spratt became a changed boy, remarkable especially for two good qualities—his persevering attention to arithmetic, and his unremitting and tender care of No. 1.

The Individuality of Two Dogs.

The old pet was perhaps somewhat narrow-minded—a dog of one idea, and that idea was his master. To the rest of mankind he was reserved, if not indifferent; and, if forsaken for a time, he pined and refused to be comforted. His successor probably possesses the "Enthusiasm of Humanity" to a degree which often involves him in trouble in consequence of untimely caresses offered with muddy paws to unappreciative strangers, but which reassures us regarding his power to receive consolation in case of our premature departure for a world into which we make no efforts, like the mighty hunters of old, to compel our dogs to follow us. Again, our first dog, after a reprimand, used to shrink from us for hours, and convey, by sad and solemn looks, his sense that a cruel breach had been made in the harmony of our relations. The second will hasten to assure us that we are most graciously forgiven for our bad temper, and that, with all our faults, he loves us still. Number One was addicted to the pleasures of (or under) the table, and displayed his feelings toward bones with unaffected simplicity. Number Two will blink at us urbanely as we proceed with our meal, and only toward the close of the entertainment, when the dreadful idea occurs to him that the courses are over, the dinner is ended, and he is not fed, will he rise in remonstrance on his hind legs and sit like a statue of Anubis till his wants be supplied. Number One was a dog of resources; and when his path of life was beset with any of the thorns which, alas! strew the road which dogs are born to tread—if a door were shut through which he desired to pass, or his water-basin were left unfilled when he was thirsty, or the rat he hoped to catch had retired into an inaccessible hole—he would employ his whole energy and ingenuity by scratching, whining, begging, watching, and poking all around the premises till he had attained his end. Number Two, on the other hand, when defeated in his first eager rush, always subsides rapidly and resignedly into quiescence, and seeks ere long that peculiar consolation for unsatisfied longings which is to be found in rolling one's self up into the nearest approach to a circle attainable to the vertebrata.

Our first dog seemed to live in an atmosphere of "refined and gentle melancholy," such as the divines of the last generation considered the proper tone of feeling for mortals travelling through this vale of tears. His great mournful eyes looked as if they might at any time overflow with drops from the depths of a divine despair, and only when he laid his noble head sadly on the table-cloth, and unmistakably turned those eloquent orbs in unutterable longing toward the dish of biscuits, were we able to fathom the profundity of his sorrow and aspirations. Our second dog, on the contrary, is blessed with a cheerful disposition, and evidently views the world as a place abounding in kind people, social dogs, interesting rabbits, and abundant bones. His bark is like the laugh of childhood, and means nothing but that best of all possible jokes: "How happy I am!" He skips here and there, as if wishing to go every way at once, and pursues the swallows, and leaps at the butterflies, out of mere joyousness of heart. And yet, again, Number One had an Oriental indifference for all proceedings not immediately concerning himself, and habitually lay down to enjoy his "kef" on the rug whenever we were particularly busy, seeming to regard with pitying indulgence the fuss which two-legged creatures make about trifles disconnected with the real concerns of life, namely, sport and dinner. But instead of calling Allah to witness our strange and foolish behavior, our second dog takes the keenest interest in everything we do which he cannot understand,—pasting, painting, needle-work, using a sewing machine or a chess-board, lighting a spirit-lamp, arranging a cabinet,—it is all a matter of intensest curiosity to our poor friend, who stands on his hind legs for an agonizing period, and sniffs and looks, and asks us with his eyes, What it all means? And, alas! alas! we cannot tell him.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

HIS NAME.

AN INCIDENT OF THE BOSTON FIRE.

—Oh, the billows of fire!
With maelstrom-like swirl,
Their surges they hurl
Over roof—over spire,
Mad—masterless—higher—
Till with rumble—crack—crash,
Down boom with a flash,
Whole columns of granite and marble;—see! see!
Sucked in as a weed on the ocean might be,
Or engulfed as a sail
In the hurricane riot and wreck of the gale!

Ha! yonder they rush where the death-dealing steam,
Over-pent, waits their gleam,
To shiver the city with earthquake!—Who, who
Will adventure, mid-flame, and unfasten the screw—
Set the fiend loose, and save us so? Fireman, you,
You willing? Would God you might hazard it!—Nay,
The red tongues are licking the faucets: Stay!
—Too late, 'tis too late!
If ruin comes, wait
It's coming: To go, is to perish:—Hold! Hold!
You are young,—I am old,—
You've a wife, too—and children?—O God! he is gone
Straight into destruction! The pipes, men! On, on—
Play the water-stream on him,—full—faster—the whole!
And now—Christ save his soul!

—I stifle—I choke;
And *he*,—Heaven grant that he smother in smoke
Ere the fearful explosion comes. Hark! What's the about?
—*Is he saved?—Is he out?*
—Did he compass his purpose,—the Hero?—(*One* name
To-night we shall write on the records of fame,—
The perilous deed was so noble!) Why here
On my cheek is a tear,
Which not a whole city in ashes could claim!
—His name, now: *Can nobody tell me his name?*

—*Margaret J. Preston, in Lippincott for January.*

HUMOR.

The worst thing "under the canopy"—A mosquito.

—A poor man is to be avoided—he lacks principal, and never has any interest in anything.

—When a voyager makes his way to the top of the Pyramids, we presume he is enjoying the benefits of a foreign climb.

—The difference between sealing-wax and women, says Reuben, is, that one burns to keep a secret and the other to tell it.

—A little boy in school gave one of the best definitions ever given to economy: "Paring potatoes thin."

—Thackeray says that a critic is a Solomon that sits in judgment before us and chops up our children.

—"Neighbor Brown has gone crazy on the subject of manure piles," remarked an unprogressive agriculturist. "He is absolutely non-composted."

—A contemporary philosophizes thus: Without doubt, had Adam been an Englishman, his condition, with nothing to grumble at, and no "good old times" to look back upon, would have been the extreme of misery.

—"I want to know," said a creditor, fiercely, "when you are going to pay me what you owe me?" "When I'm going to pay? Why, you're a pretty fellow! Do you take me for a prophet?"

—"Get out of my way! What are you good for?" said a cross old man to a bright-eyed urchin who happened to be standing in the way. The little fellow, as he stepped one side, replied very gently: "They make men of such things as we are."

—The higher up we git, the more we are watched—the rooster on the top ov the church-steeple is ov more importance, altho' he is thin, than two roosters in a barn-yard.

—The grossest instance of humbug we have met with for a long time, is that of an individual who advertises for sale a Siberian blood-hound, which he calls "A 1," when every one possessing the ordinary rudiments of an English education ought to know that the beast is K 9.

—How fast time flies when you are working against it—how slowly when you are working to fill it up! What a difference between trying to get your work done before your dinner hour, and trying to fill up the hour before dinner with work!

—A smart boy in one of the public schools of Cadiz, Pa., having been required to write a composition on some part of the human body, expanded as follows: "The Throat—A throat is convenient to have, especially for roosters and ministers. The former eats corn and crows with it; the latter preaches through his'n and ties it up."

—There is one boy in Danbury who got nothing in his stocking, Christmas. He left a pan of ashes on the front stairs, to follow an organ-grinder, and a moment later his father came crashing out of the front door and down the front stoop, accompanied by that pan and its contents, and looking for all the world like a real god riding upon the clouds. For a few minutes that boy thought he had a pile-driver for an ancestor.

There is evidently some "outcome" in the boy in Professor Hailman's school who wrote the composition upon "the pin," a subject chosen by his teacher. Knowing the boy's aversion to literary efforts, his teacher exacted but two sentences. After considerable effort, the little hero produced the following: "Pins are very useful. They have saved the lives of a great many men, women, and children,—in fact whole families." In reply to his astonished teacher's question as to the manner in which the lives of so many people had been saved through the instrumentality of pins, the boy innocently remarked, "Why, by not swallowing them."

—A Brookville lady who is frequently annoyed by her husband coming home at a late hour in a doubtful condition, was awakened, the other night, by a voice in her room. Looking up, she saw her liege lord endeavoring to trace the lines on her "Dolly Varden," which was hung against the wall, while a boon companion was holding the lamp. "What do you mean by bringing a man into my room at this hour of the night?" inquired the indignant wife. "Just keep quiet, (hic) old woman. Bill says Punx'tawney is directly south, (hic) and I'm going to prove him a (hic) liar if he holds that lamp (hic) still long enough for me to find it (hic) on this map."

—A gentleman gave a letter of introduction to a student of music about to visit Leipsic, who wished to put himself under the instruction of Professor ——, a famous teacher of music in the latter city. Upon the student's return home, the gentleman asked: "How did you like Professor ——?" "Oh, wonderfully! He gave me fine lessons; but he is a very singular man. He kept praying all the time he was teaching me." "Praying! Why, what do you mean?" "Well, while I was playing, he clasped his hands, lifted his eyes to the ceiling, and kept saying, 'Good Lord, what sin have I committed to deserve this punishment?'"

—There is a lady in Lexington, Ky., according to the *Press* of that city, who possesses two pets, a monkey and a parrot, who are on antagonistic terms, and who are locked up separately when left unwatched. One day they were accidentally left together, and a desperate fight ensued. The monkey ruthlessly pulled out every every feather of the unfortunate parrot, and broke up the mantel ornaments, and smashed things generally. When Mrs. C. returned, she found the monkey chattering on the mantel-piece, and out crept the parrot, looking deeply injured, and greeted her with, "We've had a h—l of a time!"

Mr. James Fisk's Graveyards.

From Stokes' Examination.

I had grave fears for my personal safety. Mr. Fisk told me at one time that he had graveyards for those who crossed his path, and that his touch was cold and clammy. He made use of that expression on the 22d of February. He further added that Dorman B. Eaton had crossed his path, but that he wouldn't trouble him any more.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, January 5, 1873.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

The State of Illinois has 102 counties; has perhaps forty cities; has nearly 1,000 towns; and, in addition, many school districts. Each of these political divisions has the power to levy taxes within its own jurisdiction. The taxing authorities of the State may be summed up, arithmetically, as follows:

The State of Illinois	1
Incorporated cities	40
Counties	102
Townships	1,000
Separate school districts	75
Total	1,218

Each of these authorities acts independently of the others. Each is absolute within its territorial jurisdiction; each has the authority to expend what it pleases; each has the power to contract debts; the only possible limitation is that which limits the annual levy by each county authority to 75 cents upon the $100 of assessed value of the property, and that the debt shall not exceed 5 per cent of the same valuation. Even this restriction is modified in the case of the tax levy so as to admit of the maximum rate of taxation in addition to such levy as may be necessary to pay the interest on debts contracted before 1870. It will be seen, therefore, that there are at work annually in this State over 1,200 agencies levying taxes, which several agencies are in no way responsible to any higher authority. The limitation upon the power to tax is not very restrictive. In the same county there is often the county organization, the city organization, and the town organization. The city tax has no general limitation; the county tax is limited, as we have stated; the town tax is not limited, therefore the property in a city may be taxed for State purposes, for city purposes, for county purposes, and town purposes, the restriction upon the rate applying only to the county tax.

There is no report of these taxes made to any general officer of the State. Each city, county, and town does its own business, keeps its own accounts, and generally acts in such matters as an independent community. The State Legislature meets every two years in happy ignorance of the actual financial condition of the various local communities, and equally ignorant of the amount of taxes levied, and of the purposes for which they were levied; of the amount of public debt for which the taxable property is mortgaged to bond-holders, and of the rates of interest paid.

In the message of Governor Noyes to the Legislature of Ohio, we have evidence of the value of the law in that State which compels the authorities of any county, town, city, and school district in the State to communicate annually to the State Auditor a copy of all tax levies, with the rates and amount of tax for each purpose extended; with a statement of its footings of assessments, taxes general and special; the amount collected, and the amount expended. Governor Noyes, in his message gives the footings of these for 1872, and from it we learn that the net debt of the counties of that State is $3,756,436; of townships, $447,238; of cities, $11,495,591; of incorporated villages, $616,559, and of school districts, $1,274,724, or a total of $17,590,547. The State debt was $8,583,000, making a total debt charge on the taxable property of the State of $26,174,094. There is in addition a State debt of $4,023,475, which is a trust fund, and not payable, which, added to the other, makes an aggregate of debt of all kinds of $30,197,569. This does not include a newly-created debt of certain municipalities of $4,000,000 for railroad purposes.

The taxes levied in 1872 were: For State purposes, $414,557; county and city, $18,834,423, delinquencies, &c., $561,992, or a total of $23,810,972. The burdens of taxation can only be intelligently understood when the whole amount of the tax imposed is known. A tax of 5 mills for town purposes is perhaps light, but when that tax is in addition to 7½ mills for county purposes, and 7½ mills for county interest, and 13 mills for State purposes, and 17 mills for city purposes, and 3 mills for park purposes, and 3 per cent for street improvements, it becomes an enormous burden, and therefore it is, that before any tax ought to be levied the amount of other taxes to which the same property has been already subjected ought to be known. A levy of taxes by four or five independent bodies, restrained by no legal limitations and influenced by no sense of responsibility, produces that very result which renders local taxation so burdensome and vexatious.

In 1870, the United States included in the census returns a statement of the public debts, amount of taxation, and much general information, and to this return alone must we look for any data as to the condition of the local communities of this State. By this table we learn that in 1870, exclusive of the State debt, the county debt was, in bonds, $10,729,192; other debts, $2,088,730; towns and cities, bonds, $23,724,835; other debts, $758,175. Grand total of county, town, and city debts, $37,300,932. This list purports to be a statement of the debt as it stood on the 1st of June, 1870, but between that day and the 8th of August, when the new Constitution went into operation, there was a large addition to the previously-existing debt. This table does not, however, give any figures as to the rates of interest which this debt bears, though unofficially we have knowledge that this debt is charged with interest at rates ranging from 7 to 10 per cent, the average being probably 8 per cent. What the actual local debt of this State at this time is hardly known, but the aggregate is not probably less than $43,000,000, bearing an average rate of 8 per cent interest.

To the same table we are indebted for the information that the aggregate tax levied in Illinois for the year 1870 was $21,825,000, of which $3,620,681 was for State purposes, $5,242,137 for county purposes, and $12,962,190 for city and town purposes. The true valuation of real and personal property in the State on the same day is given at $2,121,680,579. The aggregate tax, therefore, for State and local purposes, was 1 per cent on the cash valuation of all the real and personal property in Illinois.

The value of these figures, incomplete as they are, and now nearly three years old, is so obvious, that we are sure the Legislature will, by law, require that hereafter all county, town, city, village, and other municipal officers in the State shall be compelled to make return annually to the State Auditor of the condition of their finances, and this report should state: The amount of debt, bonded and otherwise, before August, 1870; present amount of same, with rates of interest thereon; amount of debt contracted since then with rates of interest thereon; the amount of tax levied for the current year, and the specific purposes thereof; the amount of revenue collected under the previous tax levy; the amount of fees and salaries paid to Assessors, Tax Collectors and Treasurers, and to county orphans; and the amount of revenue received from sources other than taxes on property. Other information may be included; but the actual facts upon these points is necessary to an intelligent understanding of State and municipal affairs, and will enable the State Legislature to act understandingly in all matters pertaining to that most difficult of all problems,—honest, responsible, and economical municipal governments.

MR. HUDSON'S AMERICAN JOURNALISM.

Mr. Frederick Hudson's long-expected book on "Journalism in the United States," which has just been published, is an exceedingly interesting work. Mr. Hudson was for many years the editor of the New York *Herald*, under James Gordon Bennett, Sen., and was chiefly instrumental in his time in the development and maintenance, under severe tests, of the far-reaching enterprise in the collection of news which Mr. Bennett had been the first to inaugurate. His natural adaptability to journalism, the experience which gave him the position of a leader, and the many years which he has devoted to tracing American newspaper progress from its earliest beginnings, are circumstances that have combined to make his book a valuable contribution to history.

Mr. Hudson defines six distinct epochs of American journalism. The first embraced the years from 1690 to 1704, and was the initial period. Its characteristic struggles are sufficiently typified by the first of American newspapers, issued in Boston, on Thursday, Sept. 25, 1690, and called *Publick Occurrences*. It lived just one day. The publisher had evidently counted on a longer existence, for he promised to "take what pains he can to obtain a faithful narration * * * of such considerable occurrences as have arrived into our notice." But the Legislative Assembly found that *Publick Occurrences* contained "reflections of a very high nature," and summarily choked it to death. Fourteen years later, the Colonial press was inaugurated with the famous *News Letter*, also published at Boston, and this era of newspaper life lasted from 1704 to 1755. The editor and publisher of the *News Letter* was the Postmaster at Boston, and Mr. Hudson notices that the custom seems to have been established that Postmasters should become editors, though, now-a-days, it is more common for editors to become Postmasters. Certain it is that his successor in office started the Boston *Gazette* as a rival, which was successively edited and published by no less than five Postmasters. In this early epoch of journalism, we have the first reportorial ventures. The *News Letter* describes the hanging of six pirates, and even furnishes the traditional "Exhortation to the malefactors." Jenkins made his appearance at the same time, telling of a masquerade which was to be "the most brilliant thing ever seen in America," dwelling with special unction on the achievements of "ten capital cooks." Mr. Hudson intimates that even "interviewing," which is regarded as a modern invention, was not entirely unknown then. From 1755 to 1783 was the era of the Revolutionary press, which receives full credit for its large share in achieving American independence. Mr. Hudson says that "A. D. 1748 opened the campaign for 1776." Samuel Adams, the man who first spoke of England as a "nation of shopkeepers," started the *Independent Advertiser*; printed the sermons of Jonathan Mayhew, the founder of American Unitarianism; and gathered about him a corps of young men, full of the spirit of the rebellion,—free thought and free speech. This journal, and others which now rapidly followed, were the vehicles through which the people were aroused, and their utterances heralded in advance the startling and decisive steps of those Revolutionary times. After the achievement of independence and the formation of the Government came the party press, which occupied the entire field of journalism from 1783 to 1833. The first daily newspaper published in the United States was the *American Daily Advertiser*, issued in Philadelphia, in 1784, by Benjamin Franklin Bache, the name of which was subsequently changed to the *Aurora*. It supported General Washington's administration, and was particularly the organ of Alexander Hamilton. It still abides by its earliest traditions, and remains a party paper yet,—being now known as the *North American and United States Gazette*, and edited by Morton McMichael, who was the Temporary Chairman of the late Philadelphia Convention. In this epoch, the *National Intelligencer* and *Daily Globe*, of Washington, were the great journals of the country. Clay, Jackson, Calhoun, Benton, Blair, Duff Green, Rives, Seaton, and other men of high standing, were identified with that Washington journalism which reigned supreme during the era of old party newspapers. "Just look at the luck of the Washington City editors," says a paragraph of twenty years ago. "Gales has a country seat; Seaton has a country seat; Blair has Silver Springs; Rives, the Duelling Ground; Kendall has a place near town; Major Heiss owns a fine place; Mr. Richie purchased the splendid mansion fronting Lafayette square and the White House; General Duff Green has a number of places, including a large interest in the Cumberland coal mines." The advance in journalism cannot be better comprehended than by a comparison of the influence and success of Washington newspapers in those days, and their obscurity and insignificance at the present time. The old idea of party journalism received its first blow in 1833, at which time the penny press took its rise. The New York *Sun* was the first; then came the *Herald*; the *Tribune*, *Times*, and *World* followed in turn, all of them starting as one-cent papers. From this time on, we trace the newspaper of the present day, growing in wealth and importance as it extended its sources of information and increased the means for presenting the news promptly to the people. The second number of the New York *Herald*, issued May 11, 1835, contained a money article forecasting a Wall street corner in stocks, and warning the young merchants and dealers to be careful. The general idea of the *Herald* was from the first what it is now, but Mr. Bennett was obliged to do all the work himself, for which he subsequently provided numerous and able assistants. From 1835 on, journalism spread and grew at an amazing pace, forming another distinct era between that year and 1872, with which the public is familiar in a general way.

If Mr. Hudson had postponed his history a few years longer, he would have found it necessary to fix another era of journalism as distinct as its predecessors, and dating from 1872. This is the era now upon us of declared independence in the newspaper world. The New York *Herald* has hitherto represented indifference rather than independence. There are now signs of a change in its tone. Having achieved riches beyond measure, it seems disposed to achieve character as well. The theory held by the elder Bennett was, that journalism should be respectable enough to keep the editor out of jail, but not enough to avoid horsewhipping, and that it should treat all public questions with cynical indifference and contempt.

Mr. Bennett expiated this barbarous theory by living as a Parish in the midst of men, and dying as an outcast in the midst of riches. The ideas of the younger Bennett seem to be more elevated, and the *Herald* of the future promises to take rank with the public instructors of the day. The field of independence in journalism has widened very much of late, and bids fair to comprise, within a very few years, nearly all the first-class journals of the country. When that time comes, we hope Mr. Hudson may still be among us to write the history of the movement.

"ANNIHILATION OF THE WICKED."

For some years past there has been a growing conflict among orthodox theologians of many sects in reference to the future state. There are probably very few among the educated class of Christians who believe in a literal lake of fire and brimstone; and not many who believe in that personal devil at whom Luther hurled his inkstand, and who held converse with the witches of Salem. He has been gradually fading out of popular sight, from a personal entity into an idea. It is not long since Henry Ward Beecher banished him from the realms of his theology, and, as Mr. Beecher is an oracle of Congregationalism, we may reasonably presume that that sect is coming to take the same view, especially as Mr. Beecher's declaration has provoked no hostile criticism—certainly no church discipline. One or two of the more rigid sects, however, have clung to the old-time views very tenaciously, but there are signs that even these are beginning to divide. On Monday last there was a discussion on the subject at a meeting of the New York Methodist Preachers' Society, and an excitement arose which came near breaking out into an open tumult. At the meeting, the question for discussion was the "Annihilation of the Wicked." The opening prayer was read by Rev. Mr. Terry, of Poughkeepsie, who took the commonly-accepted Methodist view of the subject, and developed it at some length. He was followed by Rev. Dr. True, one of the best educated and most highly-cultivated men in the Church, and for many years a Professor in the Wesleyan University. Considering the nature of the views which Dr. True thereupon proceeded to declare, it is remarkable that he was called upon to speak by many of the preachers in attendance. The Doctor at once sent a bomb-shell into the meeting by declaring his belief "that the penalty of the incorrigibly wicked will be the destruction of his conscious existence; a total cessation of all his functions. Man was designed to live forever. He was naturally immortal; the penalty of the law was the destruction of this immortality." The Doctor then proceeded to declare that he could not be objected to thus far in his theology; when the following scene occurred, which we print from the report of the meeting:

> Corbett (interrupting)—Yes, you can be objected to wonderfully. No one here will allow such ecclesiastical humtrumpery.
>
> The Chairman called Mr. Corbett to order, and said the speaker should not be interrupted, and certainly not in such a manner.
>
> Dr. Curry arose, and protested against the assumption on the part of Dr. True that either the Church or the meeting agreed with the sentiments he had uttered.
>
> Corbett (again rising excitedly, and gesticulating like a windmill)—I say I am in order, and understand what I am about. The doctrine just enunciated by Dr. True originated in hell, and ought to be crammed back there again, and the preacher who would give utterance to such heresy out to be turned neck and heels out of the church. I will protest against it here and everywhere, and if I have to stand alone I will stand firmly for the truth, like Luther at Worms.
>
> Dr. Curry again protested against Dr. True's last assumption.
>
> The Chairman—The proper time will come to answer, and that time is not now.
>
> A voice—And we'll answer like gentlemen when it does come.
>
> The Chairman—Enough of this. I don't want to be misunderstood.
>
> Dr. Curry—I don't think you are misunderstood, and perhaps you will have to have more of it. I think you are wrong.
>
> The Chairman again decided that it was out of order to raise an argument at that point, and Dr. True was allowed to proceed.

Dr. True continued with his argument on annihilation, and concluded without further interruption, declaring, in the course of his remarks that other Methodist preachers were in accord with him, among them Dr. Warren, of the Boston Theological Seminary. The discussion has caused great excitement among the Methodists of New York, and it will probably spread and provoke a fierce conflict upon the question of endless punishment.

GERMAN RATIONALISM.

Dr. Strauss, the co-worker with Ernest Renan, in the defence of rationalism in Europe, has just published a new work at Leipsic called "Der Alte und der Neue Glaube" (The Old and the New Faith), which is destined to make as great a stir and excite as much animadversion as did Renan's "Life of Jesus" when it first appeared. In a certain manner, it is issued as a challenge to the orthodox world, and it will, therefore, have to be met. It is put forward with peculiar German boast and defiance. In the introduction the author says that Germany having triumphed in the field against her physical enemies, it is now time for a statement of the religion with which she intends to attack and overthrow superstition in the human mind. This is a clear and bold statement, and it may be presumed that the forces of "superstition" will not be long in rallying or carrying the war into Germany, and that the brilliant and learned Strauss will have occasion to use all his resources, both to parry and thrust. The Berlin correspondent of the New York *Tribune* furnishes a synopsis of the work, which may give the polemical reader a general idea of the forces he has to meet, and the best mode of attack to be made. The book is divided into four parts: I. Are we still Christians? II. Have we still religion? III. How do we conceive of the world? IV. How do we regulate our lives? The first is a general assault; the second, an essay on the religious sentiment innate in human nature; the third, a discussion of the physical problems of natural religion; while the fourth presents a scheme of life outside of Christianity.

In the first part of the book, Dr. Strauss attacks nearly all of the articles of revealed religion, including the doctrine of the Trinity and Baptism, as well as the practical character and condition of Christianity and its doctrines, and reaches the decision that Christianity is no longer in harmony with the human mind, and that "we are no longer Christians." His definition of rationalism which occurs in this part will be of interest, as he is its great defender. He says:

> Rationalism is a compromise between the old creeds of the Church and the merely negative result of their examination by the new light. It judges Biblical history by natural laws and honestly; the characters of the Old Testament were men like other men, no worse than others, but in many respects worthy of study; Jesus was not the Son of God in the ecclesiastical sense, nor yet an impostor passing himself off for the earthly Messiah, but a man loving God and his neighbor, who suffered martyrdom in order to give his people purer religious and moral laws; the so-called miracles are not frauds, but mistakes on the part either of the witnesses, the historians, or the readers.

In the second part he maintains that the religious sentiment is an inseparable part of human nature, and that "the development of religion and the growth of intelligence go hand in hand." Having established this foundation, he sketches the progress of religion from the first rude ideas of the savage mind down through mythology and Judaism to Christianity. The problems of natural religion, such as the argument from design, the efficacy of prayer, the belief in the immortality of the soul, and the true and untrue in religion are next discussed, and this part closes with a summing up of the elements of religion which have not been disturbed by modern criticism. While we have not the religion of our fathers, we still have religion, because we have the feeling of a superior power before which we are helpless, and because the operation of natural laws and our own interest therein develop the idea of reason and goodness, that is, of moral law. The recognition of this distinction in ourselves gives the idea of moral freedom, without which principle no church can subsist. The Doctor then very shrewdly answers the inevitable question which his critics will ask, why he denounces churches and religious systems, by replying that, in formal systems of religion, the false inevitably mixes itself with the true.

In the first two parts of his work he abolishes Christianity and sets up a scheme of National religion, and in the third part turns his attention to cosmology, in which, after establishing a correspondence between the progress from polytheism to monotheism, and the progress from the idea of the plurality of worlds to the idea of the universe, he wanders over the whole field of human knowledge, including everything in the universe, not only the physical bodies and the laws which regulate them, but also the action of moral causes and the laws of human nature. It will be a matter of news to the believers in the Darwinian theory that, according to Dr. Strauss, Goethe, not Darwin, is the real author of the theory of natural selection.

In the concluding part of his work, Dr. Strauss discusses not only the ordinary maxims of ethics as they existed long before the Decalogue, but also many principles of social organization. Among the latter is the late German war, in which he justifies the course of Germany; nationalities, which he indorses, and international agitation, at which he sneers; the Church of Rome, which he claims represents the international principle, and is, therefore, at war with all nationalities; and republicanism and monarchism. He praises Switzerland and the United States, and thinks that Republicanism is the most logical form of government, but Absolutism seems preferable to him, especially Absolutism of the German kind.

Such is the substance of Dr. Strauss' work. In meeting and disputing his views, his opponents will have to recognize the fact that he is a man of generous culture, and thoroughly sincere in his views. He will also have a wide-spread popular sympathy as an earnest worker for the largest freedom of thought, and he will, in addition, have that not inconsiderable sympathy which is always bestowed upon one man at war with the multitude.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS FROM A DARWINIAN STANDPOINT.

Dr. Louis Buechner, a German philosopher and naturalist, concluded a lecture, which he delivered in New York a few evenings since on Woman's Rights, with Goethe's well-known sentiment: "Das ewig Weibliche zieht uns hinan." The words could not be better applied than to the successive developments of the Woman's Rights movement, though the sentiment in this modern application is very different from that which Faust probably entertained. Dr. Buechner himself has been adding something to this "Ewig Weibliche" which continues to agitate the community. He has reduced the issue to a scientific basis. He is inclined to make the Darwinian theory of Evolution the means of demonstrating the right of woman to political equality. He meets the opponents of woman's suffrage on the laws of Nature, which, they claim, have constituted woman the inferior to man. The selection of species and sexes, Dr. Buechner maintains, proves that man has simply developed the highest organic production, and that he does not naturally occupy the exceptional position of superiority which he now holds over woman. In proof of the proposition that the male and female principle in life balance each other, it is cited that in the polygamous States of the East more girls than boys are born, while in polyandric communities (where the custom of plurality of husbands obtain) the boys exceed the girls. In animal life there are many instances in which the female is the stronger and more active element of the two sexes; there are a number of the lower species of animal life in which the smaller and weaker male is characterized by Dr. Buechner as a mere appendix or parasite of the female. That kind of generation which is known as sexless is also quoted in disproof of any natural inferiority on the part of females. The scientific approval of the Woman's Rights doctrine is found, then, in the doctrine that the present distinctions between men and women in the social relations are simply the result of habit. They came, we will say, from the gorilla tribe, which divided their family duties. The male gorilla undertook to defend his family from enemies, while the female nursed and sheltered the young. This was the way, perhaps, that human beings in pre-historic times divided their responsibilities. But, argues the learned Doctor, these were customs of savage times, and their developments should not be permitted to control the enlighted people of an age whose motto is Universal Equality.

"Das ewig Weibliche" has begun to make havoc with the Conservatives of England. The *John Bull*, we are told, expresses the opinion that the Tory party will cordially support the claims of women to the franchise, whenever they are householders and the possessors of property, as that party believes the right to vote should be based upon property and not upon sex. The *John Bull* is a High Church and Tory journal, and the *Standard* follows with its approval. The *Telegraph*, on the other hand, says, more pointedly than scientifically: "Why should not new elections turn on green tea, double perambulators, or scarlet fever of a malignant type?" The *Pall Mall Gazette* also arrays itself in opposition, though in a more dignified fashion, and tells the Conservative party that the adoption of Woman Suffrage "will bring immense discredit on the party consistency." It will be seen from this that Woman Suffrage threatens to become a party warfare in England, if not in this country. There is no doubt that, whether we look at Dr. Buechner's scientific inconsistencies, or Miss Anthony's unrewarded martyrdom, or Mr. Gladstone's prospective conversion to The Cause, that "*Das ewig Weibliche*" is drawing us on more forcibly now than in the days of Goethe.

FRENCH FAMILY DEVOTION.

The true Parisian has never been accused of devotion to his wife, however polite he may be to other men's wives. It has hitherto been proverbial that he is the soul of courtesy to women whom he is not bound by law and custom to maintain. An advertisement, however, which recently appeared in a French paper, shows that the rule is only exceptionally true, and that the age of chivalric devotion to wives is not yet over in Paris. The advertisement runs as follows: "Eliza, you can return to the house; the boil on my nose is gone." A volume might be written on these two pithy lines, so full of matrimonial devotion and tender consideration for the feminine feeling. There is a slight element of vanity in this particular Frenchman's composition, as there is in nearly every other Frenchman's composition. Every man is liable to have a boil upon his nose, and no man looks well with a boil on his nose. In all probability, this particular Frenchman was a handsome man when in his normal condition, and when he wooed and won his Eliza he did not have the hateful excrescence on that prominent but exceedingly useful member of his face. If he had, Eliza never would have accepted him. In fact, there never yet lived a man with sufficient courage to make matrimonial propositions to a woman in such a distressing, not to say disgusting, nasal condition. Marriage is a matter of such slow growth in France that all the conditions must be A No. 1 to effect it. Being a handsome man, necessarily he must be a vain man. All handsome men are. But the little element of vanity is not half so touching or so beautiful as the tender solicitude for the feelings of his Eliza. The unkind reader will say that Eliza herself was disgusted, and fled from that boil. We do not believe it. We prefer to believe that this particular Frenchman was not willing to let his Eliza see him in his sad plight; that he was not willing to shock her sensitive soul or harrow up her feelings with his illuminated frontispiece; and rather than do it he would even endure the pangs of an enforced temporary separation. Eliza, questioning not, went like a dutiful wife, and left him to nurse his sorrow and his nose in solitude. How differently most Frenchmen, indeed most other men, would have acted. They would have made the whole house ring with ejaculations, both sacred and profane. They would have kept materfamilias busy from morning to night making poultices and administering soothing syrup of the domestic sort, with unrelenting exaction, and with as little compunction as they would exercise in a case of fever. Rather than do this, rather even than have his Eliza see him with his manly nose come to grief, rather than banish one of the many allusions which had clustered about him in her gentle soul, rather than imperil the peace of the household and bring a shadow about the domestic hearth, he prefers to suffer in silence. His example we commend to all husbands with boils upon their noses or otherwise disfigured. At the same time, we rejoice in this beautiful proof of French devotion, and of the fact that there are French husbands who will not let even a boil upon the nose prejudice the high estimate which is placed upon them by French wives. Unfortunately, we have no means of knowing whether Eliza returned. We hope she did. Such self-respect, such tender solicitude, and such unparalleled family devotion ought not to go unrewarded.

Book-Destroying Insects.

Books, large or small, made up of dry paper, are nestling places for a variety of book-worms hardly large enough to be recognized as living things. Besides making themselves cosy homes between the leaves, they feast on the paste, binding, twine on the backs, and the green mould that gathers on them if neglected. One species—*crumbus pinguinalis*—takes up residence in the binding, devouring as it goes. *Acarus eruditus* feasts on paste. Another book pest that is sure to appear in a library not overhauled and dusted occasionally, eats through a volume. Twenty-seven volumes were thus perforated in a row in a gentleman's undisturbed collection by one bookworm, so that a cord passed clear through from the first to the last in the series.

Remedies—First, bookcases should not be made light with glass doors. Wire netting is far preferable, because the books are kept drier. Free fresh air is all important. An upper story is superior to a basement, being less liable to gather mould, which is a forest of minute vines in which bookworms ramble for exercise. Never let a year pass without exposing the books to a bright sunlight while dusting them, also exposing the open leaves to a fresh current of air.

Competitive Examination in China.

Dr. Hitchcock, now on a visit to China, writes to the *Amherst Student* an account of the Chinese fashion of conducting competitive examinations for literary degrees. The trial occurs once in three years, and is held in an immense yard containing about nine thousand cells, each of them about six feet by four. Into one of these brick cells, with whatever food or light he may choose to furnish, each candidate takes himself to write his essay; going on one evening and staying until the second morning, at which time the essay must be finished. During these thirty-six hours he remains entirely by himself. The essay is examined first with reference to chirography and orthography. If there is any defect here, it is mercilessly consigned to the waste basket. It is then sent to the copyist, and afterward sealed up for the examiners. All the essays are given to two assistant examiners, who examine them, each one alone, and under the watch of a monitor. The papers by this time are thinned out, and those that have borne the trial are handed to the two Imperial examiners, who decide the successful competitors. How would our American college boys like it if they had to take their degrees through such thorny ways?

THE GREAT CONVERSERS.

BY PROFESSOR WILLIAM MATHEWS, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Coming down to modern times, we find Martin Luther to have been one of the most charming talkers of the ages. Fond of society, fond of music, fond of children, intensely earnest, outspoken, and bubbling over with humor, he had just the qualities which make a good converser, and we find his "Table-Talk" abounding in those *illuminated* thoughts that cast "a light as from a painted window" upon every theme, even the darkest and most dreary. Coarse and violent he sometimes was; he used "plain words, stript of their shirts;" called, Spartan-like, a spade a spade; and loved—as what Teuton does not?—his glass of beer. But revolutions are not made with rose-water, nor can broadaxes have the delicacy of edge of razors. The more intimately we know Luther, the better we like him, for, as another has said, "he has the charm of nature. Of the most delicate wine a man is sometimes tired; but water is eternally fresh and new, as welcome the thousandth time as the first." In illustration the great Reformer is especially happy. "When I am assailed," he says, "with heavy tribulations, I rush out among my pigs, rather than remain alone by myself. The human heart is like a millstone in a mill; when you put wheat under it, it turns and grinds and bruises the wheat to flour. If you put no wheat, it still grinds on; but then 'tis itself it grinds and wears away." Sometimes he tells a good story, as this: "An idle priest, instead of reciting his breviary, used to run over the alphabet, and then say: 'O my God, take this alphabet, and put it together how you will!'" Had Dr. Martin lived in our day, he would perhaps have thrown his inkstand at some other persons besides the devil. It is plain that he had no sympathy with bluestockings or "woman's-rightseers," for he says: "There is no gown or garment that worse becomes a woman than when she will be wise." Though often deeply depressed, he always counselled gaiety of heart in others. "The birds," he said, "must fly over our heads, but why allow them to roost in our hair."

Treading close upon the heels of Luther, comes another royal talker, Scaliger;—not Julius Cæsar, but Joseph—whose "Ana" Hallam pronounces the best ever published. His enormous memory, which held everything as with hooks of steel, and his prodigious learning, were the wonder of the world. His pride was as imperial as his genius; and his egotism was absolutely sublime. No King or Emperor, he declares, was so handsome as his father, and then adds: "Look at *me*; I am exactly like him, and especially the aquiline nose!" He regarded himself as the monarch of the literary realm, and spoke of contemporary scholars with contempt and scorn. They were all, or nearly all, atheists, pedants, apes, or asses, unworthy to loose even the latchet of his shoes. Of Justus Lipsius he says: "I care as little for Lipsius' Latin as he does for Cicero's;" and of the Germans, "The Germans are indifferent what wine they drink, so that it is wine, or what Latin they speak, so that it is Latin."

In the next century, the most brilliant talk to be heard in Europe was that of the wits of the "Mermaid" in London, whose conversational fame, had they but had a Menage or other "chiel amang them taking notes," would have rivalled, if not eclipsed, that of the *diseurs* of Louis the Fourteenth's age in France. To this famous haunt came the "myriad-minded" Shakspeare; the brawny egotist, Ben Jonson; the metaphysician, divine, seer, pedant, and poet, Donne; that encyclopædia on legs, Selden; Beaumont, Fletcher, Chapman, Raleigh, and other gods of intellect, who, seated in a room well filled with tobacco smoke, and at a table covered with cups of canary, passed many an hour "ayant the twal" in exchanging their bolts and flashes. It was here that came off those merry meetings and wit-combats which Fuller has celebrated and Beaumont so finely painted:

> What things have we seen
> Done at the Mermaid! hard words that have been
> So nimble, and so full of subtle flame,
> As if that every one from whom they came
> Had meant to put his whole wit in a jest,
> And had resolved to live a fool the rest
> Of his dull life. * * *
> We left an air behind us, which alone
> Was able to make the two next companies
> Right witty, though but downright fools.

Of all these flashes of wit and sentiment—these spoken fireworks—we have, alas! not a scintillation. The chasm is one of the most deplorable in literature. Think of Shakspeare's talk reported with the fulness and accuracy of a Boswell! Luckily we have a few jottings of "Old Ben's" talk while he was visiting Drummond, of Hawthornden; though even these are so meagre and fragmentary, and come from so hostile a pen, that the rule *ex pede Herculem* hardly applies. There are enough of them, however, to show that he was what we should infer from his plays,—an English man to the backbone. His bluff, hearty manner, his swaggering, boastful way of speaking of his own works, his vanity, egotism, love of deep potations, his dogged self-will, stern integrity, hatred of baseness and meanness, and vein of sterling sense, all peep out even in these imperfect notes, and give us a tolerable photograph of the man. "He would not flatter," he said, "though he saw Death." Of Queen Elizabeth, he said that "She never saw herself, after she became old, in a true glass; they painted her, *and sometimes would vermilion her nose*." Of all styles, he said he most loved to be named Honest, and hath of that one hundred letters so naming him." That he had felt the gripe of poverty we have painful proof in the statement that "sundry tymes he hath devoured his books," that is, sold them to supply himself with food. His judgments on other poets were insolently magisterial, and remind one of Scaliger. Donne, for "not keeping of accent, deserved hanging;" Sharpham, Day, and Dekkar were all rogues; and Abram Fraunce, in his English hexameters, "was a foole." The remark in which he most vividly photographs himself, is this: "He hath consumed a whole night in lying looking to his great toe, about which he hath seen Tartars and Turks, Romans, and Carthaginians fight in his imagination."

Of that "gulf of learning," John Selden, we have, most fortunately, some of the treasures in his "Table Talk," published by his amanuensis, Richard Milward, in 1689. In reading its pages, it seems difficult to believe that we are listening to the great Bencher of the Inner Temple, who was "the law-book of the Judges;" to the orator who thundered against "tonnage and poundage" in the House of Commons; still less, to the author of the dry "Titles of Honor," and the ponderous, crabbed "Marmora Arundeliana, Sive Saxa Graeca Incisa." But Selden had an intellect of wondrous flexibility; like the elephant's trunk, it could uproot an oak, or pick up a pin. Dry and bristling with love in his writings, he can be in his conversation as simple and playful as a child. He is, "still, the great scholar and the tough parliamentarian, but merry, familiar, and witty. The *anerithmon gelasma* is on the sea of his vast intellect. He writes like the opponent of Grotius; he talks like the friend of Ben Jonson." Our inexorable limits prevent us from giving many bits of his talk, but we present a few. Of friends, he says: "Old friends are best. King James used to call for his old Shoes; they were easiest for his Feet." Under Language, we read: "Words must be fitted to a man's mouth; 'twas well said of the Fellow that was to make a Speech for my Lord Mayor, he desired to take measure of his Lordship's Mouth."

It is in this "Table-Talk" that is found the saying so admired by Coleridge, that transubstantiation is "only rhetoric turned into logic;" and the happy comparison of faith and works to light and heat: "Put out the candle and they are both gone; one remains not without the other; so 'tis betwixt faith and works." Of the Sabbath he asks: "Why should I think all the Fourth Commandment belongs to me, when all the Fifth does not? What land will the Lord give me for honoring my father? It was spoken to the Jews, with reference to the Land of Canaan; but the meaning is, if I honor my parents, God will also bless me." To preachers he gives the following admirable advice: "First in your sermons use your Logic, and then your Rhetoric. Rhetoric without Logic is like a Tree with Leaves and Blossoms, but no Root. That Rhetoric is best which is most seasonable and most catching. An instance we have in that old blunt Commander at Cadiz, who showed himself a good Orator, being to say something to his soldiers (which he was not used to do), he made them a speech to this purpose: *What a shame will it be, you Englishmen, that feed upon good Beef and Brewess, to let those Rascally Spaniards beat you that eat nothing but Oranges and Lemons*. And so put more Courage into his Men than he could have done with a more learned Oration."

It is said to be impossible to read Bacon's Essays for the fiftieth time without being struck by some new and original remark or seeing some thought placed in a new and original light. Their suggestiveness, the inexhaustible aliment they supply to our own thoughts, is the grand characteristic of all Bacon's writings; and therefore we cannot but deplore as a *hiatus valde deflendum* the lack of any report of his conversation. How well he understood the proprieties and delicacies, as well as the value of "discourse," is shown by his essay on that subject. The few sayings of his that have been preserved are as wise, weighty, and dense with thought as his printed aphorisms. Ben Jonson, a severe judge, who was chary of his praise, tells us that "no man ever spoke more neatly, more pressly, more weightily, or suffered less emptiness, less idleness, in what he uttered. His hearers could not cough, or look aside from him, without loss. The fear of every man who heard him was lest he should make an end."

Prolific was the age of Elizabeth in splendid talkers, it was not, perhaps, till the next century, in the reign of Louis Quatorze, that conversation, as an art, culminated. It was in Paris,—that marvellous city where, as Victor Hugo says, the grandiose and the burlesque harmonize, and where the same mouth can blow to-day into the trumpet of the last judgment and to-morrow into the penny-whistle,—that the *diseur* was in his glory. The *Grand Monarque*, himself a brilliant, epigrammatic talker, gave the cue to his court, and a wit of the time

> Hardly his mouth could ope,
> But out there flew a trope,

or smart saying, which darted like an electric spark through all the circles of the capital. It has been aptly said that the words which were the counters at the Court were as choice as the counters they used at cards; it was as if diamonds had been declared a legal tender. Honors were conferred by the King in *bon-mots*, and appointments communicated in *jeux d'esprit*. "If I had known a more deserving person," he would say, "I would have selected him." When Conde returned from the battle of Beuef, Louis advanced to the head of the staircase to meet his great General. The latter, ascending slowly from the effects of the gout, apologized to His Majesty for making him wait. "My cousin," was the reply, "do not hurry; no one could move more quickly who was loaded with laurels as you are." There is no pleasanter intellectual distraction,—no better way of cheating one's dreary hours of their *ennui*,—than by dipping into the Ana of this period, and listening to the chit-chat, the pleasantries and pungent sayings of the wits, courtiers, and men of letters. They unite the elegance and polish of Chesterfield with the keenness and terseness of Talleyrand and Voltaire. Even foreigners, from the frozen North, are infected with the wit of the capital on coming into it; and they scarcely begin to breathe its atmosphere before their icy natures thaw and their mouths drop fine sayings. When Christina of Sweden came to Paris, and the great ladies rushed to kiss her,—"Why," she exclaimed, "they seem to take me for a gentleman!" In fact, as a Quarterly Reviewer remarks, "While we read the Ana of this period the air seems prickly with epigrams. They are as thick as fire-flies."

Talleyrand's Childhood.

When scarcely a twelvemonth old, he was lamed for life by a fall. Eleven years passed away, during which time the fond mother had not only never seen her offspring, but was even ignorant of the accident that had befallen him. About this period his uncle, the Bailli de Talleyrand, a naval Captain, returned to France, after an absence of many years. Being desirous of seeing his nephew, he made a journey to the remote village to which the boy had been exiled. It was in the depth of winter that he undertook this expedition, and the snow lay thick upon the ground. As he neared the place, he met upon the road a blue-eyed, fair-haired boy, dressed like a peasant, to whom he offered some silver to guide him to Mother Regant's (the nurse's name was Regant). Delighted at the thought of the promised reward, the boy eagerly undertook the service, but he was very lame, and could not keep pace with the horse, so the good-natured bailli lifted him into the saddle. His wonder and consternation may be imagined when, upon arriving at the cottage, he was informed that in his poor little lame guide he saw the nephew he had come to seek. Not another hour did Charles Maurice remain beneath that roof; the bailli took the boy back with him to Paris. Such was the childhood's days of the future great European diplomatist, who was destined thereafter to hold the destinies of France within his grasp. From the village he was transplanted to the College D'Harcourt, where, all ignorant as he was when he entered it, he soon carried away the first prices, and became ultimately one of its most distinguished scholars. His mother now paid him an occasional visit, but as she was always accompanied by a surgeon, who pulled, and cauterized, and tortured the boy's legs, her visits were more terrible than pleasing. But all the pulling, and canterizing, and torturing effected no good—the lameness was incurable. The head of the house of Talleyrand must be a soldier—such was the tradition of the family, and it had never yet been departed from. A cripple could not be a soldier. It was announced to him that his birthright would be transferred to his younger brother. "Why so?" asked the boy. "Because you are a cripple," was the cruel answer.

Whatever of good might have existed in his original nature those bitter words crushed out; the flavor of their bitterness lingered in his heart unto the last days of his life. From the hour in which they were spoken his disposition gradually changed; he became taciturn, sullen, and calculating; a cynic, a heartless debauchee, sparing neither man nor woman that stood in the path of his interest or his pleasure. He had not been spared, why should he spare others? It was not for nothing he earned thereafter the title of *le diable boiteux*.—*Temple Bar*.

The French Assembly.

It has been stated, on a rough estimate, that there are 750 members of the French Assembly. This estimate is too low. France alone returns 753, Algeria 6, and the colonies 9—making a total of 768. The greatest number that voted in the present year was 704, on the recent vote of confidence in M. Thiers. As the number of Deputies for France is based on population, it is liable to vary. The present Assembly was elected on the rule of one Deputy for every 50,000 inhabitants, plus one for every fraction exceeding 30,000 inhabitants. [Under the Empire, one member was chosen to represent 35,000 electors (not inhabitants), and the Legislative body consisted of [illegible] members. In the Legislative Assembly of [illegible] there were 750 members; in the Constituent Assembly of 1848 there were 900; under the Monarchy of July, 459; under the Restoration, 450; under the First Empire, 629; under the Constitution of the Republic of the year VIII., only 300; under that of the year III., 500; in the Legislative Assembly of 1791 there were 750; and in the Constituent Assembly of 1789, a crowd of 1,200 members.

The St. Louis Hospital for [illegible] Women.

St. Louis Republican Report.

What the women want is tobacco [illegible] and a social room where they may all [illegible] do as they please, keeping, of course, within the bounds of propriety. They are one [illegible] in their demands for these additions, [illegible] they are provided, they will never feel [illegible] or pleased with the hospital. Most of [illegible] perfect masters of the use of snuff and [illegible] smoking the one and chewing the other [illegible] when we think how nearly distracted [illegible] man to deny him his weed, we may [illegible] how these women feel. The matter [illegible] has been mentioned to the Board, and [illegible] probably will take some action shortly.

THE CHURCHES.

Spurgeon as He Appears to an Acquaintance.

How a Massachusetts Girl Bothered Robert Collyer.

The Methodist Denomination in Chicago.

Special and Regular Religious Services To-Day.

Episcopal and Roman Catholic Calendar for the Week.

SPURGEON.

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 2.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I received a day or two ago your paper of Nov. 2 from my brother, who has lately settled in your city, and seeing in it an article on Spurgeon, read it with eagerness, to see what an American paper would say about him. I was so disappointed with the whole tone of the article that my fingers itched to send you a line.

Your correspondent got wet through as he was going to Spurgeon's Tabernacle, I should think, and so as he sat through the service saw everything from an uncomfortable point of view. He describes the building as like a large country Court House outside, and inside as "a great shell of brick and stone, lined with wood for warmth and comfort." This sort of thing may do for people who will never see the Tabernacle, but those who have know better. The outside has no pretension to Gothic ornamentation, but with its handsome pillars, ample entrance steps, and massive proportions, the building looks (like the remarkable man for whom it was built) like a granite mountain, stalwart and strong, and not to be easily moved from its place. I have been inside when there has been no one there save one of the students and myself; also at Sunday morning service, and in the evening, and never saw a more handsome church. The interior is ornamented, the pillars supporting the two galleries are ornamented pillars, and the contrivance for lighting the place by night throws it out very beautifully, and seemed to me when I first saw it a little too *theatrical*. Then the noble platform on which the preacher stands, with its velvet couch and chairs, and occasional table with small timepiece inlaid in the top, for the preacher's special convenience, together with carpeted stairs leading down upon it from seats behind, forms a fitly portion of the handsome whole.

Your correspondent goes on to speak of Spurgeon's personal appearance as unintellectual and coarse, but does he not know how disappointing are the appearances great men present to us oftimes. I remember when I first saw your Henry Ward Beecher, whom I had learned from his written words to love, how disappointed I was. I had expected to see a face such as painters love to [illegible] Moses, and lo! a man with his face clean shaved. I have learned to [illegible] the face since, and, indeed, not [illegible] days ago [illegible] in Newgate street a capital portrait of Beecher, and he looked then to me like the sun coming up in [illegible] strength.

Altogether, the account of Spurgeon given to your readers is a wrong one. Such men as John Ruskin look up into his face, and as they drink in his words, love him with a strong love, and go away saying, "Ah, sir, it was a grand sight to see the thoughts moving across his face." And his voice is such a voice as I never heard, and I have heard most. Dr. Campbell described it as "that lashing voice," and declared that he could "thunder like Jupiter." And he *can* do this, and *more* than this, for he can speak in a silvery whisper that every child among his 5,000 hearers shall hear distinctly, and in all probability never forget.

Do not think that I say this because I am one of his followers. You will not think that I follow him when I tell you that I belong to a Congregational Church of Universalist proclivities. Yet I love this man, for I have met him when there has been only a few present; and I have sat with him face to face as he sat opposite me, with his arm on the table stirring his last cup of tea as he talked, and of him may be said what Carlyle said of Edward Irving—"He is a brave, brotherly, noble man."

e writer of the article complains of Spur-
for saying he was going to give his hearers
scourse rather than a sermon, and says;
d I wonder if Mr. Spurgeon cares more for
words than ideas." Surely he forgot that
urse comes from [illegible] and so means
ning over a subject; and that, according to
e, sermon comes from a word meaning *the*
d. Had he remembered this, he would
elt, perhaps, the modesty of the preacher's
, and here let me say, Mr. Editor, that,
turalness, for simple, child-like simplicity,
weet unaffectedness, Spurgeon is a very

her on the writer tells us that the
er was always very near being eloquent,
ways falling short. There again Spur-
hows his splendid disregard for all human
or blame. He speaks just as he feels, he
imulates, that vice into which so many
rs fall. He never pretends to be in the
n heaven, if, what with extra worry dur-
week, and sharp twinges of the gout, he
mself only on the threshold of the first.
this splendidly real. And as a rule peo-
this; and this I believe to be the great
his success. *He is real before God.*
ious to notice how the most different [illegible]
[illegible] the impression upon them,
have listened to a piece of *reality*.
n Russell and the late Lord Palmerston
his, and Lord Russell went to him at the
expressed warmly what he felt. I know
who said to me, "Well, if there is a
n Israel its *that* man;" and a car-
ho went to hear him, said; "Ah,
stood up like an angel." It
augh to hear Spurgeon, with his black
broad features, likened to an angel;
ved his power; and my brother once
after hearing him (I was myself at
ngaged in preaching), "John, Spur-
ches, and everybody else *tries*."
all try your patience, and will say no
hould like to say something about
concerning the separation of sheep
at the administration of the ordi-
is, however, Spurgeon is only doing
rthodox churches do.
and I will end. Your correspond-
d to admit that Spurgeon's pastorate
and indeed it is.
college of 100 students; he has
eral orphanages; written several
a magazine; laid no end of foun-
s, and laid them well; preached
pecial sermons in different pulpits;
esides his regular ministrations at
ous and much-loved Tabernacle,
that his people love him and be-
quite true, as he himself wrote
wn photograph, when 19 years of
r sufficiency is of God." Yours
J. S. GREENWOOD.

RT COLLYER WAS BOTHERED.

ng in Milford, Mass., where Rob-
ntly lectured, and where the good
his temper, wrote as follows to
Union:
while lecturing in this place recently,
noyed because of the singularly un-
racter of his audience. There are
preachers, we are told, who cannot
rty" until they have elicited a few
and there are some, I regret to say,
these, manifestly "bid" for them.
llyer. He must be appreciated, or
rtably or successfully get on. In
ravating as was this utter want of
ilarious demonstration of satisfac-
lecturer so eagerly craved, still
rity" conduct of one of the young
ience. After the fashion of her
d brought her knitting work with
shouldn't she thus improve her
way, her two birds with one
ample of industry, it seems, so far
by the lecturer, served but to
annoy him. Had not his equanim-
riously disturbed by the apparent
the part of his hearers? And
thus deliberately to take out
d, directly under the lecturer's
; it was too much,
rbearance ceases to be a virtue

had been reached, and the lecturer paused and politely requested the young lady to put up her knitting work, as it greatly disturbed him. But still she kept knitting. Presently he stopped again and repeated his request. But she kept knitting, knitting. Strange that it did not occur to him to turn the tables on the young lady by saying good naturedly: "Gentlemen and ladies, you have before you a fine illustration of my subject." There, I should say, is an example of 'clear grit.'" Thus he would have been quite sure to "bring down the house," and thus elicit the very applause his heart was so aching for. But no, his better genius had quite deserted him, experienced as he is in dealing with popular audiences; and so, after a few moments more, he requests for the third time, the aforesaid young lady to desist from her knitting. But still, for all that, she kept on knitting, knitting, knitting, the same as before. The speaker now cut himself loose from his really delightful listeners, put spurs to his steed, and went galloping and careering through the remainder of his lecture at so rapid, reckless, and break-neck a pace as to render it quite unintelligible to all save those who were in his immediate vicinity.

And after the close of the lecture Mr. Collyer, it is said, openly expressed himself as seriously displeased, declaring that he wouldn't come to Milford to lecture again for anything less than $1,000, and that if that young lady was to be present with her everlasting knitting work, he should ask $1,500. "Baffled at last," should be the title of that evening's performance, and by a young woman and her knitting work. Some one should compose a song in commemoration of the occasion, entitled "And still she kept knitting, knitting, knitting!"

MILFORD, Dec. 9, 1872. R. H. H.

Nine days later, it appears, Mr. Collyer, having recovered his equanimity, wrote the following apologetic and explanatory letter to Mr. Blake, the Corresponding Secretary of the Graduate's Course, before which he lectured in Milford:

ON THE TRAIN, Dec. 18, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I feel sure I was mistaken in your people, and took a serious attention for indifference. I soon found in Western Massachusetts that this is your way; and it is a very good way. But I shall not be able to come again this season. However, if ever I lecture much after this season, I shall be glad to come, now that we have found each other out. Yours, indeed,

ROBERT COLLYER.

METHODISM IN CHICAGO.

The Local Board of Church Extension, connected with the Rock River Conference, held an important meeting in the Methodist Book rooms last Friday. The Presiding Elders of the Conference, Dr. Dandy, of Chicago; Revs. W. C. Willing, of Joliet; W. Goodfellow, of Mendota; W. H. Harrington, of Dixon; F. A. Read, of the Galena District, and President Fowler, of the Northwestern University, were present. The object of the Convention was the examination of the financial condition of the various churches in charge. Judge Goodrich was called to the chair, and Rev. Dr. Goodfellow appointed Secretary. It was found that in general the financial status of the churches were quite commendable, though applications for aid were presented from the churches at Dolton, Aurora, Pecatonica, Sublette, and Walnut. As there were but $2,000 that could at the present time be distributed, and as it was the desire of the Conference to disburse this amount to the best advantage, it was finally agreed to make a loan of $500 and a donation of $500 to Pecatonica, and a donation of $1,000 to West Aurora. The other churches could not be helped now. The discussions were earnest and decidedly practical. The next meeting will take place in the West Aurora Church.

THE RECUPERATIVE ENERGY manifested by the city in all departments of business since the fire is likewise seen in the rebuilding of churches. It is certainly very gratifying to learn that the Methodist denomination have not only not surrendered a single point to the fire demon, but, on the contrary, have established several entirely new churches. Grace Church, on the North Side, is being replaced by a new edifice already enclosed. The congregation, which now worships on the corner of Chicago avenue and White street, is growing in numbers, and becoming more and more identical with the old one as the members return and take up their abode in the vicinity of the church. It is now conceded that Grace Church will rank, as it did before the great fire, among the best of the city, all of which is very encouraging to the Pastor, Rev. M. Parkhurst.

The Methodist Church Block on Clark street, in which a prosperous society of that denomination worshipped before the fire, as all know has been rebuilt, and in more magnificent proportions than at first. The lecture-room is completed and is now occupied by the congregation. Though much scattered, more so than any other, it is again assuming its old identity. Especially is this true of the Sunday School, which is already large and flourishing. The Rev. H. W. Thomas, the pastor, is an indefatigable worker, and though a "down-town" church, it is not doubted but he will be able to maintain the point.

The new churches organized by this denomination since the fire are three or four in number, and are doing well. Their "Book Concern" has been reopened on a larger scale than ever before, on Van Buren street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues.

GENERAL CHURCH NEWS.

The Third Presbyterian Church of this city, during the year just closed, received into its communion 293 members, 92 of whom were on profession of faith, and, will commence the new year by receiving upward of 50 more new members to-day, 12 of whom are heads of families. The total membership to-day is 755. This is a work for which the pastor, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, and the membership have reason to be thankful. During the year there were 87 dismissals, and 8 deaths.

An astounding instance of the perseverance [illegible] seen on the gables of the New England Congregational Church—now in process of erection—last Friday, several men, amid the snow and storm winds, [illegible]ing, with untiring industry, enclosing the new structure. The completion of this church is only a question of time.

The winter session of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, has just opened, with a large number of students in attendance. The exercises were informal, consisting of prayer and remarks by the President. This institution of learning from its beginning to the present time has been characterized by a growing popularity.

The theme of the religious discourses in the Churches this morning, according to the programme for the "week of prayer," will be "The foundation, security, and universal extension of the Christian Church."

A revival is in progress at Downer's Grove, near the city.

PERSONAL.

The Chicago correspondent of the Boston *Pilot* tells this concerning Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, pastor of Plymouth Church, whose old house of worship was bought by the Catholics, and is now called St. Mary's: "A fortnight ago he sauntered into the familiar precincts of Plymouth Church, to witness its transition to St. Mary's and walked upon the platform, where the altar was being erected. 'What's that? What are you doing here?' he asked of an Irish carpenter. 'Thryin' to make a church of it,' was the quiet answer."

The parish of the Church of the Epiphany have sent their pastor, the Rev. C. H. W. Stocking, to Florida for a vacation, hoping that the delightful climate of that State may enable him to recover his health and avert the threatened loss of his voice. The suggestion of a trip South, and the wherewithal to defray its expenses, were an agreeable surprise to Mr. Stocking, being a Christmas present from his congregation.

Professor Swing is among the advance guard of those who are returning to their old quarters on the North Side. He has purchased grounds, and erected an elegant residence thereon at No. 401 Superior street, where he now resides. The location commands a fine view of the lake, is very near his new church, will front the "North Shore drive," and is but a few blocks from the heart of the city.

The many friends of Rev. C. D. Waters, who is so well known over the Northwest under the *nom de plume* of "Calvin," will be glad to learn that he has entirely recovered from his late mishap and is again at his post.

Rev. S. M. Ramsey, pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of this city, was, a few days ago, the recipient of a roll of greenbacks from the ladies of his congregation. Though taken completely by surprise, he bore up wonderfully well, and managed gracefully to accept—with thanks.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

The Wabash Avenue Methodist Society, which to-day will dedicate their church edifice, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street, previous to the fire worshipped in the building now occupied as the City Post Office. The Government took possession of the building, and now pays to the Society an annual rental of $20,000. The building in which the services are held to-day was purchased from the Presbyterians at a cost of $60,000. President Fowler will preach the sermon.

To-day the Second Presbyterian Church, Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., pastor, will occupy the lecture-room of their new church edifice, on the corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street, for the first time, and services will be discontinued at the church corner Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street.

The "Sabbath question" will receive a masterly manipulation by President Fowler in the Centenary Church, West Side, this evening. The Doctor's well-known ability and the present status and crisis of this subject in Chicago will render the occasion one of much interest.

Rev. John Weiss, of Boston, whose scholarly productions have given him a deservedly high rank, and who is an eloquent divine of the Unitarian denomination, preaches to-day at Unity Church.

TO-DAY'S SERVICES.

At the usual hours to-day, morning and evening, services will be held in the following churches of this city:

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. J. M. Baugh will preach this morning and evening at the United Memorial Church.

—The Rev. S. M. Ramsey will preach, at the usual hours, at the Reformed Church.

—The Rev. U. D. Gulick will preach this morning and evening at the Reformed Church.

—The Rev. Ben. E. S. Ely will preach, as usual, in Grace Church.

—The Rev. J. H. Walker will preach, as usual, at Reunion Church.

—Professor Swing will preach this morning at McVicker's to the congregation of the Fourth Church.

—The Rev. John Woods will preach this morning at the Ninth Church, on "Lessons of the New Year."

—The Rev. Arthur Swazey preaches this evening in the Ashland Avenue Church.

—The Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge will preach this evening at the Third Church, on "The New Year."

EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. E. Sullivan will preach, as usual, at Trinity Church. The morning subject is, "Counsels for the New Year."

—The Rev. C. H. W. Stocking will officiate this morning at the Church of the Epiphany, and the Rev. C. P. Dorset in the evening.

—The Rev. J. F. Walker will officiate, as usual, at Calvary Church.

—The Rev. H. C. Kinney will officiate, as usual, at the Church of the Atonement.

—The Rev. C. E. Cheney will preach this morning and evening at Christ Church.

—The Rev. Henry G. Perry will preach this morning and evening at All Saint's Church, on subjects appropriate to the New Year.

—The Rev. John Wilkinson will officiate this morning and evening at the Church of the Holy Communion.

—Rev. H. N. Powers will preach morning and evening at St. John's Church.

—Rev. Clinton Locke will preach morning and evening at Grace Church.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. Jesse B. Thomas will preach this morning at the Michigan Avenue Church, on "Our Plans," and this evening on "A New Era."

—The Rev. Florence McCarthy will preach this morning and evening at the Union Park Church.

—The Rev. W. L. Noyes will preach this morning and evening at the Free Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Everts will preach this morning at the First Church. There will be a gospel meeting in the evening.

—The Rev. Dr. Patterson will preach this morning in the University Place Church, and the Rev. Thomas W. Goodspeed in the evening.

—The Rev. John Gordon will preach this morning and evening at the Western Avenue Church.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. R. L. Collier will preach this morning at Martine's Hall. The Rev. C. W. Wendte will preach in the evening.

—The Rev. C. W. Wendte will preach this morning at Bourniqué's Hall on Twenty-fourth street, on "Look forward and not back."

—The Rev. J. O. M. Hewitt will speak this morning at Unity Church, Oak Park, upon "The necessity of human progression in religious faith."

—The Rev. John Weiss, of Boston, will preach for the Rev. Robert Collyer at Unity Church.

—This evening, Rev. John Weiss, of Boston, will preach in the Third Church. Subject, "The Swift Hours." No morning service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett preaches, as usual, at Plymouth Church.

—The Rev. C. D. Helmer will preach in the morning and evening at the Union Park Church.

—The Rev. E. F. Williams will preach, as usual, in the Tabernacle Church. The evening subject is "The New Year."

—The Rev. E. P. Goodwin will preach this evening in the First Church, on "Five years in Chicago."

—The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain preaches this morning and evening at the New England Church.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. Dr. Ryder will preach this morning to St. Paul's congregation in the Synagogue on Peck Court.

—The Rev. Josiah Seward, of Cambridge, preaches this morning and evening at Murray Chapel.

—Church of the Redeemer, corner of Washington and Sangamon streets. In the morning, Rev. J. E. Forrester, D. D., the new pastor, will preach his introductory discourse. In the evening, Dr. Forrester will be installed. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Ryder. Other parts of the service will be taken by Revs. Collier, Wendte, Campbell, Houser, and Dennis.

METHODIST.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach, as usual, in the First Church.

—The Rev. S. McChestney will preach this morning in Trinity Church. In the evening, there will be a praise meeting, with an address.

—The Rev. Dr. Fowler will preach this evening on the Sunday question, at the Centenary Church.

NEW JERUSALEM.

The Second Swedenborgian Society, the Rev. C. Day Noble, pastor, will hold services, at 3 o'clock, in Plymouth Church. The pastor will preach on "New Year's Hopes."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Elder and Mrs. Mansfield will begin a protracted meeting to-morrow evening in Advent Mission Hall, No. 619 West Lake street.

—H. L. Hastings will preach this morning and evening in Advent Chapel.

—The Rev. F. Richards preaches this morning to the English Evangelical Lutheran Congregation.

—Mr. Lyman C. Howe, a trance speaker, will lecture this morning and evening in the West Side Opera House.

—D. L. Moody will preach this morning and evening in the North Side Tabernacle.

—The Rev. O. H. Burgess will preach, as usual, in the Christian Church.

The Rev. A. X. Shoemaker will preach this morning and evening in the Church of God. On the morning of the 12th a series of meetings will commence, to be continued every evening for two weeks. Elder G. Sandoe, of Martinsville, Ill., will assist.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Jan. 5—Second Sunday after Christmas.
Jan. 6—Epiphany.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Jan. 5—Vigil of the Epiphany; St. Telesphorus, P. M.
Jan. 6—Epiphany of Our Lord.
Jan. 11—St. Hyginus, P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Jerusalem we hear that Monsignor Valerga, the Latin Patriarch, is dead.

—Archbishop Dennison, who lately recommended [illegible] as a remedy for discontent among his parishioners with [illegible], has been served by [illegible] stale eggs.

—The Episcopal Bishop of [illegible] engaged in erecting the thirty-second [illegible] his original missionary jurisdiction [illegible] commencement of his episcopate, six years ago.

—It is said that the Rev. Henry C. Riley, D. D., of the Diocese of New York, now officiating in the City of Mexico, recently administered the Lord's Supper in an ex-Papal church to 400 communicants, converts from Romanism, assisted in the administration by four converted Romish priests.

—The Methodist Bishops have issued a long address to their people. It shows that the church property has increased in the past year from $64,698,740 to $69,843,814. The Sunday schools have 1,264,940 pupils, and the church membership has increased 57,995, making a total of 1,442,722, including probationers. The charities reach the sum of $878,932.

—The Moravians, though only numbering 6,000 in this country and 15,000 in Europe, have 15 missionary provinces, embracing 100 stations and out-stations.

—The prelate of San Salvador (by Papal designation Bishop of Arsinor) lately issued an edict forbidding the reading of a certain work against the Jesuits written by a Dr. Montufar. The book has, however, been published in that State by order of the Government, as well as in Guatemala, Nicaragua and Honduras.

—Bishop Tuttle, of Salt Lake City, made an Episcopal visitation to Montana Territory, travelling eighteen hundred miles by stage. He spent two months visiting the various points of influence, sometimes preaching in log cabins and court-houses. At Helena, the largest town of Montana, he found two Methodist preachers, representing the churches North and South, a Presbyterian and a Baptist preacher, and two Roman Catholic priests. The Bishop will send an Episcopal minister, and a church edifice costing $5,000 will be erected at once.

—The *Presbyterian* devotes a portion of its editorial space to the subject of "baptizing with all modern improvements." It says of the ceremony that when men become careful of their own comfort, when either administering or receiving baptism, its power is gone. "Think," says the editor, "of Paul and Silas calling for their boots before they could comfortably baptize the jailor at midnight, in the prison at Phillippi! Think of John the Baptist coming from the wilderness of Judea with a pair of baptismal pants, made to order, in his baggage! Better the raiment of camel's hair and the leathern gridle, by the wild shore of Jordan, than the finest marble baptistery and the most ample water-proof clothing."

—The Hebrew community have sustained a loss by the death of the Rev. Simon Ascher, who has been for forty years chief reader of the great synagogue in London. He was 83 years of age.

—Earl Nelson presided recently at a public meeting, convened by the London Free and Open Church Association, at the Horns Assembly Rooms, Kennington, at which it was resolved: "That the system of appropriating and letting seats in churches, commonly called the 'Pew System,' is a great hindrance to the work of the Church and an injustice to the masses of the people."

—Prof. Friedrich will shortly publish an Old Catholic prayer book, which he is now compiling.

—The *Presbyterian* points out the losses its denomination has suffered through the destruction of Southern Colleges during the war. La Grange College, in Tennessee, was entirely wrecked; Oakland College, in Mississippi, has been sold, and the Synod of Georgia, at its last meeting, closed the doors of Oglethorpe University. Three remain—Davidson, in North Carolina; Hampden Sidney, in Virginia, and Clarksville, Tennessee.

—The Pope has ordered the medals to be prepared for distribution on the eve of the Festa of St. Peter in the years 1873 and 1874. That for 1873 represents on one side the interior of the Church of St. Lorenzo, outside the walls, and that for 1874 the interior of the Basilica of St. Maria Maggiore.

—Dr. McCosh is out again in favor of a Pan-Presbyterian Synod. He holds that the Presbyterian interest, holding the term in a large sense, includes a population of 34,000,000. Dr. McCosh has advocated this for ten years.

—The oldest of the Congregational Orthodox churches in Massachusetts are: West Barnstable, 1616; Tabernacle Church, Salem, 1629; First Church, Charlestown, 1632. Those of the largest membership are: Worcester, First Church, 535 members; Pittsfield, 571; Winnisimmet Church, Chelsea, 596; Park Street, Boston, 1057. The oldest pastor in the State is Rev. Dr. N. Adams, of Boston.

—Sixty-two Congregational ministers have died in Massachusetts during the past year. The average age as far as reported is over 62, showing that ministers, as a class, are not short lived. There have been 120 new churches organized during the year, and 194 ordinations and installations.

—Trinity Church, New York City, gives all her assistant ministers $3,000 and a house, besides perquisites that swell the amount to $10,000. But the work is quite hard. Daily service is held in the parent church twice each day and once in the chapels. Besides this the clergy, or some of them, have to be on duty all the time at the down town vestry. No one calls for baptismal, funeral, or other service, night or day, without some one to respond.

—Two Japanese priests have come to Berlin to obtain information about the Christian religion. The Rev. Dr. Lisco is engaged in explaining to them the distinguishing features of the various Christian creeds. The interpreters are Japanese, acquainted with the French language, and the sworn interpreter, Dr. Giovanoli. It was at first attempted to employ one of the young Japanese, at present in Berlin, as interpreter, which it was believed would greatly simplify the matter, but it was soon discovered that he was unable to translate into Japanese certain fine theological distinctions with the requisite accuracy.

—The following notice was recently posted upon the door of a Wesleyan Methodist Church in Yorkshire, England:

> All persons who believe that they have totally fallen into the hands of the Devil—that is, all drunkards, liars, swearers, Sabbath-breakers, dog-fighters, vagabonds, lazy fellows, rascals, ragamuffins, villains, or any other possessed of the Devil—are hereby called upon to appear on the 15th of September, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear Rev. J. M. Text: "Jesus Christ cast out Devils."

—A rupture has now occurred between Rome and the Swiss Government. Its cause is, we presume, the case of "Bishop" Mermillod. Our readers will recall that the priest filled the office of Bishop for a number of years as the assistant of a prelate in ill health. The Pope, without consultation with the Swiss Government, appointed Mermillod a Bishop. There does not seem to have been any objection to the man, but the Swiss Government refused to acknowledge the finality of the Pope's action in the matter, for fear it would be made a precedent in the future. Both parties have held out stubbornly—could Rome and Geneva do otherwise?—and the Papacy ceases to be represented at another capital.

—The last persecution of the Roumanians against the Jews is directed against their stomachs. The Jews are generally of the most orthodox school, and consequently will eat no meat except where the animal was killed in accordance with their religious rites. The City of Jassy, taking spiteful advantage of this fact, have let out the monopoly of butchering to contractors, on the condition that they will employ no assistants but Roumanian citizens. As the poor Hebrews do not enjoy the privilege of citizenship, they must henceforth go without meat, or emigrate.

—A discovery recently made by the Church Commissioners in Ireland tends to show that although Bishops may be infallible authorities on theological questions, they are liable to get muddled in their views of things temporal. The Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin, on being called on to make a declaration of their incomes in order to have them commuted into a lump sum, under the Church Disestablishment act, returned them respectively at £15,000 and £12,000. A reference to the tax lists showed, however, that the same prelates had forwarded to the Income Tax Commissioners the solemn declaration of their incomes as only £10,000 for Armagh and £7,000 for Dublin. Under these circumstances the Commissioners declined to indemnify the Archbishops for any more than the sums in which they were last taxed. Both of these church dignitaries belong to noble families.

—An English paper has the following advertisements:

> F. J. Tringham, Draper, etc., Davenham, Cheshire, has a vacancy for an improver, or junior hand. One diligent in business, who would help on the work of the Lord, preferred. State age, salary, references, etc.

> A Christian young man desires to obtain a situation in any capacity of usefulness. He would like to devote his spare time to the Lord's work. Good testimonials. G. L., Post Office, Limpsfield, Redhill, Surrey.

—The New York *Tribune* says: "As customary on St. Stephen's Day, services were held at Trinity Church yesterday morning. The congregation was not large, consisting of just one old lady, who had courageously ventured out in the blinding storm to do honor to the Saint's memory. The church presented a beautiful picture, the walls being decorated with evergreens and hollys; a thousand gas jets burning brilliantly, while the organ's roll drifted through the aisles, all to the edification of the congregation, who bundled herself up after a time and went home."

—The many readers of Dean Ramsay's justly popular "Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character" will be sorry to learn that their author is dead. He was as popular at home as abroad, for though an Episcopalian in Presbyterian Edinburgh, his geniality and kindly tolerance [illegible] him the favor of representatives [illegible] say was born [illegible] Bannerman Ram-[illegible]ly 79 years of age at the [illegible] death. He was the fourth son of Sir [illegible] Ramsay, Baronet, was educated at Cambridge, studied theology, and in 1830 was appointed Minister of St. John's Cathedral, Edinburgh. In 1841, he was promoted to the position of Dean of the Diocese, and held the office during the remainder of his life. Besides the book by which he is best known in America, Dean Ramsay wrote various works on religious topics.

—The Evangelical Alliance, the "Œcumenical Council" of the Protestant churches, is to meet next fall in New York. It has already held five sessions, these meetings taking place successively in London, Paris, Geneva, Berlin, and in Holland. By the invitation of the American delegates at the last session, in Holland, a conference was appointed, to be held in 1870, in New York; but just as preparations for the meeting were completed in that city, the war broke out between France and Germany, creating so much anxiety among all nations of Europe that it was thought impracticable to carry out the plan. The conference has again been called. Dr. Philip Schaff, the Secretary of the American Branch, has secured, during a late visit to Europe, assurances of attendance on the part of many of the leading English and Continental divines. All the Protestant sects will be represented, and honorable and reverend names from nearly every European State have already given personal or written promises that they will be present during the sessions of the Alliance. The privileges of seeing and hearing such men as Krammacher, of Germany; Oostersee, of Holland; Godet, of Switzerland; Pressense, of France; Count Andress Bernstorff, of Berlin; Professor Constantine Von Tischersdorf, of Leipzig; Dr. Gauthrie, of Edinburgh; Dr. Eadie, of Glasgow; Dr. Rigg, of the Wesleyan Training School; Rev. William Arthur, with his "tongue of fire;" Dr. Monod, of Paris; Dr. Angus, of London; the Waldensian Dr. Prochet; the Dean of Upsala, Sweden; Dr. Smith, the Dean of Canterbury, and many others equally well known and highly regarded throughout Christendom, will be one of no ordinary character. Public preliminary meetings are now being held in New York and vicinity, to set forth the design of the conference.

A Refractory Son Gets Married and is Locked Up.

From the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Commercial.

Last evening, a mysterious "case" occupied a cell at the Central Station House. The prisoner was a well-dressed young man who had been provided with an arm-chair in his cell, in which he sat with his back to the bars, and studiously refused to be interviewed or even make known his trouble. All that our reporter could learn was, that the young man had been married during the day, contrary to the wishes of his parents. Shortly after the ceremony he was brought to the lock-up on a charge of incorrigibility. It appears that the new husband is only between 20 and 21 years of age, and that, being under age, it is the intention of his parents to send him to the House of Refuge for not obeying their mandates. His young wife visited him during the evening and offered him consolation.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Contributions of Books from Home and Abroad.

Thanks Poured Out Without Limit--Rules of Government--Assistant Secretary.

The semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library was held yesterday afternoon in the "Tank" in the City Hall. The following gentlemen were present: Hon. Thomas Hoyne, President; D. L. Shorey, Willard Woodard, Elliott Anthony, Julius Rosenthal, Harman Raster, J. W. Sheahan, and R. F. Queal.

The Librarian, Mr. W. B. Wickersham, read a communication from Mr. John Robinson, the London agent, regarding the Cracroft photographs, which will be sent in a few weeks.

A communication from the State Librarian of Ohio was read, saying that the State Department had sent by express to the Chicago Library one box and two packages of books containing 88 volumes, among which were the following: Executive Documents, 1861 to 1871, 23 volumes; Insurance Office Reports, 4; Curmey's Revised Statutes; Swan's Collated Ohio Laws; Report of State Library. The letter suggested that the law books be transferred to the Chicago Law Library, and, according to the suggestion, the Secretary was directed to select those books and give them to the Secretary of the Law Institute.

The thanks of the Board were voted the State Department of Ohio.

A communication from the Chicago Law Institute was read, offering to turn over sixty-four valuable books to the Library, they being more appropriate for the Public Library.

The thanks of the Board were voted the Institute, and the books accepted.

Mr. Anthony read a letter from Mr. S. C. Griggs, regarding the application of Mr. Tremondt, of London, to become the general agent for the distribution of books for the Library in London. No action taken.

Mr. Hoyne said he had received several applications from gentlemen in London to become their agent, but he had reported to all of them that the matter would be presented and passed upon in due time.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Books, presented a list of books which he recommended the Directors to purchase. On motion, 100 copies of the list were ordered printed for the use of the Committee, from which to select books for the Library.

A communication from Mr. Horace White, donating seventeen volumes of valuable works, was read and the Secretary directed to send for the books and present Mr. White the thanks of the Board.

The Secretary was, on motion, authorized to present the thanks of the Board to all persons who donate books or anything else.

Mr. Anthony moved that the Secretary publish in the daily papers, from time to time, the books received, with the names of the donors.

A communication from Dr. Charles W. Loremben was read, requesting that he be employed to assist in the getting up of a catalogue.

Referred to the Committee on Administration.

The matter of hiring an Assistant Librarian was referred to the Administration Committee.

A communication was read from Dr. Edward Andrews, Secretary of the Chicago Medical College, donating to the Library 600 volumes for reference. The books were received, to be used as directed by Dr. Andrews, and the Secretary instructed to tender a vote of thanks for the books.

Mr. Shorey, from the Committee on By-Laws, reported the following laws from last meeting, which were adopted without discussion:

ART. 14. Whenever a periodical is called for and taken at the desk, its name or title, together with the name and residence of the borrower, must be written on a slip of paper, to be left with the attendant.

ART. 15. Any person abusing the privileges of the Library by unbecoming conduct, or in the violation of any of the regulations, by intentional defacement of the books, pamphlets, periodicals, or papers, by writing on it, or in any other way, shall be reported to the Directors, and by them the person shall be removed from the reading-room and library, for a time, or permanently, according to the nature and degree of the injury or default; but, in case of any gross offence, the Librarian, or his representative, shall act summarily, and cause the offender to be at once excluded from the building, and must then report the case to the Directors, as soon as possible, for their final decision.

Mr. Rosenthal, from the Committee on Administration, reported that he had hired an assistant for the Secretary, Miss Lena Voellmy. The report was concurred in.

The Secretary was authorized to hire a young man to assist in the handling of books and papers, at a salary not to exceed $10 per week.

The following resolution, drawn up by Mr. Shorey, was adopted, and the various members arranged to fix places:

Resolved, That the Board designate places for the reception of books donated by the citizens of the city and elsewhere, and give notice to the Secretary of such places, who shall give notice thereof through the public press, and collect books as fast as they are left at such places.

The Librarian stated that he had received since the last meeting, 729 books. On New Year's Day there were 200 reading visitors at the rooms, and 300 callers; on Jan. 2, 193 visitors; On Jan. 3, 300. On Saturday there were 193 calls for periodicals, in which the London *Punch* led the list, which may be received as an indication that wit is more popular with the patrons of the Library than wisdom.

The Board then adjourned.

The Committee to select an Assistant Librarian, consisting of Messrs. Sheahan, Rosenthal, Shorey, and Anthony, met after the adjournment of the Board, and selected Miss L. C. Manchester to fill the place.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of KNIGHT, BAKER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the late firm is authorized to sign in liquidation.

C. A. KNIGHT,
WM. T. BAKER,
W. F. COBB.
Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, successors of Knight, Baker & Co., have this day formed a Copartnership, under the firm name of WM. T. BAKER & CO., for the transaction of a general Commission business in Grain, Provisions, &c. Liberal advances made on property in store or shipments to Eastern ports.

WM. T. BAKER,
W. F. COBB.
Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership between Moses W. Powell and George W. Getchell, doing business under the name, style and firm of Powell, Getchell & Co., has this day expired by limitation.

The debts of the late firm will be paid, and all accounts due it collected by Moses W. Powell, who is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

M. W. POWELL,
GEO. W. GETCHELL.
Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873.

The Roofing business will be continued at the old stand 170 East Monroe-st., by M. W. POWELL & CO., successors to the late firm of Powell, Getchell & Co.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of J. T. Clarke & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. T. Clarke retiring from the business.

J. T. CLARKE,
DUNCAN RUSSELL,
ANDREW ENNIS,
JAS. AITKEN,
SAM'L BIGGS,
ROBT. BOGGIE.
Chicago, Dec. 27, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership lately existing between J. B. Lyon, Thomas B. Rice, and George J. Brine, under the firm name of J. B. Lyon & Co., has expired by limitation. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by J. B. Lyon and Thomas B. Rice, and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to them for payment.

J. B. LYON,
THOMAS B. RICE,
GEORGE J. BRINE.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' Savings Loan & Trust Company, at their office, in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1873, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock m., for the election of eleven Trustees, to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

CHARLES HENROTIN,
Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors of the INTERNATIONAL BANK have declared a dividend of 10 per cent on the capital stock of said Bank, payable Jan. 15, 1873.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Cashier.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE!

STORE TOO SMALL!
AND
STOCK TOO LARGE!

Consequently we shall sell through the month of January from our immense stock of MEDIUM and RICH FURNITURE

AT COST!
FOR CASH!

This is a rare opportunity to get bargains as we shall positively do as we say.

SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO.,
267 AND 269 WABASH-AV.

Furniture.

JOHN KRAUS, 219 Blue Island-av. Great Closing-Out Sale. Intending to discontinue the retail branch of my business by the first of January, 1873, and to devote myself only to the manufacturing and wholesale trade, I can offer to the public a line of fine Furniture, Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN KRAUS, Furniture Manufacturer.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the German National Bank, Chicago, Ill., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office on Tuesday, Jan. 14, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock.

HERMAN SCHAFFNER, Cashier.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD Cashier.
Chicago, Dec. 16, 1872.

MUSICAL.

Mason & Hamlin Organ Co.,

281 Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st. These Organs are acknowledged to be unrivalled in excellence. See ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR. Organs to rent.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:15 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:00 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
*Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:15 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 5:00 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	[illegible]

*On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	* 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	* 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. Pullman entire train runs through to Cincinnati.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 7:40 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	§ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 7:35 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 6:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:10 p. m.	* 1:30 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Adams and Canal; In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 163 [illegible]

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:55 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:55 p. m.
Night Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

1873. THE 1873.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

THE DAILY.

THE TRIBUNE enters upon the coming year in the occupancy of its rebuilt business premises, the new Tribune Building, in the heart of the restored business centre of Chicago, and is prepared, to a degree better than ever before, to fill and carry to a still higher standpoint

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ITS POLITICAL COURSE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE supported, in the recent election, the platform and nominees of the Liberal-Republican Convention, which met at Cincinnati on the 1st of May. The defeat of the candidates of that convention has not diminished, in any degree, the necessity for carrying forward its principles. We hold these principles to be essential to good government, to the prosperity of the country, and even to the permanence of republican institutions. We shall, therefore, continue to give them our hearty support and advocacy, and shall sustain the men who fitly represent them, whatever party designation they may wear. We shall give an impartial hearing to the Administration of General Grant, and shall support it in all acts which seem to us wise and useful to the country, as cordially as though it were an Administration of our own choice. In short, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will aim to secure

ABLE AND HONEST GOVERNMENT,

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Two-story frame house, brick basement, on Twenty-ninth-st., near South Park-av; $75.
Story-and-half cottage on Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.; 8 rooms.
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733 Wabash-av.; 11 rooms; furniture for sale.
652 Butterfield-st.; 12 rooms; modern improvements.
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Two-story frame house, with brick basement, on Washington-st., near Leavitt; 15 rooms; modern improvements.
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Whole or part of house 756 West Lake-st.; 11 rooms.
661 West Indiana-st., and 91 Ashley-st.; 5 rooms.
Stores, offices, and dwellings for rent in all parts of the city, by WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—BY W. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and House Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.
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House and store 970 North Clark-st., with dwellings above.
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220 Sedgwick-st., 7 rooms with carpets and stoves.
190 Chicago-av., new two-story and basement brick house, 11 rooms, and bathroom and furnace, &c. $83.33 rent.
185 Huron-st., 12 rooms.
174 North State-st., new brick house, 10 rooms.

TO RENT — TWO-STORY HOUSE 279 BURNside-st. (Dearborn) at $38 per month. Apply at rear house. MARINER.

TO RENT—A TENEMENT OF FIVE ROOMS. Inquire up stairs, in rear 99 Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, WITH pantry and closets, corner Wood and Indiana-sts.; $20 per month. Apply 138 North Wood, or D. COLE'S office, corner Madison and Halsted.

TO RENT—LARGE COTTAGE, 174 PARK-AV., 9 rooms.

TO RENT — DWELLING, 599 WEST LAKE-ST., part of furniture for sale cheap. A fine piano rented with house.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS AND BAR-ROOM, with beds and fixtures, 176 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—BY A.G. LANE, 138 WEST MONROE-ST., a story-and-a-half cottage, 124 Monroe-st, 8 rooms; upper part of 104 West Marble-place, 5 rooms; $45 and $18 per month.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY, COTTAGE containing 5 rooms, 3 closets, 111 Marshfield-av.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE SUITABLE FOR TWO families, eight rooms, two blocks from Milwaukee-av., at moderate rent. At 350 North Carpenter-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE 97 SOUTH GREEN-st. Apply at J. T. RAWLEIGH & CO.'S, corner Green and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS, AND FURNIture for sale; is suitable for a first-class boarding-house, and must be sold. Apply at 1001 State-st.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE HOUSE, CAMPBELL-av., near VanBuren-st.: cottage house 661 West Indiana-st.; basement for storage 295 West Randolph-st.; barn 755 Fulton-st. N. F. MERRILL T CO., 12 Otis Block.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES IN DIFFERENT parts of the city, by SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING house completely furnished, South Side, would like to rent same to married couple and take board. Address K 38, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, CLOSETS, etc., nicely-finished and partly furnished, only $40 per month; unfurnished, $30. Call after 5 p. m., 797 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BOARDING HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS AT $60, part or whole of furniture for sale at a decided bargain. Inquire at 181 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS ONE BLOCK from horse-cars, North Side, $18. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling on Warren-av.; party renting must buy furniture, and can lease to May 1, 1874, or longer. Address K 94, Tribune office.

TO RENT—CHEAP, A TWO-STORY HOUSE OF 10 rooms; modern improvements, centrally located, in good neighborhood. Inquire at 52 Peoria-st., between Lake and Fulton.

TO RENT—NO. 344 MICHIGAN-AV.; GOOD LOCAtion for boarding-house, 15 rooms; also, marble-front on Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court, 12 rooms, partially filled with boarders; a 2-story frame on Calumet-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. Immediate possession given to all of above. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LA SALLE-st.: 503 Wabash-av., marble front; 14 rooms.
North Wells-st., 182; will rent to two families.
Webster-av., 537; will rent to two families.
West Harrison-st., 463; new brick, 11 rooms.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 325 MICHIgan-av. Responsible parties only need apply.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, NO. 34 ALEXander-st., near Twenty-second. Inquire at No. 833 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON WABASH-AV., 10 to 12 rooms; new furniture; hot and cold water on each floor; good barn, etc.; will rent for a term of years; rent $1,600 per year. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

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TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, two-story and basement brick dwelling of 11 rooms, finished complete, with all modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, furnace, also stationary basins in all principal rooms; owner and wife wish to board with tenant. Inquire at No. 14 South Clark-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 8 NORTH ADA-ST., 7 ROOMS; cars convenient. OMAR BUSHNELL, 66 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE AND BARN. HOUSE nicely furnished. Part of the furniture must be sold with the lease; rent low and furniture cheap; must be a responsible party. Call at 1026 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE WITH 10 ROOMS; ALSO FURniture for sale for $1,000. Apply at the house 162 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—BOARDING HOUSE 12 ROOMS; IS BEing refitted and put in first-class repair. Inquire of L. F. HATHAWAY, 600 State-st.

TO RENT—4 NEW FIVE-ROOMED COTTAGES with basements, situated near the corner of Elston road and Paulina-st.; rent, $16 per month. Parties doing business in the city can reach their homes in ten minutes, being close to the city limits depot on the Northwestern Road. Also a good store and dwelling attached, of ten rooms; rent nominal till the 1st of May. Apply to J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 Twenty-second-st., or to Mr. E. E. GILBERT, Water Department, Board of Public Works, corner Adams and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—COTTAGES, $8, $12, $15, 45 MINUTES' ride; 4 rooms, $10; 7 rooms, $25. Front office in business centre, $30. Can sell cottage and lot on monthly payments; $30 per month. Thus your rent money pays for a house. EDMUND G. STILES, 275 East Madison-st., Room 51.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 223 SOUTH GREEN-ST. and about $600 worth of furniture, cheap for cash or exchange for diamond pin or ring. Apply at box office Globe Theatre, Monday.

TO RENT—8 LARGE ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR A good boarding house. All modern improvements and everything first-class. Rent cheap and good location. Call at 326 West Madison-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE, 1457 INDIANA-AV. or will rent upper and lower part separate, at $30 and $15. Apply at house, or 201 East Washington-st.

TO RENT— HOUSE OF SEVEN ROOMS, WITH closets, pantries, and water, No. 28 Walnut-st., near Union Park. Terms, $35 per month, or for sale on five years' lease, on easy terms or monthly payments, at $1,000. Apply to SELDEN FISH, No. 171 Madison-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—NO. 1041 INDIANA-AV., NEW HOUSE of nine rooms, hot and cold water. Inquire third door north.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE FURNISHED, 7 ROOMS, or will sell furniture cheap; everything new last August. Inquire at No. 514 State-st.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 168 Howe-st., hot and cold water. Two new two-story and basement brick houses, 178 and 180 Howe-st.; [illegible] conveniences. Two-story [illegible] Larrabee-st. All within one block of street cars; four blocks from Lincoln Park. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, NICEly finished, with all modern improvements, corner Belden-av. and North Halsted-st. Would rent furniture to a good tenant. CHAPMAN & BARBER, 90 LaSalle-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—THE LARGE DWELLING HOUSE 481 Wabash-av., corner Eldridge-court; 19 rooms, all light; barn in rear. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE—TEN PLEASANT ROOMS, suitable for boarding-house, physician, or dentist. Furniture for sale cheap for cash. Apply immediately, at 290 West Madison-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, 72 Thirteenth-st., containing modern improvements, and in good repair. P. RYAN, 639 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, closets, and bath-room; part of furniture for sale, if wanted. 90 Twenty-third-st. Apply at the house.

TO RENT—A NICE 7-ROOM COTTAGE ON COTtage Grove-av., cheap. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF FIVE ROOMS, NO. 1385½ Wabash-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.; $30 per month. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—WE HAVE A FEW GOOD HOUSES IN desirable locations; 10 rooms corner Halsted and Madison-sts.; rent low. D. COLES & SON House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, NO. 349 Calumet-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.; price, $50 month. Inquire of PARKER, SPRAGUE & CO., No. 10 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, LARGE STORE, four rooms, three closets; rent $30 a month. 85 Sampson-st., corner of Throop-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SITTING-ROOM, WITH bedroom off, on first floor. Will furnish fire, gas, and attendance. No. 1062½ Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1 FURNISHED ROOM FOR 1 OR 2 GENtlemen. 530 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—PARLORS AND BASEMENT OF HOUSE 559 Wabash-av., for dwelling or business; heretofore occupied by the Florence Sewing Machine Company. New Brussels carpet on same for sale. Inquire at 264 State-st. WM. H. SHARP & CO.

TO RENT—ROOMS NEATLY FURNISHED, WITHout board, en suite or separately, at low rent, to first-class parties. Apply 871 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH gas, bath-room, etc., in strictly private family; suitable for two or three gentlemen. 371 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—448 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single, with or without board, and use of piano.

TO RENT—OFFICE—SMALL ROOM STEAM heated, in Nixon's fire-proof building, third story, cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts. S. S. GREELEY, Room 21.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, NICELY cared for. House with modern improvements. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—ROOMS—DOUBLE OR SINGLE, WELL furnished, all modern improvements. 827 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, by the day, week, or month, at the St. Julien, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. by MRS. J. W. JOHNSON.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS by the day, week, or month at the St. Julien, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Transient $1 per day.

TO RENT — DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, in Parker's Block, at northeast corner Halsted and Madison-sts. Apply at Room 42.

TO RENT—FINE SUITE OF ROOMS (TWO AND closet) in the Halsted Street Opera House Building, corner Halsted and Harrison-st.; $25 per month. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS IN HOUSE NO. 1390 STATE-ST. Three-story brick.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM AT 284 WEST Washington-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND BED-room off, unfurnished; a large square room, furnished; heat with furnace; gas, etc. Inquire at 112 Park-av.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF UNFURnished rooms, in a splendid neighborhood, with or without board, will furnish stove and fuel if desired, at 598 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS IN BRICK BLOCK, third floor, No. 115 West VanBuren-st. Inquire at 208 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS AND THREE CLOSETS at 532 Hubbard-st., near Union Park. References required.

TO RENT—WANTED BY A TEACHER, A LADY room-mate in a furnished front suite at 170 West Monroe-st. Terms $12.50 per month.

TO RENT—TWO OR FOUR FURNISHED OR UNfurnished front rooms at 168 West Van Buren-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, GAS AND heated, for one or two gentlemen. Private family. 705 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished; gas, hot and cold water in room; terms reasonable. 596 Adams-st.

TO RENT—FOR A FEW MONTHS, A BASEMENT of three rooms and store room, furnished for housekeeping; also a furnished bedroom off of front parlor to rent. 76 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, 143 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED SLEEPING room at 121 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARlor, with gas and fire, suitable for two gentlemen. 108 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, 290 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—269 WEST MONROE-ST.—A NICELY furnished front parlor, with or withoutboard.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT room, with closet. Apply to-day at 207 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—PARLOR, UNFURNISHED, AT 1161 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 883 INDIANA-av.

TO RENT—SIDE ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR, WITH modern improvements. 540 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR GENTLEmen. 113 Third-av., near Harrison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, at 100 East Randolph-st., Room 20.

TO RENT—480 BUTTERFIELD-ST., NEAR TWENty-ninth, part of a cottage—4 rooms, 2 closets, pantry, water in kitchen; convenient for housekeeping.

TO RENT — 565 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST., ONE block from State-st., neatly furnished bedroom and parlor; quiet family; no children. Breakfast if required. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 218 FULTON-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, for lodging or light housekeeping. 679 Madison-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with all modern improvements, at 330 West Washington-st.; references required.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM ON SECond floor; house heated, and bath-room, at 874 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, UNFURnished and without board; the entire second floor or singly, at 550 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED ROOM, AT 20 Harmon-court.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, FURNISHED, SUITable for two gen's, without board, at 10 Peck-court. Fuel and gas furnished.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, SUITable for 2 gentlemen, at 185 West Van Buren-st. Call after 10 a. m.

TO RENT—CHEAP — A NICELY FURNISHED front and back room, at No. 501 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSE-keeping. Also, one sleeping room with stove if required. 261 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT NO. 161 SOUTH Clark-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, in elegant marble front, nearly opposite Grand Central Hotel, Michigan-av., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts., without board. Address by mail, No. 10 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—A NICE, LARGE, FURNISHED SLEEPing room, with gas, etc., and good board, in a private family. Apply at 540 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR FOR sleeping-room or office. 399 West Madison-st.

TO RENT — 4 ROOMS SUITABLE FOR LIGHT housekeeping; rent very low to person purchasing $200 worth of nearly new walnut furniture, carpets, &c., and piano if desired. Call after 10 a. m. all the ensuing and following week at 119 South Hoyne-st.

TO RENT—SINGLE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED; house heated by furnace; hot and cold water, bath-room, &c. Apply any time at 107 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A well-furnished front parlor, separate entrance; spring bed and stove; terms $16 per month. 190 VanBuren-st., near Halsted.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS FURNISHED FOR housekeeping, suitable for man and wife. Inquire at 484½ West Lake-st.

TO RENT—3 SMALL FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITable for light housekeeping. 271 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—1 LARGE FRONT ROOM, 1 BED-ROOM, 1 clothes closet, and a buttery and washroom, with water; rent $10, at 278 First-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR light housekeeping, for man and wife. Apply on premises, 672 West Jackson-st., or to J. M. HOADLEY, 244 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—AT 15 HARMON COURT, (BETWEEN Michigan-av. and Wabash-av.) two handsomely furnished rooms, heated by furnace, and supplied with gas, and hot and cold water, etc. Call between 6 and 7 in evening.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, for housekeeping. Furnished for $15 per month, at 270 West Harrison-st., lower floor.

TO RENT—FOR LODGERS—AT 79 TWENTY-fourth-st., furnished front room, with bedroom. Also, rooms at No. 7 Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED AND ONE FURnished room to rent, with or without board, in a private family on Washington-st., east of Union Park. House has all modern improvements. Address G 59, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A VERY LARGE, PLEASANT FURnished front room, suitable for gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen, with or without board. 281 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED, suitable for housekeeping. Inquire at 362 Division-st. Cars by the door.

TO RENT—TWO NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with large closets off, for gentlemen only, at 43 North Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, parlor and bedroom, at 165 Eighteenth-st., second story.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, 2 front rooms. Apply at 253 Huron-st., corner of Dearborn-st., North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, NO. 20 CONgress-st. Apply on fourth floor.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS AT NO. 823 PRAIRIE-AV., near Sixteenth-st. Apply at No. 69 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—A ROOM WITH TWO LARGE CLOSETS with gas and water located on the corner of State and Twelfth-sts., suitable as an office for a physician, dentist, &c., &c. Inquire at EBERT'S Pharmacy, corner State and Twelfth-sts.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR, unfurnished, in new house, one block from Randolph-st. cars, at 86 Walnut-st.

TO RENT—176 ROBEY-ST., 150 FEET FROM street-cars; 6 rooms and closets, water and gas. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE, CENTRAL LOCALITY, 2 or four rooms, in nice repair, suitable for housekeeping. Price, $30. JOHN M. WATE, 45 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—THREE FRONT ROOMS AND BARN, 460 South Dearborn (Burnside-st.) Inquire of BARBER & RIEDLE, corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts.

TO RENT—AT 903 WABASH-AV., A LARGE FRONT room, with alcove, second floor, unfurnished. House first-class. References required.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS BY week or month. Price reasonable. Hotel table for those who desire, 179 Twenty-first-st., of MRS. S. C. PARKS.

TO RENT—FRONT CHAMBER AND ROOM OFF, furnished or unfurnished. Two young gentlemen can find pleasant room[illegible] References required. Apply at 81 Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, ON Wabash-av.; furniture for sale; lease transferred. Address F 94 Branch Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or single, large or small; gas and water in the rooms. Call Sunday and Monday at 541 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS. 83 SANgamon-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF 69 ILLINOIS-ST. AT $32 a month. CHAS. E. WILLETTS, 53 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—SMALL UNFURNISHED ROOM AT 46 West Madison-st at $10, and 183 Madison-st. at $12, to ladies or gentlemen. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—AT 353 WEST MADISON-ST. NICELY furnished front parlor or suite with or without board.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping, unfurnished or furnished, location pleasant, one block from street cars. Call at 310 Thirty-third-st.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY—3 ROOMS and 2 closets; to a good tenant cheap rent. 65 Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—726 STATE-ST., 3d FLOOR—3 NEATLY-furnished rooms, suitable for 2 gentlemen; $6 to $8.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms, or entire floor, cheap. 40 Cass-st., corner Illinois.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, AT 179 CLARK-st., corner Monroe. Inquire at Room 27.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR singe, suitable for housekeeping or lodging, in building northeast corner Clark and Monroe-sts. Inquire at Room 2.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SUITE OF room for housekeeping; also, gentlemen's lodging rooms, at 145 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR, ELEGANTLY FURnished; gas and fire, 189 West Madison-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, to gentleman and lady, with board for lady. Address X 4, Tribune office.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM—BY THE WEEK or month, at 171 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED FRONT room, with fire and light, in a private house. No. 50 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM. APPLY AT 165 West Randolph-st., Room 40.

TO RENT—LOWER FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 389 Wentworth-av. A. H. SIMONTON, 161 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF HOUSE, 4 ROOMS, in Smith stone block, west of Union Park. Call at 383 West Washington-st. for particulars.

TO RENT—A FEW MORE OF THOSE NICELY-furnished rooms now ready at from $3 to $6 per week, at 420 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, A NEWLY-FURnished front room, second floor, suitable for two single gentlemen; gas, water, and all conveniences; location very desirable; cars pass the door. 1061 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT room, fire and gas, suitable for two or three gentlemen, without board. Apply at 138 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, NICELY furnished front room, with fire and gas, in private family, 337 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED PARLOR, WITH or without board, for gentlemen, or gent and wife, at No. 1068 Wabash-av. Day-boarders wanted.

TO RENT—A LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED front parlor, with or without board, at 299 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR WITHout board for two gentlemen. Inquire at 169 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM SUITAble for two gentlemen, with gas, bathroom, &c., in strictly private family. 371 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed, in suites or single; also a barn. Apply at 659 State-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—141 SOUTH WOOD-ST., 4 OR 5 DESIRable unfurnished rooms, to a man and his wife; suitable for light housekeeping. References required.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF STORE NO. 272 WEST Madison-st. Apply at the store for particulars.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—BRICK STORE, 174x30, No. 648 and 650 Wabash-av. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—A BUIDING SUITABLE FOR A PACKing-house and meat market; part of the building might be used for a lime depot or cooper shop; convenient to railroad depot. Address E 88, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORE 24x60 FEET; ALSO 10 ROOMS, suitable for boarding-house. Inquire on the premises, No. 987 West Lake-st. ROBERT FARK.

TO RENT—A CIGAR STAND IN A FIRST-CLASS hotel, to a man of means. Address BROWN, care of C. W. Pierce, Room 7, 181 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK BARN REAR OF 447 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR OF 182 EAST MADISON-st., 20x90 feet; good light front and rear. Apply to B. L. FLAGG, second floor.

TO RENT—OFFICE AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS cheap, at 34 South Clinton-st., corner Washington.

TO RENT—TWO OR FOUR ROOMS ON SECOND floor in the grand iron front 182 State-st., opposite the grand Potter Palmer Hotel; suitable for jewelry or commercial business; all the rooms is jewelry in this building. Apply at the building for JOHN TRAYNER.

TO RENT—LARGE BASEMENT IN NO. 143 MONroe-st., 25x82 feet. AVERY MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

TO RENT — DESIRABLE STORE AND HOTEL properties, choice locations and low rents; several fine large lofts. Will finish to suit. J. W. BROWN, 333 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE, BASEMENT, SECOND AND third stories of 143 State-st. will be rented altogether or in part. Inquire on the premises of the owner.

TO RENT—BARN AT 389 WARREN-AV.

TO RENT—BY H. F. ELDRED & CO., REAL ESTate and House-renting Agency, 155 Monroe-st.—Several large well-lighted offices, store and basement, No. 145 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND BASEMENT. 823 WAbash-av.

TO RENT — SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors, 50x90 feet, southeast corner Monroe and Market-sts.; heated by steam and steam elevator. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—AT 69 WHITING-ST., BASEMENT OF 5 rooms. JOHN BENSON.

TO RENT—TWO STORES ON CONGRESS-ST.; store 20x42 near Madison and Green-sts. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND SLEEPING ROOMS, large and small, on State-st., corner of Van Buren. Apply to E. OTIS, 70 Madison-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—PART OF OFFICE, FRONT ROOM, AT 46 East Harrison-st. Apply to F. A. BRAGG & CO., on premises.

TO RENT—STORES AND DWELLINGS 915 AND 917 South Halsted-st., near the river. Apply to JOHN COOKE, 136 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—MAIN FLOOR OFFICE IN OTIS BLOCK, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—FINE STORE ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL Railroad, 20x70, doing a business of $120,000 per year. Rent reasonable. Address H. N. TODD, Wenona, Marshall Co., Ill., or W. TODD, 141 South Sangamon-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE BASEMENT OFfice in Bryan Block. WM. H. SAMPSON CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT — ELEGANT STORES, 36x120, WITH vaults and everything complete, on Madison, in front of Carpenter-st. Stores 28x100 each, Nos. 381 and 383 West Madison-st. Store and rooms 95 South Halsted-st. 291 West Madison-st. Store 280 Madison-st. 5 rooms, in new block corner Green and Madison-sts., for light business. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN A LARGE OFFICE, well lighted. Apply 33 Otis Block, LaSalle-st.

WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR two gentlemen, with fire and gas, on West Madison, Randolph, or Washington-sts. Address J M 11, 74 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLEASANT COTTAGE on West Side, well furnished or unfurnished; might buy furniture if suited in other respects. Address R J B, 227 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN OFFICE, SINGLE OR en suite, with vault, centrally located, with room for 25 clerks. Call at FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON ONE OF THE AVEnues, north of Twenty-fifth-st., by a responsible party, the second floor or three or four rooms in a comfortable house with modern improvements, with or without board. Best of references furnished. Address E C, 1070 Indiana-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE ON the West Side, by man and wife without children. Address, with price, location, etc., OSCAR, care Aberdeen House, city.

WANTED—TO RENT—THE FIRST AND SECOND floors of a factory, with power; size, about 30x150; must be in a central location. Apply to HORNER & LEVY, 80 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM 2 TO 6 ROOMS, IN good locality, for family of four adults. Address N 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE UNFURNISHED front room, on the West Side, within 6 or 8 blocks from Madison-st. bridge. Address 246 East Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE HOUSE, OR TWO adjoining houses, suitable for a first-class boarding house; partly furnished and South Side preferred. Address J 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAN AND WIFE 2, 3, or 4 unfurnished rooms for housekeeping. No children. Address A. SHARP, 196 North Wells-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—1 LARGE [illegible] small ones, for housekeeping. [illegible] H 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE-HOUSE OF 6 [illegible] be on South Side, convenient to [illegible] line. Call on or address O. N. SMITH, [illegible] Grove-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE, SOUTH OF Twenty-second-st. and east of State, and if satisfactory, will pay 3 months in advance. Address by letter, stating location, size, and price, P 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, with gas, fire, hot and cold water, and bath-room attached, without board, in a private family, east of State and north of Twenty-second-st.; state price. Address D. A. FIELD, 325 East Jackson-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in a good location, with from 12 to 15 rooms. Reply at once. Address K 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping, or with use of kitchen. Room 8, 66 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR 3 young men, with or without board, north of Sixteenth-st., on one of the avenues. Address N 23, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE FIRST OR SECOND floor, for clothing, near Madison and Clark-sts., with wide entrance if on second floor, and long lease. Will pay $40 to $70 per month until May 1; more after May if suited. Address CHICK CARE, 185 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY SMALL FAMILY, ON South Side, east of State, a house of 8 to 10 rooms, with modern improvements; rent not to exceed $750; would rent a furnished house. Address P. O. Box 9.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, convenient location on the West Side; a private house preferred; would occupy it with another gentleman; references given. Address Z 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR lady and gentleman; board for lady only. Address R 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 UNFURNISHED rooms, between Green and Centre-av., north of Jackson-st., and south of Randolph-st., for light housekeeping; no children. Address, for one week, J, 59 and 61 South Canal-st., care Nonatuck Silk Co.

WANTED—TO RENT—GOOD-SIZED FURNISHED room, on North Side. Address K 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LIVE AND LET LIVE. I want to hire a good corner or stand, for whiskey business (or will buy). No narrow contracted temperance man need apply. Address. PETER CALDWELL, 204 East Washington-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG BACHELOR, 28 YEARS OF AGE, wishes to correspond with some young lady, or widow of means, with a view to matrimony; must not be above my own age. This is no sell, and any lady filling the above requirements can gain a temperate and industrious husband, with a good trade and permanent income, by addressing D 72, Tribune office.

MATRIMONIAL—A GENT OF 28 YEARS, OF temperate habits, desires the acquaintance of a handsome and intelligent young lady between the age of 18 and 24. Object matrimony. Address F 61, Tribune office.

MATRIMONIAL—A YOUNG MAN AGED 30, OF good social position but small means, desires to make the acquaintance of an industrious, amiable, and sensible young lady, who would be willing to migrate with him Westward. None but respectable persons need answer. Address A 97, Tribune branch office.

MATRIMONIAL—TWO YOUNG MEN ABOUT 20 would like to correspond with two young ladies of same age. Object matrimony. Address O 23, Tribune office.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—SALESMEN—THE UNDERSIGNED, having concluded to put on the road three additional wholesale notion wagons, on the 1st of March, desire to make arrangements with three first-class salesmen to run them, either on salary or a share in the profits. Parties running on salary will be required to furnish bonds in the sum of $3,000; or by investing $2,000 in the business, we will give one-half of the net profits, and furnish $5,000 to $8,000 capital. Address W. H. AINSWORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, BETWEEN THE ages of 18 and 23 years, of good moral character, honest, industrious, and a good penman; one to go into an office and learn business preferred. Address G 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER; ONE WHO HAS had some experience in a grain commission house preferred. Address in own hand-writing, giving references and salary required, U 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—4 FIRST-CLASS PICTURE-FRAME polishers; also good men to take charge of polishers. SCHRAM BROS., 208, 210, and 212 East Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR A WHOLESALE liquor house; one having a city trade can hear of a good situation by addressing U 58, Tribune office

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN—AS SALESMAN AND to deliver goods; must be a good salesman. Apply at 117 South Halsted-st.

WANTED — A DRUG CLERK. INQUIRE 641 State-st.

WANTED — AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; must write a handsome hand, be quick and accurate at figures, and bring first-class references. Address X 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ONCE—AN ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper; young man; must be quick, and very correct, writing a fine hand. Address, with references, K 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED TRAVELLING salesmen, thoroughly posted in teas, for Northern Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois; state house last engaged with. Address S 91, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A NO. 1 MALE ORDER COOK, FOR a restaurant; best of references required. Address W. S. TOWNSEND, Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS CABINETMAKER and one man to work on wood-working machinery. Apply at LUCEN & CLARK'S furniture factory, Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

WANTED—JEWELLERS—TWO GOOD HANDS ON fine repairing. J. MILHEMING, 103 State-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A JOURNEYMAN WOOD ENGRAVER, also boy 15 years old as apprentice. Apply to HUGO WANGEMAN, Supt. Chicago Engraving Co., corner Clark and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD ORDER COOK AT ANDERSON'S European Hotel. 145 Madison-st.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS PATTERN MAKERS. Apply at American Bridge Works, corner Egan and Stewart-avs.

WANTED—BOY TO RUN STEAM ENGINE; MUST come well recommended and understand his business. Also one to learn brass-finishing trade. 195 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A COMPOSITOR. ROOM 31, OTIS Building, cor. LaSalle and Madison.

WANTED—2 OR 3 GOOD BOOK COMPOSITORS at 51 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A BOY COMPETENT TO RUN GORdon or Liberty press; must be able to get forms ready. Apply at BOUGHMAN'S job office, 688 West Lake-st.

WANTED—ONE HORSE-SHOER, AND ONE BUS painter, at 243 West Twelfth-st. W. A. RUSSELL.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A MAN COMPETENT TO TAKE FULL charge of a restaurant; very best of references required. Address W. S. TOWNSEND, Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—TRAVELLING SALESMAN—A THORoughly reliable man to represent a white-lead and oil house; must have a good acquaintance, and some knowledge of the business. Address, with references, PAINTS, 290 West Lake-st.

WANTED—WE ARE OFFERING EXTRA INducements to good men, to sell our machines. Persons desiring employment by which to make good wages, are invited to call at 941 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AGENT TO TRAVEL to sell fish and canned goods. Address X 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELLING salesman for Wisconsin and Minnesota; one that speaks English and German, and good acquaintance in those States preferred. Address, stating former business, and with reference, R 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN—GERMAN—AT 397 Loomis, northeast corner of Hastings-st., to work in a grocery store; one who speaks good English, and thoroughly understands the business.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CANVASSERS FOR city and country, to introduce a new and very salable article. Call at 137½ South Halsted-st.

WANTED—WE OFFER THE BEST INDUCEments in the city to men out of employment. SMITH & WHITHORN, 174 West Washington-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PATENT RIGHT SALESmen; will give good salary or liberal commission; no humbug; a tip-top thing, wanted by every farmer in the country; must come well recommended. For particulars call at Room 38, Exchange Building.

WANTED—50 WOOD CHOPPERS FOR OHIO; part fare furnished to those having baggage. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CANVASSER. Apply at No. 325 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF ABILITY TO take the business management of a new publication. One able to invest $1,000 on first-class security preferred. P 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO-DAY, 2 GERMAN OR SCADINAvian farm hands, $26 monthly and board; winter's work. 59 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—50 MORE WOOD-CHOPPERS TO leave Monday for Michigan. Free fare. Agent goes with the men, from 23 West Randolph-st. SNELL & CO.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER, ALSO a young man in office and to collect. Call between 4 and 5 monday afternoon, at Room 62, Bryan Block.

WANTED—A LAD IN AN OFFICE WHO CAN come well recommended for honesty and reliability. Address in writing, R 79. Tribune office.

WANTED—3 MEN FOR FARM WORK, AND 1 boy from 12 to 13 years to carry messages. Inquire at 80 Sherman-st., opposite Rock Island Depot.

WANTED—A SALESMAN TO TRAVEL IN ILLInois and Iowa acquainted with the crockery, china, glass, and lamp trade. BURLEY & TYRRELL, 276 and 278 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN OF LARGE OR SMALL MEANS that are looking for something good to call at 113 West Madison-st., Room 3.

WANTED—AT THE WASHINGTON LAUNDRY, 96 West Washington-st., a good boy that is capable, to be there at 6 every morning. No other need apply.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN EVERYWHERE to introduce our great staple article; $8 a day easily made on small capital; profits, 100 to $300 per cent. One agent, a new beginner, made $45 on one street. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st., Room 17, Chicago.

WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN AND CITY IN THE Northwest, first-class agents or canvassers for several new and useful articles, needed in every household. Call personally or address E. SUTTON, 214½ East Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—GOOD AGENTS—AT ROOM 5, 97 WEST Randolph-st. No humbug.

FINANCIAL.

A 1 PURCHASE MONEY PAPER WANTED. CURRY & CO., 7 Tribune Building.

LOANS—ON HOUSES ON LEASED LOTS AND G. public and Great Western Insurance [illegible] highest price paid for above insurance [illegible] NEGOTIATED. C. BRYANT, 42 West Madison-st.

LOANS—ON REAL [illegible] East Madison-st.

[illegible] LOAN ON HOUSES FURNITURE, [illegible] and good collaterals, at No. 126 South Clark-st., Room 1. K. WINNE.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE AND houses on leased ground; purchase money mortgages wanted. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN. PURCHASE MONEY MORTgages wanted. J. C. McCORD & CO., 158 LaSalle.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, houses, pianos, and other chattel security. E. ROGERS, 177 East Madison-st., Room 9.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 or $2,000 for 30 or 60 days, on first-class paper or good collaterals. Room 8, 188 East Madison-st. DERRICK & HULBURD.

TEN SHARES REPUBLIC LIFE INSURANCE stock for sale cheap. Apply to O. G. BRYANT, Private Bankers, Room 1, 42 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW—FROM $5,000 TO $20,000 on good real estate security. Address N 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $1,000 OR $1,500 ON South Side property worth double the amount. Address Z 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WILL PAY CASH FOR CLAIMS IN all bankrupt insurance companies. J. H. UNDERWOOD, 81 Exchange Building, Clark and Washington-sts.

WE HAVE APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS OF $1,000, $3,000, and of $5,000; security ample, title perfect. Principals please call on MILLARD & DECKER, Room 5 Republic Life Building, 159 La Salle-st.

$1.000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE. APPLY at Room 59, No. 116 East Washington-st.

$2.000 AND $3,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPerty. LYMAN & JACKSON, 40 and 41 Bryan Block.

$5.000 TO LOAN FOR 2 OR 3 YEARS on city property, or would buy that amount of first mortgage city real estate paper. Address C 83, Tribune office, for one week.

$10.000 TO LOAN ON BEST CITY PROPERty; funds here. LOUIS L. PALMER, 94 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

$15.000 WANTED FOR FIVE YEARS ON CHIcago real estate first-class security. Address H 80, Tribune office.

$20.000 TO LOAN ON COLLATERALS, IN sums to suit. Real estate and commercial paper bought. W. M. WILLNER, 14 Otis Block, LaSalle-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL LADY THAT USED TO RIDE with gentleman last April be at same place Monday at 4 p. m.

PERSONAL—L. P. G., AGENT FOR SINGER Sewing Machine Co.: Will you please call and see me, at corner house, Wood and Twelfth-sts., to-day.

PERSONAL—TO NEMPS SAPEY—DEAR MA: DO return to us at once. All will be forgiven. Write or telegraph immediately. Papa very sick in New York. BERTON W.

PERSONAL—MR. C. A. DICKEY, LATE CLERK of the steamer New York, will please call on Monday at the office of the Union Steamboat Co., 65 North Canal-st., and receive an important letter now held there for him.

PERSONAL—MR. E. S. BARRETT, PAINTER, will hear of something to his advantage by calling immediately at 217 West Madison-st.

PERSONAL—WILL CALVIN PIER PLEASE COMmunicate his address to his sister? Direct CORUNNA, Ontario.

PERSONAL—THE PARTY TAKING MUFF BY mistake or otherwise, at CARR'S Dancing Academy, corner Lake and Wood-sts., New Year's night, will save themselves trouble by returning same and receive their own.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE WAITRESS AND chambermaid, in a family of two; Scotch or English preferred. Apply at office, 378 North Water-st., Monday and Tuesday, before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a small private family on the West Side. Must be able to read and write, and to furnish good references. Good wages for satisfaction given. Apply in own handwriting. P. O. Box 235.

WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN THE city, one woman vegetable cook who understands the business, one girl to assist pastry cook, two girls to work in kitchen, one woman to take charge of helps' hall and kitchen. Apply at 10 Eldridge-court, between 8 and 10 o'clock Monday morning.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; a good girl will find this a splendid home. 780 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in family of three; 784 West Madison-st. G. C. GANTZ.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer. Reference required. 148 Ellis-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family. Apply at 632½ West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 219 Blue Island-av., in the store.

WANTED—SWEDISH OR NORWEGIAN GIRL, to cook, wash, and iron. Call Monday morning, at 477 Fulton-st., corner Union Park-place.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family, at 282 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK. Apply at 985 Indiana-av., after Monday next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family; must come well recommended. Apply Monday forenoon at 142 South Hoyne-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Call on Sunday or Monday at 163 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS. APPLY on Monday at 890 Indiana-av. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron in a private family. Apply at 51 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—TO GO TO EVANSTON, A GOOD GIRL for general housework; German, Swede or Norwegian preferred. Apply, Monday or Tuesday, at 207 East Kinzie-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply, on Monday, at 411 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—25 GIRLS IN PRIVATE AND BOARDing houses. Inquire at 80 Sherman-st., opposite Rock Island Depot.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF FIVE, A FAITHFUL woman, who can be generally useful. For other information call at 44 Oakwood-ave., South city limits, or send address.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WASHER, and ironer, in a small family; Scotch or English preferred. Apply at office, 378 North Water-st., Monday and Tuesday, before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, and a good second girl, at 15 Twenty-second-st. German or Swede preferred. Must be well recommended.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL; ALSO, GERmans or Swedes, for general housework. New intelligence office, 883 State-st., entrance on Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. To a good girl $4 a week will be paid. Call at Room No. 6 Lind Block, corner Randolph and Market-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO CAN COOK, WASH, and iron at 240 South Park-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK, INcluding washing and ironing in a family of 4. Inquire at 448 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY cook, immediately; none other need apply. Also, washers and ironers for laundry, dishwashers, Bishop Court Hotel. 511 West Madison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook. 511 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CHAMBERMAID CAN FIND a situation by applying at No. 665 Michigan-av., Monday.

WANTED—A WHITE COOK FOR COUNTRY; must understand meat and pastry; woman preferred. FISHER HOUSE, Anamosa, Iowa.

WANTED—A SCANDINAVIAN OR GERMAN girl to do general housework, at 354 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a small family; city references required. Call immediately, at 18 Smith-st., two doors from Ashland-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL, WHO CAN give good recommendations, for general housework in a small family. Apply at house, 286 Walnut-st., near Leavitt.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL IN A private boarding-house, at 352 East Indiana-st., North Side.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a family of four. 643 Burnside-st., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 644 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN THE HOUSEwork of a family of 3 persons. Inquire at the southeast corner of Calumet-av. and Thirty-third-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART GIRL TO DO GENeral housework, at 644 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE COOK, with good reference, at 880 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, OR SCANdinavian girl for general housework; good wages. 715 Monroe-st., corner Lincoln.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS AT THE Woodruff Hotel, corner Twenty-[illegible] and Wabash-av.; one who can take charge [illegible] the laundry; also other help.

WANTED—AT 365 MICHIGAN-AV., A GIRL TO DO general housework.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL; GOOD wages paid. 112 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK AND DO general housework at 44 Oak-av., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in private family. Apply at 21 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, one who understands cooking; no Irish need apply. 684 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK AT 55 TWENTY-EIGHTH-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS FOR KITCHEN work at Bennett's Dining Rooms, 33 South Water-st., entrance in rear.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call at 586 Fulton-st., Monday.

WANTED—AT SOUTH SIDE HOUSE, 1121 STATE-st., two girls accustomed to dining-room and chamber work. An easy, permanent place and best wages to good, steady girls.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT GIRL to do general housework in a family of three grown persons. To one thoroughly competent, and bringing good city reference, the best of wages will be given. Call on Monday at 245 Warren-av.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL FROM 12 TO 16 YEARS of age, with good recommendation. Inquire at 1112 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRL AT 50 Calumet-av. Call Monday morning.

WANTED—A VERY COMPETENT [illegible] at 618 Wabash-av.

WANTED—[illegible] GENERAL HOUSEWORK; Swede preferred, at 22 Indiana-av., between [illegible] and Thirteenth-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL GENERAL housework in small private family. 882 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WHO UNDERSTANDS her business. At 75 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRLS OF ALL NATIONalities, for all kinds of work, city and country, at Mrs. HAMILTON'S, 46 South Union-st.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG, ACTIVE GIRLS FOR diningroom and chamber work. Apply at 134 Warren-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS COOK IN A small family. Apply at 109 South Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, IMMEDIATELY, AT 346 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHAMBERMAID FOR private boarding house. Call on Monday at 548 Wabash-av.

WANTED— GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for situations in first-class families. Call at 151 Clybourn-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, in private family, at 211 North State-st.

WANTED — A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, in small family. Call at 114 South Green-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL, GERMAN or Swede, to do general housework in a small family; good wages. Inquire at 214 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK AND DO general housework in a family of two; must come well recommended. Apply at 15 Egan-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS—A FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress, also second girl. None need apply without good recommendation. 828 Indiana-av.

WANTED — A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, where there is a good second girl. German, Swedish, or Norwegian preferred. Call at 871 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a private family. Apply Monday only at 1467 Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st.

WANTED— CAPABLE COOKS AND LAUNdresses; also, girls for general work can find the best of situations and wages at Mrs. WHITTAKER'S, 265 Chicago-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON in a small family. References required. 1204 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Must be able to cook, wash, and iron. Apply at 110 Honore-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Call at 613 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL COMPETENT TO DO GENeral housework. German, Swede, or Norwegian, speaking English, preferred. 274 Fulton-st.

WANTED—$4 A WEEK FOR A GOOD, PLAIN cook. American or German preferred. Apply Monday and Tuesday, at front door, northeast corner Burnside and Twentieth-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS OF EVERY NATIONALity for all kinds of housework in city and country at Mrs. THOMPSON'S office, 1060 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS, TO ASSIST IN general housework in a family where there are two servants. Apply at 275 East Indiana-st., on Monday.

WANTED—A SWEDE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small American family. Apply at Pekin Tea Store, 119 Fourth-av.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES', 18 PECK-COURT, capable girls for first-class families, in city, and at Lake Forest, Riverside, and Kenwood.

WANTED—AT 52 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., A GOOD girl; must be a good cook.

WANTED — A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call at 318 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS AT 199 WEST Washington-st. No Irish need apply. One to cook and wash.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON at 38 North Peoria-st., northwest corner of Lake.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call at 31 South Halsted-st.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics--Continued.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL WHO thoroughly understands cooking. Apply immediately at 91 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, INDUSTRIOUS girl for kitchen work. Apply on Monday, at 806 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A NEAT TIDY NURSE GIRL; GOOD disposition and willing to do. Call, with references, at 827 West Lake-st., Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, at 381 Prairie-av. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK. Apply, with references, at 89 South Sangamon-st., at the basement door.

WANTED—5 GOOD COOKS; ALSO, 20 FIRST-class girls for general housework, &c. Those wanting reliable help apply at Great Western Business Exchange. 141 West Washington-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A LADY TO SEW WHITE GOODS, AT 415 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, ONE THAT CAN run a Singer sewing machine preferred. Inquire at 448 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—MACHINE GIRL, ONE WHO HAS A machine preferred, to work on mattresses. GOWAN BROS., 208 and 210 West Taylor-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO LIGHT SECOND, AND sew; one that can use Wheeler & Wilson machine. Apply at 64 South Canal-st., or at house, 595 West Washington-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY AS HOUSEkeeper; American preferred. Address stating terms, P 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN LADY AS HOUSEkeeper and to care for two children; a lady under 30 preferred. Address W G D, 116 North Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A LADY TO ACT AS HOUSEKEEPER for a gentleman who can offer a good home to a suitable party. Address V 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, ONE WHO understands all kinds of housework. An American lady preferred. Reference required. 299 West Lake-st., corner Carpenter.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LADY TO TEND A FANCY STORE in a Western town. To one with a small capital an interest will be given. Address U 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD, BRIGHT GIRL, FROM 10 TO 13 years, to take as own out in the country. Apply at once, at 117 South Green-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG NURSE GIRL LIVING IN the vicinity of Twenty-second-st., who can go home nights. Apply at 748 Michigan-av.

WANTED—3 GENTLEMEN WANT A WASHwoman immediately. Address T 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WET NURSE—TO go to Racine, Wis. Apply on Monday, the 6th, at No. 330 Ohio-st., North Side.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS NEW SHIRT IRONER, none other need apply; also washers. Crescent Laundry, 274 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FOREWOMAN for laundry. Only those who thoroughly understand the business. Apply to ANDERSON'S STEAM LAUNDRY, State-st. and Eldridge court.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TAGGER TO mark clothes. Highest wages paid to a smart, active worker. ANDERSON'S STEAM LAUNDRY, State-st. and Eldridge court.

WANTED—SIX GIRLS WHO UNDERSTANDS shoe-fitting at 207 East Lake-st.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CARE OF WOMAN and child. Apply at No. 236 North Market-st., upstairs.

WANTED—LADIES. THEY ARE MAKING $3 daily with our great ladies' favorite. MERRILL, Room 17, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS IRONER AND DRY starcher at PEARL LAUNDRY, 513 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF large experience as bookkeeper or cashier. Is a quick accountant, accustomed to handling money, and an expert counterfeit detector. Highest city references. Address L 74, Tribune branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE by an experienced bookkeeper, who refers to present employers. Address P. O. Box 125.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, with first-class certificates, as bookkeeper or cashier. Address Mr. S. LONGMORE, Lockport, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE OR REtail dry goods store, or any place of trust. Good city reference. Apply to W H B, 199 Mitchell-st.

SITUATION WANTED — A STENOGRAPHER, lately with the President of one of the largest railroad corporations of the East, desires a position. Best references. Address X 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A THOROUGHLY competent man to take charge of the shipping department of an extensive wholesale business; has recently had charge of same department in a large business, and refers to late employers. Address I 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK, BY ONE who has had extensive and varied experience in mercantile circles. Can give good city references. Address U 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOTEL [illegible] salesman in a good house; satis[illegible] references. Address KENDALL, 17 Sixte[illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK AND PORTER in some [illegible] house, or any other business; can speak German language; can furnish single or double entry, or both; salary small; first-class city reference. Address V 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE clothing house as a stockkeeper, with a view of building up a trade; have had ten years' experience in retail, and can give good recommendations. Address L 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN living and owning house on West Adams-st., as shipping or receiving clerk; understands packing goods. Can loan employer money; permanent situation desired. Address J. C. WILLIAMS, 417 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR first-class salesman. Reference given. Address D, 111 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper in some wholesale house, by a young man who has had experience in the city; is very quick and accurate at accounts, and has the best of reference. Call or address E. DEMING, 175 South Water-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, who is a good penman, as a copy, entry, or bill clerk, or as assistant bookkeeper in some mercantile house; can furnish best of reference. Address E. C. D., in care of Ebert's Pharmacy, corner State and Twelfth-sts.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BUTCHERS, ATTENTION —Any respectable meat market wanting a stallsman can hear of one by addressing L 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN (GERman) having a practical knowledge of the manufacture of all branches of woollen goods. Address T 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED watchmaker (German); no objection to go in the country. Address H 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY [illegible] FIRST-CLASS fancy scroll sawyer. [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 15, OF RE[illegible] to learn a good trade. Can come [illegible]ended. Address F P, 634 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL MEchanic. Sewing machines to adjust, or other work, thoroughly competent. Address T 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL AND thorough florist and gardener to take care of plants and small hot-houses, in private family; also pruning of fruit trees, at low rates. Address 339 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GRAINER, PAINTER, or glazier. Address GRAINER, 105 North Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN IN SHOP or plaining mill, by a mechanic. Address R 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER BY A MAchinist, first class references given. Address A. R. HOPKINS, 208 West Twelfth-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG [illegible] teamster for some wholesale house, where he can and is willing to make himself generally useful when not otherwise employed. Address A 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN AS coachman; understands the care of horses, and is a capital driver. Good city reference. No objection to the country. Would like to hire where he could work for a cheap lot, or small house and lot. Address P 77, Tribune office, for 5 days.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN FOR some respectable family, by a young man who is familiar with the management as well as the care of horses. Address A 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG man; as coachman in a private family at $12 per month. Best city references. Address E 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede) as first-class coachman; has several years' experience; first-class references. Apply at 107 West Madison-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, to drive, by a very experienced German. J P R, 247 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN the country, to drive a delivery wagon or work in a store; can give best of references; has had 5 years' experience with horses. Address J. A. S., P. O. Box 124, Medaryville, Ind., for one week.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRAVELLING MAN; has been on road for last six years; has No. 1 trade west from city. Address H, 94 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR, OR driving light delivery wagon, by a young man of steady habits. Can furnish ample city, and other references. Address F. SPRING, Jr., No. 313 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 35 years of age, in an office, or out-door business; best of references as to business capacity and honesty. Address W 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—I MUST HAVE A SITUAtion at once. I can keep books, or do anything for reasonable salary. Address H 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN either to take care of horses, or in a private house to make himself useful; best of references. Apply 35 West Lake-st., Room 5.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man; can talk English, German, and Scandinavian; is a good penman, used to hard labor, and willing to take anything offered him; best of city references. Address H. T., 634 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, IN any capacity. Not afraid of work. Writes a good hand. Good references. Address E M, 158 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, English, as a carver and waiter in a private family; is willing and obliging. Best city reference. Please call or address A. D. V., 225 Stewart-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A GENTLEMAN as traveller or correspondent, who has business acquaintance in every town in the United States of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards. Address Z 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN EXPErienced in iron, steel, and hardware wants employment; first class references. Address V [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRAVELLING man, who is acquainted with the notion and fancy goods trade of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. Address O 29, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, AS second girl in a private family. Apply at [illegible] Arnold-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO ENGLISH GIRLS as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly competent. Address Q 96, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls as cook and second girl. Please call or address 768 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL for general housework in a small family. Apply at [illegible] North Canal-st., Sunday, p. m.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a first-class boarding house or hotel. Call at [illegible] North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; also, situation by a second girl in a private family. Call at 314 Twenty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS nursery governess and seamstress; does not object to chamber work. Moderate wages expected. 857 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTAble girl to assist in the housework of a small private family. Call on Monday, at No. 28 Wilcox-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A GOOD PROTESTant as second girl, by her present employer. Call Monday, at 825 Indiana-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR 3, AS DININGROOM girls or chambermaids in hotels or boarding-house. M D, 205 Buddan-st., near Twenty-seventh-st., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS cook and second girl, together or separately. Mrs. PATCH'S, 1555 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR 50 GIRLS. THE most reliable help furnished at Mrs. PATCH'S, [illegible] State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls in one family, one as kitchen girl, the other second girl. Apply at 169 West Indiana-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AT THE SCANDINAVIAN Employment Room, 151 Clybourn-av., several girls waiting for situations.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO SISTERS (REFerences), two years in one place; two laundresses, and for 50 good girls with references. Come to our office, and get your order filled at once. Mrs. Potter will be in the office on and after to-morrow, and will attend to all orders promptly. 126 West Monroe-st. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL, OR TO do general housework in a small family. Apply at [illegible] Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMan, to do general housework in a private family. Apply at 200 Thirty-third-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST CLASS COOK. [illegible] West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK. APPLY AT [illegible] Norton-st., between Polk and Gurley-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS AS COOK and second girl. 355 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL to do general housework in a private family. Apply at 450 South Dearborn-st., up stairs.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TAILORESS; ABLE TO do all kinds of work in that line. Inquire at No. [illegible] Sampson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-fitter and trimmer. Will go out by the day. Address R. H. R., 669 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS seamstress in a private family; would assist in up stairs work; can furnish machine; understands [illegible]; references if required. Call or address 229 West Polk-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH girl, as seamstress, nurse, or second girl, or any light work; best recommendations given; also situation as nurse or second girl by German girl; can speak good English; desire place in same family. Address M K, [illegible] South Clark-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY OF respectability, well educated and of middle age as housekeeper in a gentleman's family (widower preferred); has a thorough knowledge of domestic duties, and is a good seamstress. Address K A, Box 1786, Evanston, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN of experience, as nurse or housekeeper in a small family. Apply to A B, 199 Mitchell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS HOUSEkeeper to a bachelor or widower. Good references. No objection to children, or living in the country. Address Y 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A hotel or in a gentleman's family. Good references. Address F 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A small family, by a young lady of unexceptionable character, and best of city references. 43 West Washington-st., Room 11, up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY a middle-aged American lady; accustomed to children; can give first-class references. Call or address J D, 209 South Morgan-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY THOROUGHLY conversant with housekeeping, a good seamstress and a very pleasant conversationalist, desires [illegible] as housekeeper in a private hotel [illegible] once. [illegible] ious to conclude arrangements [illegible] Address [illegible] 95, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED person, a re-engagement as attendant on invalid lady or gentleman; no objection to travel; [illegible] recommended. Address Mrs. K., 191 East [illegible] Halsted.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A COPYIST BY A lady who has had three years' experience; work to be done at home; good writer. Address G 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WITH KNOWLedge of bookkeeping, obtained in my office and from actual practice, desires a situation. BISHOP, Accountant, 152 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES a home in a private family, where her services morning and evening will be accepted as equivalent to her board. West Side preferred. Best of references given. Address L 38, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS COPYISTS—BY TWO young men who are at leisure during the evening. Address B 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET-NURSE, BY A young healthy woman. Inquire at Chicago Lying-in Asylum, No. 196 Centre-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, AS CASHIER or copyist; is a good penman; can furnish best of references. Address U 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WANTS A SITUAtion as companion, teacher, writer, and accountant, to an invalid lady or elderly gentleman; is pleasant and very agreeable in person and conversation. Address A [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS FOREWOMAN IN laundry. Best of city references. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY IN A CIGAR or shoe store. Address H 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LADY as governess, sick nurse, or seamstress; can furnish piano and sewing machine. Address for four days Mrs. S. BROWN, 98 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COPYIST BY A LADY [illegible] a plain hand. Address C 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A YOUNG LADY, as copyist or cashier; best of references. Address V 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY DESIRES A position as bookkeeper; is experienced and correct; or would like copying or position in some office,—publishing preferred; good proof-reader. Q 80, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—AN IMPROVED FARM OF [illegible] acres in Illinois, 160 acres in Iowa, for a house and lot in the city. Will assume some incumbrance. South Side lots for improved farms in Illinois. South side lot for a good piano. S. S. MILLER & CO., 165 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A NO. 1 HOUSE AND LOT ON one of the main avenues on the West Side, together with the finest fruit and stock farm in Illinois, now paying a fine revenue. Will exchange for stock of hardware worth $15,000 to $25,000; must be in Chicago. Address A. BROOKS, No. 2 Groveland-court, Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—6 ACRES (SUBDIVIDED) NEAR Cornell Watch Factory to exchange for stock of hardware, some thriving country town; Iowa preferred. Ad-

TO EXCHANGE—3 GOOD [illegible] Hotel. and lots in the city of Louisville, Ky., can be exchanged for Chicago city or suburban property. WM. GARNETT & CO., 25 Otis Block.

TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES WISCONSIN LAND, with cash, for cottage and lot, or house on leased land. Address Z 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS IN EXchange for unincumbered lots outside fire limits. Address A 13, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS SUBURBAN LOTS, 5½ miles from Courthouse; 2 railroads; 7 cents fare; depot 1¼ and 6 blocks off, for $600 to $800 worth of lumber. Call at store 117 West Van Buren-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHEAP LOTS, ¼ SECTION land in Central Illinois. Also Iowa farm lands. C. W. DEAN, 64 South Desplaines-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD SILVER-MINING PROPerty for stocks of goods; liquors, paints and oils preferred. Address Q 12, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CHICAGO LOTS AND HOUSES and suburban lots, and one flouring mill. L. COMPTON, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 5, Rice Building.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY OR SUBURBAN property, or first mortgages—An established wholesale business, in successful operation, doing a large, profitable, safe, and increasing trade, and having about $20,000 worth (cash value) of carefully-selected, salable stock (direct importations), and valuable contracts, will be exchanged for property or mortgages. Or would trade the stock alone, in lots of about $2,000 worth or over. Address with full particulars, JOHN & WILLIAM, Tribune Branch office.

TO EXCHANGE—INSIDE BUSINESS PROPERTY for acre property; acre property for residence [illegible] $20,000; North Side lots for house and lot; South Side lots for good farm; good brick house at Milwaukee for Chicago property; fine residence on South Side for acre property. WILSON & MONTGOMERY, Room 25, Otis Block.

TO EXCHANGE—RAVENSWOOD—600 FEET, UNincumbered, for residence on South Side, worth $12,000 to $20,000; small incumbrance assumed. S. E. WELLS, Room 15, Republic Life Building.

TO EXCHANGE—3,000 ACRES OF CHOICE IOWA land for city or suburban acre property. Will [illegible] incumbrances, or pay difference of $10,000 to $25,000, in cash, if necessary. This is a rare chance for parties [illegible] ing money. Address for three days, stating description and price of land, and where an interview can be had with owner, W 83, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—WITH CASH—FIRST-CLASS UNincumbered property in Aurora for unimproved property in Chicago. Address REAL ESTATE, P. O. Box [illegible], Aurora, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR MERCHANDISE, (GENERal stock preferred) 200 acres choice land, house and lot, near and in one of the best towns in Southern Nebraska. Address with particulars, MERCHANT, Drawer 47, Beatrice, Neb.

WANTED—A LOT ON SOUTH SIDE BURNT DIStrict, worth $50,000 and upwards, in exchange for a well-improved business corner on South Side, paying [illegible] per cent.

Also, wanted, unincumbered acre property to the amount of $25,000, at $100 to $500 per acre, in exchange for a choice business corner, paying over 11 per cent. South or southwest of city preferred. HENRY E. MARBLE, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—IMPROVED FARMS, FROM 40 TO [illegible] acres, at Hinsdale. Inquire from 9 to 12 at [illegible] st. of owner. O. J. STOUGH.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 145 CLARK-ST., corner of Madison:
Wabash-av., near Twentieth-st., 2-story house and barn, and lot 25x171; $13,000.
South Park-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., small cottage, and lot 25x115; $5,000.
Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st, 2-story frame house and lot, 30x171; $12,000.
Indiana-av., north of Twenty-second-st., 2-story and brick basement house and barn and lot, 25x170; $15,000; immediate possession.
Calumet and South Park-avs., brick house; $10,500 to $12,000.
Vernon-av., near Douglas-place, first 2-story and brick basement house and lot, 30x132; $10,500.
Burnside-st., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., 2-story house, 10 rooms; lot 25x125; $5,250.
Jackson and Hoyne-sts., good 2-story house and barn, and lot 25x125; $8,500.
Honore-st., near Monroe, cottage, 8 rooms and lot; $4,[illegible].
Lake-st., near Lincoln, cottage, 8 rooms, and lot 25x125, $5,500.
Bunker-st., between Clinton and Canal-sts., cottage, rooms and lot 23½x124; $2,150.
Harrison-st., west of Halsted, 2-story house, 12 rooms and barn; lot 25x125; $7,000.
Halsted-st., between Adams and Jackson-sts., 25 or 50 feet, with stores.
Lake-st., east of Halsted, store and lot 30x170; $11,500
Aberdeen-st., between Harrison and Gurley, cottage 8 rooms and lot, 24½x120; $3,000.
UNIMPROVED.
Michigan-av., corner Fifty-eighth-st., 75x165.
Michigan-av., corner Fifty-sixth-st., 50x165.
Michigan-av., corner Fifty-fourth-st., 50x165.
Michigan-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., 25x163.
Wabash-av., corner Thirty-first-st., 100x181.
Wabash-av., and Thirty-fourth-st., several lots.
Wabash-av., north of Thirtieth-st., 25x181.
Wabash-av., south of city limits, several lots.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 50x180, cheap.
Indiana-av., between Thirty first and Thirty-second-sts., 50x165.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st., 25x125.
Prairie-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., 25x125.
Prairie-av., north of Twenty-ninth-st., 28x180.
Prairie-av., near Forty-fifth-st., 50x160.
Douglas-place, corner Stanton-av., 54x120.
Vernon-av., south of Douglas-place, 44x130.
State-st., near corner Douglas-place, 25x165.
Thirty-first-st., corner Shurtleff-av., 5 lots.
Burnside-st., corner Fifty-fourth-st., 28x140.
Woodlawn-av., fine corner lot near Forty-seventh-st., 31x155.
Cottage Grove-av., near Forty-fourth-st, 48x170; $65 per foot.
Twenty-sixth-st., just east of R. I. R. R.; 40 or 80x132.
Wentworth-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 25x125; $1,500.
Fountain-st., near P., & F. W. R. R., lots at $600 each.
Twenty-eighth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs., 27½x150.
Jackson and Van Buren-sts., corner Lincoln, 50x125 each.
Adams-st., east of California-av., 54x125.
Adams-st., east of Wood, 62x183.
Wilcox-st., corner Campbell-av., 50x125.
Tyler-st., near Campbell-av., lots at $50 per foot.
Park-av., near Leavitt-st., 90x125.
Lake-st., between Wood and Lincoln, 50x137.
Van Buren and Loomis-st., 96x120.
Jackson-st., corner Wood, 125x125.
Sangamon-st., corner Tyler, 100x125.
Fulton-st., east of Halsted, 40x170.
Chicago-av., between Lincoln and Robey, 25x125.
20 acres on Madison-st., near Austin.
10 acres on Madison-st., west of city limits.
Acre property West and South.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPerty, 40 foot, with 3-story marble front building, on Wabash-av., renting for $8,500. Terms unusually liberal, and will be sold at a bargain. 25 feet, with a 2-story brick house, on Dearborn-st., terms liberal, price low. 28½ feet on VanBuren-st, south front, 100 feet west of State; prospective value first-class; terms easy. Inquire of JOHN MILLER, 143 Monroe-st., in the Bank.

FOR SALE—BY M. H. MORRIS, ROOM 6, 127 LaSalle-st.—House and lot cor. Washington and Oakley-sts., $4,500. House and lot near Union Park, 10 rooms, brick basement, and barn, $6,000. Will take good building lots as part payment. Four 2-story and basement Mansard-roof brick houses, with brick barns; will exchange for unimproved; 30 lots on Grand-av; will exchange for improved; 20 Irving Park lots; will exchange for large farm. Will give good lots for horse and buggy.

FOR SALE—$1,200 ON TIME, OR $1,100 CASH, will buy a new 4-room cottage 4 blocks from the street cars, on Thirty-first-st. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$1,200, $200 CASH, BALANCE 1, 2, AND 3 years, at 8 per cent, will buy a new cottage on Thirty-first-st., near the horse cars. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$1,000, $300 CASH, BALANCE 1, 2, AND 3 years, will buy a lot on Douglas Place. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2 NEW 2-STORY FRAME DWELLings of eight rooms each, in good neighborhood, within two blocks of Cottage Grove cars, and five minutes walk of Oakland Station of the I. C. R. R. Easy terms. F. B. HAMILTON, Room 27, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$700, $125 CASH, BALANCE 1, 2, AND 3 years, will buy a lot on Lincoln-st. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EAST FRONT ON SHURTLIFF-AV., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth; Bargain offered. HEALD & WARNER, 126 South Clark.

FOR SALE—FINE PROPERTY ON STATE, NEAR Thirty-ninth-st.; also on Burnside, near Thirty-second-st. Obliged to sell. HEALD & WARNER, 126 South Clark.

FOR SALE—ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Those handsome, substantial, and commodious cottages No. 399 First-st. and 478 Second-st., between Lincoln and Robey-sts. S. T. KING, Room 4, No. 66 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av., on terms to suit to parties wishing to build. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 136 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS ON CALumet, South Park, Vernon, and Rhodes-av., near Thirty-second-st.; also on Madison, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Harrison, between Loomis and Ashland-avs., by W. R. LOOMIS & CO., 297 State-st.

FOR SALE—ONE LOT 27x185, ON MADISON-ST., West of State, low for cash. J. W. BROWN, 383 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON NOBLE-ST., NEAR MILWAUKEE-av., a very desirable lot. A good bargain, if taken immediately. W. L. CRAWFORD, 86 North Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON STATE-ST., near Thirtieth-st. Inquire of CARR, 154 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—VERY NEAT NEW COTtage on Polk-st., near Oakley-st. Will take couple lots toward it. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 66 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.:
Marble front building 376 Wabash-av., lot 40 front, at a bargain.
28½ feet on VanBuren near State, south front.
25 feet on Third-av., with good 3-story brick house.
40 feet on Dearborn, between Harrison and VanBuren.
216 feet on Twelfth-st., near Halsted.
Irving Park lots and blocks.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—15 HOUSES AND LOTS AT $5,000 to $15,000; 80 feet on State-st., near Polk; 2½ acres near Forty-third-st., cheap; 20 acres near Central Park. B. L. HONORE, 192 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$1,600 WILL BUY COTTAGE HOUSE, 4 rooms, closet, pantry, water, and 25 foot lot, on Loomis-st.; $300 down. WHIPPLE & McWHARTY, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST. BUSINESS PROPerty; fine lot, cottage, and barn, near Eighteenth-st., $3,500, for a few days. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON $50 MONTHLY payments; Ashley-st., near Lincoln; price $3,000, part in other property. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COTTAGE AND LOT on Fulton-st., near Wood; gas, water, and sewer; only $4,200, this week; easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS CORNER ON Lake-st., near Western-av., 78x74, only $65 per foot, on five years' time. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION PARK—12 ROOM house and large lot on Warren-av.; all modern improvements. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—PARK AVENUE—HOUSE AND LOT on Park-av., between Hoyne and Robey-sts. Lot 40x125 feet to alley; south front; double barn, etc.; only $12,500 for a few days; $3,500 cash, balance in November, 1876. Title perfect. Early possession. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—ON STATE-st., Wabash and Michigan-avs., on Clark, Randolph, Monroe, and Lake-sts. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE PROPERTY—A LARGE amount of the cheapest and choicest property south of the city limits, on South Park and Oakwood Boulevards, and on all the principal streets and avenues. For investment or improvement, no purchaser can go amiss in putting his money in such property. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—ONE AND ONE-HALF story cottage on five years' time; monthly payments; interest 6 per cent; on Twenty-second-st., just east of Wallace-st.; water on premises. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Halsted. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE, NEW HOUSE, 14 rooms, and fine lot, on Burnside-st., near Fortieth-st., including choice furniture, $3,750. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTTGE HOUSE OF SIX rooms and closets, with 10 years' lease of lot, within one-half block of Van Buren-st. cars. Inquire of carpenter on premises No. 236 Hoyne-st. Price, $1,150.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS FOR CASH—LOT ON Flournoy-st., 20x124, between Leavitt and Oakley-sts., $850.
Fine lots, Second-st., $750.
Fine lots, Davis-st., $950.
Fine lots, Sampson-st., $850.
R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE, 2 NEW HOUSES, North Wells-st., for $750 cash, on Monday; 4 years' ground lease. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON OAKLEY, ROBEY, Davis, Wilmot, and several other streets, near street cars, at the low price of $650. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—A FINE PIECE OF 4 ACRES, JUST west of Douglas Park, at a bargain. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—$12,000, 125x450 FEET, TWO-STORY brick basement dwelling on Clark and Diversy-sts. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD IOWA lands improved city property incumbered. J. L. CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st, Room 4.

FOR SALE—LOTS LOCATED AS FOLLOWS: LAKE Forest, the most beautiful there.
Englewood, near depot; streets paved.
Wentworth-av, near Rock Island shops.
E. L. CANFIELD, 169 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BARGAINS—COTTAGE AND lot, Park-av., near Western-av., $2,500. Davis-st., near Cossitt, new house and fine lot, $2,500. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BEST LOT ON FULTON-ST., NEAR Leavitt, 26½x130, $1,850; easy terms; $650 down; improvements going up rapidly. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—NEW HOUSE AND lot, No. 12 Union-av., 9 rooms, pantries, and closets, gas and water. House 22x50, two-story. Lot 25x180, near Oakwood Boulevard. Price, $5,000; terms, ½ cash. Call at 811 Cottage Grove.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, 2 STORY house, with lot, eight rooms, on Buddan-st., near Twenty-eighth. JOHN C. POLLEY, 143 South Clark-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN FOR CASH—2 STORY dwelling and lot, 185 Rucker-st., near Chicago-av. Abstract to date and immediate possession. Apply to Owner, 83 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON FULLERTON and Milwaukee-avs., worth $2,400; will take $2,000. LARKIN & CO., southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MARSHALL & DICKINSON, OTIS Block, Room 16, corner Madison and La-Salle-sts.:
UNIMPROVED.
Franklin-st., near Randolph, 60x80 feet, at $460 per foot. A great bargain.
Winchester-av., 3 lots just south of Van Buren, and out of fire limits; at $72.50 per foot.
Tyler-st., near Lincoln, at $65 per foot, south front.
Van Buren-st., corner Winchester-av., 133x100 feet, at a bargain.
Huron-st., near Sedgwick, 1 lot at $1,650.
Wicker Park, 30 lots in the vicinity of Wicker Park.
Webster-av., 3 lots, west of Hurlbut-st., $70 per foot.
Centre-st., corner of Dayton, 31¼x100 feet, at $1,850.
Harrison-st., southwest corner Clinton, 90x110 feet, at $200 per foot. Will sell 45 feet on corner at same price.
Hoyne-st., near head of Van Buren, east front, lots at $30 per foot.
Indiana-av., 150x166 feet, east front, near Forty-eighth-st., at $60 per foot.
Wabash-av., 1 lot near Douglas-place at $110 per foot, east front, 25x165.
IMPROVED.
No. 1348 Indiana-av., a marble front, near Twenty-ninth-st., east front, 2-story and basement, $12,500. Will take $3,000 in lumber or brick.
Prairie-av., 2 fine residences near Twenty-fourth-st.
No. 149 South Hoyne-st., brick basement house, and lot 48x130, east front. Price, $5,500; very cheap.
No. 269 Park-av., fine cottage, with lot 61x114 feet. Will be sold cheap.
No. 187 South Paulina-st. Price, $5,000.
Centre-av., 3 houses and lots, between Adams and Madison.
West Lake-st., house and lot, No. 753, nice cottage, 8 rooms, $5,500.
Also, houses and lots on West Side, ranging from $4,000 upwards. Nice homes for $4,000, on purchasers' own time.
Also, choice lots in every part of the city.
ACRES.
80 acres in E ½ Sec. 17, 39, 13, running from Harrison to Twelfth-st., at $700. West of Central Park.
320 acres on Sixty-third-st., at $120 per acre.
5 acre block in Harding's Subdivision, in N E ¼ Sec. 11, 39, 13, lying just N E of Central Park, all subdivided, for $3,100 per acre; very low.
20 acres in E ½, Sec. 15, 39, 13, immediately west of Central Park, at $3,000 per acre.
Also choice acre property North, South, and West.

FOR SALE—A GOOD NEW HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, all modern improvements, on Wabash-av., north of Thirtieth-st., for $10,250; part cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years.
Brick house of 12 rooms on Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.—$12,000; ¼ cash; $5,000 in 5 years; balance on time.
Michigan-av., house and 83 feet of ground, near Twenty-eighth-st.—$27,000; $5,000 cash; balance in 3 years.
Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., stone front house of 14 rooms—$13,000.
Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., lot 50 or 100x175 feet—$350 per foot.
Northwest corner of Michigan-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., 50x179—$500 per foot.
Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., lots 180 feet deep, at $275 per front foot.
WM. GARNETT & CO., 25 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—BY MASON & MILLS, SOUTHEAST corner Clark and Madison-sts., South Park-av., cottage and lot, $5,500; May, near Washington, house and lot, $7,200; West Lake and Leavitt, house and lot, $7,000, Clarinda, near Ashland-av., house and lot, $1,100; Shurtliff-av. and Thirty-second-st., new 8-room house and lot, $4,000; Park-av., house 11 rooms, and lot, $6,500; Harrison, near Halsted, 2 houses and lot, rent for 20 per cent, $60.00. Unimproved—At Englewood, ½ acre and acre lots, two 5 acre Blocks and 8 acre tract, cheap; lot and acre property on Humboldt Boulevard, near new railroad depot, cheap, if taken soon; 15 lots on North-av., near Wicker Park,; 14 lots near Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard and Englewood, the cheapest lots on the market, if taken Monday; lot on Monroe-st., near Ashland-av; $3,200

FOR SALE—BY H. F. ELDRED & CO, REAL ESTate and House-renting Agency, 155 Monroe-st.
2-story and basement brick house with furniture, on Rhodes-av, second house from Thirty-second-st., and one block west of Cottage Grove-av.
An elegant 3-story and basement stone front house and lot, 23x167, No. 449 Wabash-av. Very cheap.
3-story and basement frame house, and lot, 25x100, No. 794 Wabash-av. On easy terms.
3-story and basement marble front house, and lot, 25x170, No. 670 Wabash-av.
Also, a large list of improved and unimproved property in each of the divisions of the city.

FOR SALE—CHEAP; TWO 1½-STORY COTTAGES and lots on Butterfield-st., near Twenty-ninth. BOYD & WISNER, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—BY BOYD & WISNER, SOUTHWEST corner State and Madison-sts.
State-st., corner Egan-av., 100x181 feet.
Chicago-av., corner Larabee-st., 92x122 feet.
Halsted-st., near Fullerton-av., lots $1,000.
Seminary and Racine-avs., near street cars, lots $800.
Fourth and Second-sts., near Lincoln, lots $1,000.
Clayton-st., near Western-av., lots $700.
Butterfield-st., near Twenty-ninth, lots $1,250.

FOR SALE—CHOICE AND CHEAP BUILDING lots—
Wabash-av. and Thirty-fourth-st., per foot, $150.
Douglas-place, near Cottage Grove-av., $150.
Cottage Grove-av. and Twenty-seventh-st., two fronts, $180.
Park-av., corner Robey, $150.
Monroe, near Wood, $125.
EDMUND G. STILES,
275 East Madison-st., Room 51.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY E. MARBLE, ROOM 6, NO. 79 Dearborn-st.:
140 feet on Michigan-av., north of Twenty-ninth-st., very cheap.
A fine corner lot on Michigan-av. at much less than its market value.
Marble front house on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.
A large business lot on State-st.; cheapest lot now in market.
40 feet on Fourth-av. (Dearborn-st.), between Van Buren and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS MARBLE front residences in the South Division; prices range at $12,000, $14,000, $16,000, and $18,000. P. A. BROWN and D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, EASY TERMS—Indiana-st., near Hoyne, $1,200.
First-st., near Robey, $1,000.
Sampson-st., near Paulina, $950.
R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LONG LEASES, 99 YEARS, WITHOUT re-appraisals, at a uniform ground rent for entire term, with privilege of purchase:
One on State-st., near Randolph-st.
One on Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court.
One on Michigan-av, adjoining Tremont House.
J. ESAIAS WARREN,
18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SOME CHOICE LOTS ON Adams, Monroe, Madison, Jackson, Van Buren, Washington, and on all streets in the West Division a number of fine residences. Particular attention given to non-residents. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison.

FOR SALE—NICE COTTAGE OF FIVE ROOMS, with lot on North Robey-st.; $1,200; easy payments. Room 3, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS $400, RESIDENCE lots $250; first payment $100 and $50, balance on long time; in Wisner's Milwaukee-av. Addition, corner Diversey-st. A first-class omnibus line is now running from Diversey-st., on Milwaukee-av., to State-st., carrying passengers to and from the business part of the city in time to make a full day's work. Call at the office and go see this property. Bus horses wanted. WISNER BROTHERS, 133 West Madison-st. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE PROPERty on Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Harrison, Plumb, and Polk-sts., between Loomis and Ashland-av.
2 lots on Commercial-st., near North-av., $500 each.
2 lots on Wood-st., near North-av., $500 each.
2 lots on Rose-st., near Chicago-av., $600 each.
7 lots on Buddan-st., north of Twenty-eighth.
10 lots on Garibaldi-st., north of Twenty-eighth.
3 lots on Erie-st., between Robey and Hoyne.
4 lots on Harrison, near Oakley-st., $60 per foot.
WISNER & TALLMAN, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH of Thirty-second-st., east front.
50 feet Calumet-av., south of Twenty-third-st., east front.
48 feet South Park-av., south of Twenty-ninth-st., east front.
100 feet South Park Boulevard, northeast corner of Thirty-seventh-st.
G. A. LELAND,
45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—$350, 18 YEARS' LEASE OF 50x60 FEET, corner Halsted and Waymond-sts., near depot. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR SOUTH SIDE property, 50 feet on West Lake-st., with two good dwellings, now paying a good percentage, and occupied by prompt-paying tenants.
G. A. LELAND,
45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER—3 STORY BRICK house, with lot 50x130, barn and carriage house, West Monroe-st.; terms to suit. Also, 3 story brick house on Webster-av.; lot 24x125; furnace, bath room, &c.; price low and terms easy. W. M. TRUE, 34 South Clinton-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE, WITHOUT BASEment, of 8 or 10 rooms, and lot, north of Thirty-fifth and east of State, or east of Robey and south of Lake-st., worth from $6,000 to $8,000. Will pay actual value. PURCHASER, Room 6, 133 East Madison-st.

WANTED—ANY PARTY OWNING GOOD HOUSE, with 25 to 50 feet of ground, on any of the avenues south of Sixteenth-st. and east of State, and wanting to sell at a bargain, can find a purchaser. Please address, giving location and price, M 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON SOUTH OR West Side, with all modern improvements. Give description, price, and terms. P. O. Box 110, Chicago.

WANTED—A CITY OR OUTSIDE LOT, SUITABLE to build on, for which I will board a single person or family. Facilities for boarding are first-class. Address E 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT WORTH FROM $3,000 to $5,000, south of Twenty-second, north of Thirty-fifth, and east of State-st. Apply to ENOS TURNER, 181 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED city property, on sale or rent. J. W. BROWN, 383 Wabash-av.

WANTED—HOUSES ON THE AVENUES AND lots outside of the fire limits. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

WANTED—6-ROOM COTTAGE NEAR WESTERN-av. to move; also, for a customer, 25 or 50 feet west front on Fourth-av. or east front on Third-av., between Polk and Twelfth-st. CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMERS, MEDIUM AND first-class houses in all parts of the city. Special attention given to the sale of this class of property. No charge unless sale effected, and commissions in all cases, regular and reasonable. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 41 and 42 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

WANTED—LOTS IN THE NORTHWEST PORTION of the city. Having a branch office in that section, I have better facilities for selling than others; have customers now for several lots in that section. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 East Madison-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—ANYONE HAVING about $5,000 worth of unimproved property on South or West Side to sell cheap for cash, in good locality, where it will pay as an investment, please let me know, stating location, etc. Address E 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO TO FOUR LOTS ON ANY street between Madison and Twelfth, Western-av. and Paulina; they must be cheap. Give exact location, lowest price, and terms. Address Y 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—5,000 ACRES YELLOW PINE TIMBER lands in Wisconsin; ready cash customer. CYRUS SHINN & CO., 125 South Clark-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—A COTTAGE HOUSE and lot in good location, on South or West Side, worth from $3,000 to $6,000; can pay $1,000 to $1,500 cash; prefer to deal with owners; please give location and state where interview can be had. Address L 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST SIDE, south of Lake-st., worth from $2,000 to $4,000. A good residence on the South Side, worth about $15,000, for which a large cash payment will be given. WILSON & MONTGOMERY, Room 25, Otis Block.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE, 25 FEET EAST OF State, between Twenty-seventh and Forty-ninth, near the lake preferred. HEALD & WARNER, 126 South Clark-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE, JUST OUTSIDE OF fire limits, between State and P., Ft. W. & R. R. track. HEALD & WARNER, 126 South Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY STEDMAN, POPE & CLAPP, 76 East Madison-st.:
48x124 ft east side of Douglas Park.
24x124 ft on Sixteenth-st., east side of Douglas Park.
37x125 ft on Waverly-av., near Twelfth-st.
52x125 ft on West Adams-st, $42.50 front foot.
House and lot, on West Jackson-st., of 18 rooms, for $9,000.
House and lot on Butterfield-st., of 8 rooms, near Thirty-third-st., $3,500.
50x100 ft on corner Madison and Carpenter-sts., with buildings, at a bargain.
15 acres fronting Douglas Park; good thing.
120x150 ft corner of Forty-eighth-st., and Greenwood-av., east front.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES CLOSE TO STATION, $600.
10 acres one mile from Western-av, $1,500.
15 acres centre S. W. manufacturing district, $2,500.
40 acres S. W., one mile from Western-av., and on railroad line.
5 acres near station, $350.
1 acre lots 45 minutes ride, near cars, $300 to $400.
Large building lots near cars, $200 to $300.
Cottages and lots on $30 monthly payments, $1,000 to $2,000.
EDMUND G. STILES,
275 East Madison-st., Room 51.

FOR SALE—$13 EACH, 280 LOTS, 25x125. TITLE perfect; lots dry. Sell 25; in Calumet. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BLOCK OF 24 LOTS AT MAYWOOD; price, $1,800 cash. Also, houses and lots in the South and West Divisions for sale at a great sacrifice by DIBBLE & LA BELLE, Real Estate Brokers, 255 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—80X150, WITH A COSY cottage, at Desplaines, Cook Co., Ill. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 66 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—½ ACRE LOTS $400, ONLY $50 CASH, balance monthly; 30 minutes' ride; 5 acre lots $1,000 each, $250 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years; 60 minutes' ride; one lot on corner Forty-fifth-st. and Stewart-av., $500, $125 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years. Apply to E. TURNER, 181 Twenty second-st.

FOR SALE—FORTY ACRES IN SECTION 27, 39, 13; also, ten lots in Frazer's subdivision, near R. I. car shops; both bargains. L. D. WEBSTER, No. 15 Republic Life Building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—OUTSIDE LOTS; 4 houses on leased lots, with long leases; 3 cottages and lots on West Side. N. F. MERRILL & CO., 13 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—GERMANS, SECURE THESE WICKer park lots, 27x162, $1,100; easy terms. Only a few left. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN THE SOUTH ½ OF SECtion 11, Town 38, Range 13, for $800 per acre; a bargain. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES NEAR SOUTH ENGLEwood at $1,000 per acre, easy payments.
Also a few cheap lots at Rock Island R. R. car shops on monthly payments.
Houses and lots in all parts of the city, and several unimproved lots without cash payments if improved at once.
G. S. THOMAS,
Real Estate Office, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 10, first floor.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED city property, farm of 140 acres 10 miles from city limits, on Milwaukee-av.; large, new, modern-built house of 14 rooms, two barns, out-buildings, bearing orchard, stock, grain, farming implements, etc.; good land for gardening. J. L. CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON, SEVERAL fine new houses, both brick and frame. Our houses are all arranged for both water and gas, and are built after the most modern plans. Our lots are large and beautiful, and will be sold on easy terms. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 163 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD—S. E. corner Oakwood Boulevard, 152x150 feet to an 18 foot alley. This lot, at the corner of two boulevards, will be sold at a bargain, if taken within a few days. For investment or improvement, there is nothing better south of the city limits. Title beyond question.
J. ESAIAS WARREN,
18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK—BLOCKS OR LOTS at great bargains this month, or will exchange.
RAVENSWOOD.
One whole block and several lots at low prices.
S. E. WELLS, Room 15, Republic Life Building.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—WE ARE DIRECTed by the owner, who is a non-resident, to accept offers for 80 acres fronting on Junction-av. (Sixty-third-st.); small cash payment, balance long time, at 8 per cent. MERRILL & ENGLE, Room 6, Metropolitan Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PART OR ALL OF 5 SECTIONS OF land in Tana County, Mo., with perfect Spanish title, at $15 cts per acre. Also, 50 lots, with perfect title, at $10 each. Call or address MORGAN & CO., No. 113 West Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty—an improved farm of 150 acres; good house and buildings, in Iowa; close to railroad station. Address Y 22, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty, one of the finest improved farms in Kane County, Ill.; 160 acres, all under fine state of cultivation, large new house, two large barns, stock, farming implements, etc. J. L. CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty two small farms in Kane County, Ill., 120 and 80 acres, good improvements, orchard, etc.; also 90 acres in Benton County, Iowa, near Vinton, improved. J. L. CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty farm of 120 acres, 40 acres in cultivation, in Franklin County, Ill. Also, some unimproved lands in the southern part of this State. Or will trade for piano, watches, or other salable property. W 85, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION NEXT TUESDAY AT 10 O'CLOCK. ONE pair matched grays, and 1 pair matched bays, can't be beat. Forty other good horses, wagons, harness, &c. Bring in your stock if you want it sold. No charge if not sold. At new brick barn, 243 West Twelfth-st. W. A. RUSSELL & L. WALTON.

FOR SALE—A VERY LARGE, ELEGANT WOLFskin sleigh-robe, on Wednesday at Butters' Exchange, 25, 27, 29, and 31 West Washington-st. A rare bargain.

FOR SALE—DIRT CHEAP, 2 HORSES, 2 SETS double harness, 1 single harness, 1 open buggy, 1 spring wagon. Come Sunday or Monday. 113 West Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—BROWN MARE, HALF SISTER TO the celebrated trotter Chicago (formerly Jim Rockey). Will sell low for cash, or trade for lot in good location. T. D. RANDALL, 118 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE 7 YEARS OLD. ALSO, buggy and harness, nearly new. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at 202 Superior-st., near North Clark.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVERY wagons, open square box business buggy, one second-hand open yacht-box buggy, cheap at 263 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR LIVERY or sale stable, adjoining Omaha Stables on State-st., near Twenty-third-st. M. W. & F. LESTER, 1068 and 1070 State-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS TEAM, SIX YEARS old, perfectly sound and suitable for buggy, express, or delivery. Will sell separate or together. Inquire at 73 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—3 HORSES, 1 LIGHT SET DOUBLE and 1 single harness. ANTHONY, 17 Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TOP AND OPEN BUGgies, light express with or without tops, 2 second-hand top buggies. A few Portland cutters for sale or rent at HATHAWAY'S, 349 and 600 State-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE YOUNG TROTTING mares, sound, kind, and warranted; either can step inside 2:58. Call on DR. FRITZ, 42 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-SPRING wagon, suitable for delivery or express. Can be seen at 263 West Madison-st. D. C. EDWARDS.

FOR SALE—BAY HORSE, HARNESS, AND COVered wagon, good as new. Inquire at 280 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD SQUAREbox, leather-top buggy, nearly new. Inquire at 151 South Water-st.

FORCED SALE—THE PROPERTY OF A GENtleman—3 horses, fit for family, business, or buggy use, and one very fast, with plenty of substance. To be seen on Monday, at 921 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SLEIGHS, which we are offering cheap. Please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. I. S. TOWER & BRO., 105, 107, and 109 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST PROMISING 5-year-old colts in Chicago, with top-buggy; etc.; will trade for inside property or good leased property; no bogus agent need apply. Address Z 86, Tribune office, for days.

FOR SALE—HORSES AND BUGGIES, AT THE POWELL HOUSE, corner Milwaukee and Western-avs.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—ONE CLARENCE carriage, good as new, worth $1,000. Will sell to-day or to-morrow for $750. Must be sold. W. A. RUSSELL & L. WALTON, 243 West Twelfth-st.

HORSES CLIPPED WITH THE AMERICAN MAchine; clip the entire horse in three hours; perfect satisfaction given. Horsemen and all others invited to witness the operation at OSCAR FIELD'S Stable, Congress-st., between State and Wabash-av. Orders left with L. C. CHASE & CO., State and Harrison-sts.

HORSES, BUGGIES, CUTTERS, AND HARNESS at auction on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at at 10 o'clock, at 25, 27, 29, and 31 West Washington-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

I WILL GIVE $200 AND HUNTING-CASE GOLD watch for an A No. 1 express wagon, horse, and harness. Address WAGON, Tribune office.

I WILL TRADE A VERY FINE MATCHED carriage team, new carriage and harness, for a lot in Chicago or Hinsdale. Call or address CARRIAGE, 804 State-st.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., has for sale a 1,300-pound horse, very cheap; must be sold this week; also, good Portland cutters to let or for sale. Good accommodations for a few boarding horses.

TO EXCHANGE—A SECOND-HAND TOP BUGGY, newly painted and trimmed, for a democrat or light express wagon. 44 Pacific-av.

WANTED—A LIGHT PACKAGE DELIVERY wagon. W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 113 and 115 State-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—ONE GOOD SINGLE HARness and one good square box buggy, stationary top preferred, for which I will pay in new first-class silver plated ware. Address E 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD SLEIGH AND EXPRESS HORSE and wagon to-morrow. HOPE, 389 State-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A GOOD ONE-HORSE TRUCK. Apply at 204 and 206 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR SADDLE HORSE, young, sound, and cheap. Address, giving height, color, age, and price, B 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY CARRIAGE in exchange for a good central business lot on the West Side. Address H 47, Tribune office.

$150 WILL BUY A GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY. T. S. BAKER, 544 West Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—A 20-HORSE POWER engine and boiler, two complete gangs of stone saws, 2 complete rubbing beds, &c. All the machinery is first-class and entirely new, complete in all respects, ready to be set up. The same will be sold at a bargain, in whole or in part. For particulars, inquire at No. 80 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—3 UPRIGHT BOILER ENGINES, 20-horse power; 1 horizontal boiler engine, 20-horse power; 3 upright engines, 5-horse power; 1 upright boiler, 10-horse power, for sale cheap, at 34 Market-st., Central Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A TWELVE-HORSE POWER portable engine, running at 63 South Jefferson-st. GRADLE & STROTZ.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 12-HORSE POWER PORTable engine; running at 63 South Jefferson-st. GRADLE & STRETZ.

TO MODEL MAKERS AND MACHINISTS—FOR sale, cheap—Complete set of lathes, forge, files, &c., &c., &c. Call soon at 423 Michigan-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CITY DRUG STORE IN GOOD LOCATION, DOing $150 per week, 15 prescriptions a day, for sale on easy terms; good reasons for selling. Address W 14, Tribune office.

A WELL-STOCKED AND HANDSOME DRUG store, with good lease, on the West Side, for sale, cheap. Address G 26, Tribune office.

A DRY GOODS, BOOT AND SHOE STORE, LOcated in a thriving manufacturing town of 1,500 inhabitants, surrounded by a rich agricultural section, well settled up, within 60 miles of Chicago; only one other dry goods store in town; gross earnings last year, $6,000; store a fine brick, 24x60; rent, $250 per annum; a rare opportunity for some one with a capital of about $5,000. Address MARC. SHERWOOD, care Field, Leiter & Co.

A FIRST-CLASS LAGER BEER SALOON FOR sale, with two billiard tables, doing a good business, situated on the South Side; sold only on account of sickness. For particulars, inquire of T. F. COOK, 121 West Madison-st.

A NEARLY NEW AND FINELY FURNISHED hotel of 75 rooms, all in good running order, and now doing a good business, for sale; convenient to depots and business houses; good reasons for selling; to parties with cash good inducements will be offered. Address K 61, Tribune office.

AN ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE BUSINESS, IN successful operation, doing a large, profitable, safe, and increasing trade, and having about $20,000 worth (cash value) of carefully-selected salable stock (direct importations), and some valuable contracts, for sale or to exchange for city or suburban property or mortgages. Address, with full particulars, JOHN & WILLIAM, Tribune Branch office.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS CHANCE FOR A REliable, energetic man with $2,500 capital to take a one-half interest and entire charge of a good retail dry goods and notion store, in one of the best locations in the city, now doing a lively, all-cash trade. Address M 83, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE—CORNER CIGAR STORE FOR rent; good will and fixtures for sale, at 254 West Madison-st.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED GENERAL AGENCY FOR the Northwest for sale. K, 509 Wabash-av.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY, IN ONE OF THE best localities on the West Side, for sale. Address N 87, Tribune office.

A FIRST-RATE RETAIL DRY GOODS STAND to rent. 269 West Madison-st.

A TOY, NOTIONS, AND GENERAL FURNISHing goods store, together with news depot, for sale; a bargain; rent low; must sell; proprietor going East. 601 State-st.

A VERY VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE by States on reasonable terms. A large amount of money can be made selling shop rights by any person who has tact, or reasonable ability as a salesman. The article can be seen at the office of the Elastic Broom Co., 29 South Canal-st., Room 1.

A RETAIL HAT, CAP, AND GENTLEMEN'S furnishing goods and notion store for sale; small stock on hand; will sell for half cash, half on time. Inquire at 600 State-st.

A FINE STOCK OF GROCERIES AND FIXtures for sale at a bargain; good cause for selling. Call at 786 West Lake-st.

A SMALL BILLIARD PARLOR AND SAMPLE room for sale, situated on South Side, adjoining a large public office building and opposite a theatre. Apply to H. C. LORD, No. 334 Wabash-av.

AN EXCELLENT BUSINESS CHANCE FOR A sober, steady man with small capital. Full particulars of DR. THORPE, 336 West Madison-st.

A RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR SALE cheap, with a steady cash trade. Apply to E. L. REYNOLDS, 116 South Halsted-st.

A HARDWARE STOCK COMPLETE FOR SALE—centrally located in Chicago, doing a paying business, amounting to $75,000 per annum. Being desirous of engaging in other business, will sell at one-half cash, the balance in one and two years' time. Address immediately, HARDWARE, care Cook, Coburn & Co., Kendall Building, Chicago.

BILLIARD HALL FOR SALE, CONTAINING FOUR tables and bar, in one of the best locations in the city, near a large theatre. A. H. McLEAN, 383 Wabash-av.

BAR AND EATING-HOUSE, ELEGANTLY FURnished, for sale, in one of the best locations in the burned district, near the corner of Madison and Clark-sts. A. H. McLEAN, 383 Wabash-av.

BOARDING AND SALE STABLE FOR SALE, cheap; No. 1 location; will pay good. Call Monday. LARKIN & BENNET, 145 Clark-st.

CIGAR STORE AND NEWS DEPOT FOR SALE. Good stock of stationery, fancy goods, and notions, cheap. Apply at 131½ West Madison-st.

CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH: A GOOD, PAYING saloon, in the best location of the North Side, for sale at a great bargain. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

CIGAR STORE, SAMPLE ROOM, AND THE FURniture of 11 rooms for sale cheap, at a bargain. No. 30 South Clinton-st.

CHEAP RENT AND LONG LEASE—A SPLENDID chance for one who wishes to get into a ready well-established and go-ahead retail business of dry, fancy, and millinery goods, in a good locality. The owner is compelled to sell on account of family affairs; would also exchange for real estate. For particulars, apply at 190 Blue Island-av.

DINING-ROOM, RESTAURANT, AND CONFECtionery, in good location on South Side, for sale low; has No. 1 business. J. M. CUTLER, 13 Otis Block.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE, FULL, FOR sale at half-price. See BREWSTER & PHILLIPS, 154 South LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—BY M. H. MORRIS, 127 LA SALLE-ST., Room 6:
One hardware stock, $8,000 to $10,000; will exchange.
One drug stock, $3,500 cash.
Also, wanted, stock of boots and shoes, wholesale, $25,000 to $75,000; will pay cash and real estate.
Wanted—stock of hardware, wholesale; will pay part cash and real estate.
Also, wanted, business chances of all kinds in exchange for real estate and cash. I have the customers.

GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED—AN A 1 restaurant and saloon, at the very best corner of the South Side, for sale at a great sacrifice. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

I WILL SELL CHEAP MY GROCERY, STOCK, fixtures, horse, wagon, &c., at a bargain; good location, and doing a first-class business; a rare chance to any one, as I have other business to attend to. Cheap rent. Address M 82, Tribune office.

MEAT MARKET, GOOD FIXTURES, ROOM FOR cutting pork; rent low. Address O 12, Tribune office.

MY INTEREST IN THE WEL-KNOWN WAGNER & KUHNS' restaurant and bar department of Kuhns' European Hotel for sale, No. 145 Dearborn-st. O. A. WAGNER.

MY INTEREST IN THE WELL-KNOWN WAGNER & KUHNS' Restaurant, No. 145 Dearborn-st. C. A. WAGNER.

MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY IN CEDAR Falls for sale; good water power; reason for selling, owner's health is very poor. Address ELIAS OVERMAN, Cedar Falls, or H. C. OVERMAN, 368 Calumet-av.

OWING TO SUDDEN DEATH OF OWNER, A new stock of notions with fixtures and lease for sale. A nice place for a lady. Address Q 69, Tribune office.

OHIO AND INDIANA MEN WANTED TO BUY territory and operate in those States for the sale of new patented articles required by every family and every owner of a vehicle. Call and investigate. 171 East Madison-st., Room 15.

ONE OF THE BEST PAYING SALOONS AND RESTaurants in the burnt district for sale. Centre of business. Rooms up stairs if desired. None need apply unless they have got $3,000. Address K 72, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE BEST CORNER GROCERIES ON West Madison-st. for sale. About $3,000 cash will make the trade. Address G 27, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE FINEST AND BEST PAYING GROcery stores on the West Side for sale cheap, doing a good business in a good location; good satisfactory reasons given for selling. Low rent. Apply at 97½ West Lake-st.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR A LEGITIMATE AND lucrative business which has been in successful operation for one year, will find it for their interest to call at 164 Monroe-st., near LaSalle, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

RESTAURANT, 553 STATE-ST., DOING A GOOD, first-class business, for sale. A decided bargain if sold soon, as business calls him away.

RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABlished hardware and stove business in Iowa, with a large run of trade. Clean stock. Good reasons for selling. For information address J. W. HOBSON & SON, 90 and 92 South Water-st.

RARE CHANCE—BAKERY AND RESTAURANT for sale cheap, doing a good business. 399 West Lake-st.

RETAIL DRUG STORE, DOING A GOOD business, for sale. Address M 86, Tribune office.

STOCK OF SALABLE MERCHANDISE, OF $4,000, for sale or exchange for good real estate, city or country. Send full description to U 92, Tribune office.

SAMPLE ROOM, WELL FITTED UP, IN AN A 1 location, and doing a fine business, will be sold cheap. Inquire at 14 North Clark-st.

SALOON AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE CHEAP. Inquire at 336 South Clark-st.

STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE, for one of the greatest inventions of the age. Profits enormous. Address D 35, Tribune office.

STABLE AND LEASE FOR SALE, 17 STALLS. Inquire 59 School-st.

SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, CHEAP, corner of State an Forty-first-sts. A. A. BLOOD.

SAWMILL FOR SALE BY H. F. ELDRED & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 155 Monroe-st. A large steam sawmill, 40x120, at Grand Haven, Mich. The machinery is new, of the best make; has one large and one small circular saw, gang of 37 saws, 2 large patent edgers, picket and lath mill, lathe, etc. Capacity of mill, one hundred thousand feet of lumber every 12 hours with 35 men. Also store doing a good trade, and 20 houses (this property is cheap and terms reasonable), with 1,400 acres of good pine lands, with mill, at reasonable figures if wanted.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE, AT A great bargain, a one-half interest in a lucrative manufacturing business, which paid a net profit last year of $20,000. Address T 56, Tribune office.

THE STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, hats, caps, belonging to estate of H. E. COLLINS, bankrupt, for sale at a bargain. R. E. JENKINS, Assignee, 35 Republic Life Building.

THE FINEST AND BEST PAYING BILLIARD room in the city can be bought very cheap; satisfactory reasons will be given to responsible parties meaning business. None others need apply. Address or call in person, GEO. BLAKE, 325 West Madison-st.

WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST IN BILLIARD hall for sale; good location; first-class custom; $1,200 required. Address O 99, Tribune office.

WE HAVE A WELL-ESTABLISHED AND PROFitable manufacturing business for sale. Parties wishing to engage in a legitimate business will do well to confer with us by letter or in person. Good real estate taken in exchange. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. N. S. BONTON & CO., corner Fifteenth and Burnside-sts.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN WITH a capital of $200 to $300, to engage in a business that will pay from $200 to $300 per month. Call at 210 East Madison-st., Monday, from 9 to 12 a. m.

$400 FOR STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FANCY goods store that clears $4 to $5 a day; must be sold inside of 5 days. Address W 57, Tribune office.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A well-established, cash business paying that amount monthly. 116 East Washington-st., Room 38.

8 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, for students, or gentlemen and their wives.

11 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS en suite or separately, with first-class board; also, can accommodate two or three day boarders.

12 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED parlor to rent, with board, to man and wife or single gentleman. Bath room with hot and cold water. House heated by furnace.

13 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with good board.

13 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—TWO SINGLE AND ONE double room, furnished, to rent with board; day board $4 per week.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

20 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished front room, with fire and gas, for gentleman and wife. Also, three gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and first-class board. Terms reasonable.

24 ASHLAND-AV., OPPOSITE UNION PARK—large front room with board, for two gentlemen or man and wife. Terms reasonable.

31 PARK-AV.—BOARD, WITH ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite. Day board. Early breakfast if desired.

46 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—A NEW PLACE TO board for a few nice boarders.

47 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a front room and board. Also, accommodations for day boarders.

48 NORTH MAY-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN have good board and comfortable room at $11 per week; private family, and convenient to cars.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST.—ONE NICELY-FURNISHED front room to rent, with board; gas, bath, hot and cold water.

52 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM, with board, for two young gentlemen, in private family. Terms moderate.

53 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., BETWEEN MADIson and Washington—Furnished rooms to rent, with board; one suite of rooms suitable for three or four gentlemen.

58 PRICE-PLACE—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board and lodging.

62 CENTRE-AV.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; private family.

70 THROOP-ST., CORNER ADAMS—A SUITE OF front rooms, unfurnished except carpets, with first-class board; all modern improvements.

73 WEST MONROE-ST.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for gentlemen; terms reasonable.

77 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A ROOM, WITH board, suitable for two gentlemen; accommodations for two table boarders.

79 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—TO RENT, A FURNISHed front parlor with a bedroom.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TWO NICELY FURnished double rooms, with hot and cold water in each, suitable for gentlemen, with first-class board. Also a single room for a gentleman.

97 WEST MADISON-ST.—BOARDERS WANTED, by the day or week.

100 SOUTH WOOD-ST.—VERY PLEASANT room and location for two gents, or gent and lady, for the low price of $14 per week.

119 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—1 PLEASANT ROOM, for one or two gentlemen; also day boarders accommodated.

120 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent with board; pleasant locality; close to the business part of the city; terms reasonable.

122 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—LARGE NICELY furnished room, stove and board, suitable for two young men, or gentleman and wife if taken immediately; $6.00 per week.

123 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—ONE FURNISHED front room, with board; also one side room; reasonable terms.

134 WARREN-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE ACCOMmodations with first-class board for one young gent. Terms moderate.

134 THROOP-ST., TWO DOORS SOUTH OF Van Buren-st. cars—Comfortable front parlor for gentleman and wife; also room for single gent, with board, at reasonable rates.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; day boarders accommodated; also a lady to room with another.

140 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Also, day-board, in a private family.

142 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent with or without board. Terms moderate.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM and good board for two gentlemen; terms low.

155 SOUTH HOYNE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM, with board. Private family. Modern improvements. Good stable if wanted.

168 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHED front room, with good board, for two gentlemen.

169 WEST ADAMS-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT bedroom, nicely heated, in private family, to rent, with board.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms to rent, with board.

173 WEST ADAMS-ST.—ONE NICE FRONT room, with board, for two gentlemen, $6. Day board, $4 per week. Come and see.

176 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED room, with board, for one or two gentlemen.

177 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A WELL-FURnished suite of second-story front rooms, together or single, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house modern; bath-room, hot and cold water; locality central.

181 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT room; also, a single room, to rent, with board, at low figures.

186 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS and board at reasonable rates; also, day boarders accommodated.

199 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A NICE FRONT room, with fire, for one gentleman; also, room for two gentlemen, with first-rate board.

202 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for two, with board; house with all modern improvements.

211 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a front room to gent and wife or single gentlemen; also pleasant room for two gentlemen.

229 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A BACK PARlor to rent, with board; for gentleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen.

229 WEST LAKE-ST.—WANTED A FEW MORE boarders; single rooms; $5.50, with gas.

232 WARREN-AV.—ONE LARGE UNFURnished front room with or without carpet, with board.

236 FULTON-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS ACCOMmodated with warm rooms and board at $4 per week.

244 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, furnished, in a private family, with board; all modern improvements; references exchanged.

262 WARREN-AV.—A LARGE FURNISHED room to rent with board to man wife.

276 WEST LAKE-ST.—LARGE FRONT PARLOR, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife, or two gents—$16 per week.

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A SINGLE room, also large room, with fire, for two young gentlemen, with board. References required.

292 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT room with board, suitable for single gentleman; also a few table boarders wanted.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—TWO NICELY FURnished rooms, with good board; home comforts; terms moderate.

296 WEST HARRISON-ST.—SMALL ROOM and good board for one or two gents. Terms very reasonable.

302 FULTON-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT PARlor. Also, another front room very reasonable. Board if desired.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons wanting board with nicely furnished rooms; first-class table; private family.

339 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TO RENT—TWO LARGE rooms, with board, in a private family, for four young men; all modern improvements in the house; references required.

343 FULTON-ST.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms, with all modern improvements, with board.

344 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—VERY PLEASant front or back room for two; also, small room, with the very best board.

355 WEST JACKSON-ST.—A FURNISHED ROOM to rent, with board, suitable for two gentlemen.

356 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM for two gents, with first-class board.

357 WEST JACKSON-ST.—ONE LARGE ROOM, suitable for gent and wife or two gents; also, single room, with good board. Modern improvements. Terms very moderate. Day boarders taken.

359 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—WITH BOARD, two large furnished rooms on second floor, with hot and cold water; single or en suite.

362½ WEST RANDOLPH, COR. ANN-ST.—A good front room, with board for two men, and use of parlor; breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner; terms reasonable.

375 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board, with nicely warmed room, suitable for single gentleman. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath. Apply after 6 p. m.

385 WEST RANDOLPH-ST—TWO YOUNG MEN, or man and wife, can find good room and board.

395 TAYLOR-ST., CORNER ABERDEEN—ONE front alcove room, with bath on the same floor, in a private family, two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with board.

409 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A COMFORTable room, with fire, suitable for lady or gentleman or two single gents. Also, day boarders.

411 WEST MONROE-ST.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen will find a pleasant room, with board.

417 WEST MONROE-ST.—A FEW PLEASANT day boarders can be accommodated; a few minutes, walk from Madison-st. cars.

422 WEST MADISON-ST.—ONE FURNISHED front room to rent with or without board; day boarders accommodated.

424 WEST MADISON-ST.—TWO FURNISHED rooms to rent with first-class board.

429 WEST MONROE-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED front room, with first-class board.

461 WEST VAN BUREN-ST—WITHOUT REserve, furniture, consisting of carpets, stoves, chairs, etc., etc., as good as new. Sale to commence at 10 a. m. Call and examine. W. BENNETT, Auctioneer.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A SUITE OF unfurnished front rooms, with first-class board; also, one large furnished room, with board.

509 WASHINGTON-AV.—TWO FURNISHED bedrooms with closets, gas, water, and fire; also one large unfurnished room; terms reasonable.

509 WASHINGTON-AV.—TWO FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board. Also, two unfurnished, with large clothes-rooms. All the modern conveniences in the house.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND pleasant suite of front rooms, with large closet, in private family.

607 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR UNION Park—A handsome furnished front parlor to rent, with board for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; gas and fire included; $16 per week.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—A fine large suite of rooms, elegantly furnished, and one single furnished room, with board; house modern, and rooms contain all modern conveniences.

625 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with board.

695 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished parlor and other desirable rooms, with board, on very reasonable terms. Reference required.

697 FULTON-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, with board, for man and wife or two ladies. Terms moderate; no other boarders.

712 WEST WASHINGTON ST.—LARGE, PLEASant front room, closet, bath, &c. good board.

723 FULTON-ST.—TWO ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, with board, for man and wife or four gents; hot and cold water in room; all modern improvements.

756 WEST LAKE-ST.—TWO OR THREE LARGE pleasant rooms; hot and cold water, bath, closets, &c.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side—Continued.

944 WALNUT-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to rent. Will board two gentlemen. Has no boarders.

A GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING A LARGE ROOM desires a gentlemanly, steady roommate; house has all modern improvements and first-class board. Apply at 83 South Morgan-st.

A PLEASANT ROOM FOR TWO PERSONS, WITH board, on Ashland-av., near Madison. Address H 89, Tribune office.

NEIGHBORHOOD SANGAMON-ST.—A SMALL private family would be pleased to board a couple of responsible families; must be small, genteel, and first-class; house modern built, and contains all modern improvements; location, furnishings, and table are all first-class.

PRAIRIE STATE HOUSE, 245 WEST POLK-ST.—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board; also, 30 boarding horses wanted.

TWO OR THREE ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, WITH board, in private family; use of parlor and piano. Inquire at store, 738 West Madison-st., corner Lincoln.

UNION PARK HOTEL, 521 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Bishop-court. Cars and omnibuses pass this house every five minutes. Pleasant rooms; board by day or week. A. L. J. ANDREWS, proprietor.

YANKEE BOARDING HOUSE, NEWLY FURnished, at 148 West Washington-st. Furnished rooms to rent with board for ladies or gentlemen. Board by the week, day, or meal.

South Side.

10 ELDRIDGE COURT—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, with board, for gentlemen.

17 ELDRIDGE COURT—PLEASANT ROOM, WITH board, for gentlemen; day boarders accommodated.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT.—ONE NICE SUITE OF front rooms on second floor, with good board. Reference required.

20 SIXTEENTH-ST.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM with alcove, for lady and gentleman. Also, room for one or two gentlemen; first-class board. References required.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE; first-class board, with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS AND BOARD FOR gentlemen; good accommodations for day boarders.

73 & 75 EAST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT room to rent, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board.

84 DOUGLAS-PLACE.—LARGE AND SMALL rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; handy to cars.

112 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—A FINE SUITE OF two rooms, well furnished; all modern improvements; first-class board; moderate prices.

118 COTTTAGE GROVE-AV., JUNCTION CALumet—To rent, with board, reasonable, to responsible parties for the winter, front parlor or suite on first floor, furnished or unfurnished, or room and bedroom on floor above, heated.

122 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., JUNCTION OF Calumet—a handsomely furnished front bedroom with board; house first-class.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—ONE LARGE ROOM and two single rooms, with or without board.

143 THIRD-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS AND first-class board at reasonable prices. Day board $5 per week.

236 CALUMET-AV.—BOARD FOR ONE OR TWO young ladies. References required.

265 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE FOR gent and wife or single gentlemen. Room for single lady. Table boarders accommodated.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FRONT ROOM TO RENT, with board; also, back suite. Call through the week.

362 CALUMET-AV.—ONE LARGE FRONT room, furnished or unfurnished, with use of piano if desired. German and French spoken in the family.

393 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS FOR SINGLE gentlemen on second floor; also one large room.

469 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE MEDIUM SIZED room, with good board. Also, a few day boarders accommodated.

490 WABASH-AV.—ONE FURNISHED ROOM, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Call Monday.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE ALCOVE BEDroom to rent, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. House all modern improvements.

497 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; day boarders accommodated. References required.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE-ST.) near Twenty-ninth. A nice, cheerful family hotel, with excellent stable, and surprisingly low prices. Single rooms, $6. Everything first-class, with home comforts.

506 WABASH-AV.—A DESIRABLE ALCOVE room connected with bath room, hot and cold water; also, room suitable for two gents, and one single room, with board.

532 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF parlors, unfurnished; also well furnished rooms, single and double; accommodations for day boarders.

539 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room, with first-class board; also, single room.

554 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, with first-class board for families or gentlemen; house has all modern improvements.

570 MICHIGAN-AV.—3 PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, with modern improvements, for couples, or single gentlemen, with first-class board.

573 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ROOM, FURNISHed, with board; also, one single room, furnished, with board. Private family; terms reasonable.

607 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE HANDSOMELY-furnished front room, with single room if desired; also rooms at 603, with or without board. References required.

609 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ROOM WITH board can be obtained. References exchanged.

746 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, front alcove room; also one single room.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front suite, with board, to gentleman and wife. Accommodations strictly first class.

812 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO LARGE ROOMS, well furnished, over front and back parlor, with good board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

830 PRAIRIE-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, two good rooms for single gentlemen.

880 INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—A pleasant furnished room, with large closet adjoining, bath room, with board, for gent and wife, or two gents.

927 MICHIGAN-AV.—A DESIRABLE ROOM either furnished or unfurnished, for gentleman and wife, with first-class board; private family.

1030 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent with board; day boarders can be accommodated.

1015 WABASH-AV.—ONE DOUBLE AND ONE single room to rent, with board; handsomely furnished; references required.

1061 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT ROOM, with board, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

1071 WABASH-AV.—BOARD, WITH FURNISHed room, for single gentleman.

1121 STATE-ST.—SOUTH SIDE HOUSE—GOOD first-class board and rooms at $5 a week. Families accommodated. Single rooms $6.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-SIXTH-st.,—Pleasant rooms with board.

1222 PRAIRIE-AV.—ONE FRONT ROOM, WITH board, for two gentlemen; table boarders accommodated.

1490 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a pleasant furnished front room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gents. Private family.

AN ELEGANT SUITE (TWO) ROOMS, SOUTH SIDE avenue; marble top furniture, Brussells, spring bed, etc., all modern improvements; gas, fuel, etc.; first-class board at $22 for two. N 82, Tribune Branch office.

BROADWAY HOUSE, NO. 615 STATE-ST.—A FEW boarders can find first-class accommodations, and terms reasonable.

THEATRICAL BOARDING HOUSE, NO. 102 THIRD-av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class board, at reasonable rates. A number of day-boarders wanted.

TO RENT, WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, TWO good rooms for married couples or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished; all modern conveniences. Address P 43, Tribune office.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, THIRTY-FIRST-ST. and Cottage Grove-av.—Furnished rooms, with board, for families and single persons, at reasonable rates, and day board.

North Side.

115 WEST WHITE-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM IN private family, with board, for one or two gentlemen. References exchanged. Two doors west of Wells-st.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—A FEW LADIES and gentlemen can find first-class board in house newly-opened; rooms furnished or unfurnished; references given and required.

217 ILLINOIS-ST., BETWEEN STATE AND Dearborn—Nicely furnished rooms suitable for gentlemen, with or without board; fire if wanted; new brick house, with modern improvements.

245 EAST INDIANA-ST.—SOME LARGE ROOMS nicely furnished, with good board; also a few day boarders accommodated.

388 CHICAGO-AV.—A FAMILY OF FOUR CAN be accommodated with elegant rooms and first-class board, 6½ o'clock dinner, and all modern improvements.

512 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, can find pleasant rooms and board.

ILLINOIS-ST., SECOND DOOR FROM RUSH, ONLY two blocks from Rush-st. bridge—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen and their wives; also single rooms.

WANTED—TWO BOARDERS IN A PRIVATE English family. Call on or address J. H. B., [illegible] North Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, NEWLY PAPERED, with closet; also small front room for two gentlemen, with board, in a private family. Address G 21, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 241 WEST MADISON—Circles Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 p. m. Mrs. Drs. Cleveland & Emerson, healing and developing mediums, tells of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property. Miss Mary Shaw, the truly wonderful trance business clairvoyant, test medium, through whom the spirits converse with their friends of earth. Physical mediums wanted.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 241 West Madison-st.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST and Business Medium, at 31 South Desplaines-st., up stairs; price, $1.

MADAME MILSOM, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, 232 South State-st. Consultation to ladies only.

MRS. CROOKER, 253 WEST LAKE-ST., CORNER Sangamon, Business and Medical Clairvoyant. Satisfaction or no fee required.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT; business and medical medium, 239 West Madison-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FINELY FURNISHED SUITE OF FRONT rooms in the vicinity of Twenty-second-st., on Prairie-av., for a gentleman and lady, and board for the lady only. Address Q 23, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN PRIVATE FAMILY, ON South Side, by single gentleman; good references given. Address COWLES, two days, Room No. 3, 98 LaSalle-st.

BOARD—ON WEST SIDE—FOR FAMILY OF four: gentleman, wife, child (3 years old), and nurse. Address, with full particulars, S 54, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON WEST SIDE, GOOD FURNISHED room and board for young married couple; private family preferred, where there are no other boarders; terms must be moderate. Address, with particulars, J A B, 30 South Canal-st.

BOARD—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, in private family, for self and wife. Address Y 11, Tribune office.

BOARD—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom, suitable for gentleman and wife, with board, in a private family. Address L 26, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES WANT board in private family, south of Twenty-second-st., South Side; terms must be moderate. Address W 45, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN ON SOUTH Side, east of State-st.; private family preferred. Address T 29, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON THE SOUTH SIDE—BY A GENTLEman and wife, a front suite of rooms and board, where there are few or no other boarders. Address E. E. B., 134 Twenty-second-st.

BOARD—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF MUSICAL and art proclivities desires the comforts of a home with a family of similar tastes, and where there are but few, if any, boarders. Address EMDY, 153 West Harrison-st.

BOARD—BY ONE OR TWO LADIES—A BOARDing place between Jackson and Madison, Peoria and Centre-av. Address M. J. S., 95 South Desplaines-st.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND A well-warmed single room on West Side. Best of references given and required. Address INSURANCE, care of Carrier No. 3.

BOARD—A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS DESIRE a comfortable home in a private family. West Side, near Madison-st. cars, preferred. Terms reasonable. References given. Address K 40, Tribune office.

BOARD—ROOM, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed, with board, by a gentleman and wife. Address, with terms and location, N 23, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY ENGAGED IN BOOKkeeping desires a place to board; a pleasant private family would be preferred on South Side. References exchanged. Address K 57, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A first-class private family on the West Side at reasonable terms. Good references given. Address, with terms and location, E 93, Tribune office.

BOARD—TABLE BOARD FOR TWO YOUNG ladies in the vicinity of Twenty-second-st., east of State; references exchanged. Address F 37, Tribune office.

BOARD—PERMANENT BOARD WITH A PRIVATE family, by a young man. O 40, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENTLEMAN WITH A SMALL CAPITAL would like to engage in some good business. Address S 15, Tribune office.

A GREAT EVENT FOR 1873—THE ESTABLISHment of the New York Dental Association in Chicago, where all may obtain the best of Dentistry at 25 to 50 per cent less than you pay other places. 125 West Washington-st.

ATTENTION, PRINTERS—A GENTLEMAN OF experience in the business of book and job printing, and able to secure considerable business, desires a permanent connection with a first-class printing house capable of executing all classes of work. Ample references furnished. Address X 87, Tribune office.

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR "THE MATRImonial News." Western News Co., General Agents. MATRIMONIAL NEWS CO., Box 507, Chicago.

"GO WEST, YOUNG MAN," GOOD COMPANY, free farms, low rates of transportation, and sure work at good wages to all good men wanting homes in the wealthiest, and healthiest part of the West. Call on or address the officers of the Southwest Colony of Colorado, GILL & HAWKES, 171 East Madison-st., Room 1.

GIRLS WISHING TO OBTAIN SITUATIONS, AND families wanting domestics, can be supplied at short notice, at the Excelsior Employment Office, 97 West Madison-st.

HONEST INDUSTRIOUS MEN AND WOMEN BY forming our Colony make the first payment on a lot and secure a first class ticket to Colorado for less money than they can buy a ticket without our aid. We also help secure and improve their homesteads. Call at the office of the Southwest Colony of Colorado, GILL & HAWKES, 171 East Madison-st., Room 1.

I WANT EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT DR. JOHN PHILIPS has a very large assortment of Brazilian Pebble Spectacles for sale, which he suits by inspection to the eye. Don't forget the place, 130 Fourth-av., Optician and Oculist, a few doors from Harrison-st.

IF YOU WANT TO GET YOUR CARRIAGE REpaired in good style, and at short notice, go to TUCKER & SMITH, 333 State-st.

LIBERAL CASH PRICES PAID FOR SMALL AND large lots of second-hand books and libraries, at BALDWIN'S cheap book store, 48 East Harrison-st., and 139 East Madison-st.

MASQUERADE COSTUMES MADE TO ORDER and for rent by Mrs. HALL, 504 State-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR BOOKS AND libraries, magazines, etc. Call or address CHAPIN'S Branch Cheap Bookstore, 214 East Madison-st.

PARTIES HAVING PIANO TO EXCHANGE FOR first-class board may find a customer by addressing G 26, Tribune office; none but first-class instruments wanted; references given and required.

THE ADVERTISER WOULD LIKE TO MEET A gentleman having about $1,500, and willing to go to South America and join in establishing a new and very profitable business there. Address N 28, Tribune office.

UNITED STATES LOCATING AGENCY—SOLdiers' land; 160 acres due, late act. Bounty claims, July 28, 1866, not filed this month lost—act expires. Pension, pay, and duplicate discharge procured. A. B. CONDIT, 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—ALL MEMBERS OF THE TIN-PLATE and Sheet Iron-Workers' Society to attend next regular meeting, Thursday evening, Jan. 9, at 7:30 p.m. Special business. CHAS. BARTH, Sec.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A SASH, DOOR, and blind business (where building business is carried on), by a young man who can run one. Best of city references. Address, giving name and place, T 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND GRIST MILL MAchinery, in exchange for a good grain or fruit farm, of 62 acres, all improved, and in a good state of cultivation. Said farm is in the township of Ganges, Allegan County, in one of the best fruit locations in Michigan. Address JOHN S. PAYNE, Douglas, Allegan County, Mich.

WANTED—OLD-STYLE SPRING AND SUMMER clothing, hats, gents' furnishing goods, etc., in exchange for cottage and lots. Address W 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH no children, would like to adopt a healthy child from 1 to 4 weeks old. Address O 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO HIRE TEAMS TO HAUL LOGS IN the Michigan pineries. ROBERTS & HULL, 246 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A MEAT MARKET in good location. Address Y 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOUSE ON WEST SIDE SUITABLE to move. A year's lease no objection. Address H 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN CONFORMATUER, conformer, glass case, etc., complete and in good order, cheap for cash. Address S 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—GROCERIES; WILL GIVE ORDER ON mattress and bedding house for $25 worth, more or less. Address Z 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE SOME SHELVING 12 feet long, and from 8 to 10 feet high. Call on J. H. McCAIN, 804 State-st., Monday.

WANTED—EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN TO know that the Turkish baths at 494 Wabash-av. are every way the best in Chicago. Best rooms, best heat, and best shampooers. Try them.

WANTED—GOAT'S MILK, AT 590 WEST VAN Buren-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 CAPITAL TO act as Treasurer and business manager, to have one-half interest in one of the best travelling dramatic entertainments now on the road; wardrobe, scenery, and manuscrips all on hand; company first-class and good reputation. To the right man a good chance is offered. The best of reference given and required. Address L 64, Tribune office, appointing interview.

PARTNER WANTED—TO FILL VACANCY IN drug store, physician or druggist; German preferred. Capital required, $500 cash. Call or address DRUGGIST, 80 Canalport-av., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH $1,500 capital can secure a partnership in a pleasant, easy business, paying $15,000 per year. Association and reference first-class. Address Q 71, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MEAT MARKET. Small capital required. Inquire of BARBER & BRIDLE, 1311 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MAN with $1,200 cash capital can step into a retail cash business paying $15 to $30 a day. Call and see about it at BURNS & GRITZNER'S, 59 South Canal-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH $700 can secure a partnership in a pleasant, easy business paying $3,000. Address Mr. COLEMAN, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$500—AN ACTIVE MAN TO take an interest in one of the best real estate firms in the city. Call southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1.

PARTNER WANTED—$10,000—ENERGETIC BUSIness man, to engage in a legitimate manufacturing business; goods staple, and extensively used throughout the West. For particulars, inquire at 59 South Canal-st.

PARTNER WANTED—ENERGETIC, WITH $1,500; business established. Address P 35, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SILENT, with $3,500. Business, manufacturing sewing machine attachments; large sales; profits 200 per cent. A rare chance. Address X 31, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A PHYSICIAN'S OFfice, doing a business of $20,000 a year; small capital required. Call in person, 42½ East Harrison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000, TO TAKE one-third interest in business paying 100 per cent. Call at once upon T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $300 TO $500, to join a first-class sign painter; none but those meaning business need apply. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$5,000 CAPITAL REQUIRed; no risk, and 10 per cent every 24 hours. Address AUCTIONEER, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME CASH—IN manufacture of ladies' underwear. RUBINSTEIN & NEWMAN, 96 East Harrison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A LIGHT, profitable manufacturing business. References given and required. Inquire at 143 North Desplaines-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO $15,000, in an established jobbing house. Address P 62, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 TO $1,500, in a well-paying manufacturing business; have new contract for work at high figures, but need additional capital. Address N 44, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 CAPITAL TO take charge of first-class manufacturing business. Call at 123 LaSalle-st., Room 25, from 1 to 3 p. m.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES OBTAINED for cause upon equitable terms. Call or address Room 5, No. 161 South Clark-st. [illegible]

THE LOST CITY.

A View from the Old Court House in 1860.

The Great Picture in the Tribune Counting-Room.

Old Clark Street---The Old Tribune Building, &c., &c.

A Spirit of Prophecy that Might Have Been Uttered Twelve Years Ago.

There hangs on the wall of the new TRIBUNE counting-room a picture of a city lost and vanished from the earth, and from before the face of men. Those walk among us who remember it, and have grown but twelve years older since they looked upon it precisely as Shaw's camera fixed it upon this great panoramic photograph, twelve feet in length and four feet in breadth. And yet the city has gone, never to appear again. Don't tell us here of the great rebuilding or of restoration. We are writing of the city that is lost. Rebuilding can never bring it again. As impossible as to bring back a dead friend. As for the city that we dwell in, and about the streets of which we all walk strangely, it is new to us all. Have you thought of the fact, which certainly is a fact, that it will take us longer to get used to our new city than to rebuild it? To-day it is like the fresh diary for 1873 you opened a few days since, or the new ledger with its crisp, fresh, blank pages. A history it is to have, precisely as a history these books are to bear and record; but time must make the history. The entire heart and centre of Chicago, every building that pertains in size and character to metropolitan growth, are as yet without associations. No human memories nor annals attach to them. We go into stores as new to us as the shops of Paris the day after arrival, and sit in new theatres among Chicago audiences, all the surroundings as strange and novel to us as if, ten minutes from our homes, we had come into an unknown city. No stranger in Chicago can experience greater strangeness of feeling than our own citizens on our once most familiar streets. Clark and Lake streets once made their intersection the busiest and most familiar spot in Chicago. There are thousands of sober citizens to-day who would pause there and look for the land-marks of the forlorn old remnant of a Court House before they could declare their whereabouts. They go blundering through Randolph street for Lake, mistake Clark for Dearborn, get muddled in their intellects in the vicinity of Fifth Avenue and LaSalle, and, what with the neck-ache from looking up at the new structures and perhaps a fall or two for a counter irritant, they come to their homes in the residence quarter of the city with a dazed and lost sensation,—a sense of goneness. Well, something is gone that we shall never get back. We shall get used to the new, be proud of the new,—wonder perhaps, how we were so proud of the old city before the fire,—and finally the sense of bereavement will wear out. The new will replace the old. It is the order of nature. Yes, dear, quaint Rip Van Winkle Jefferson, we are "so soon forgot when we are gone." In the great sea of the past great craft and small lie in the solemn depths side by side, the gunboat and the cockboat, and waves roll, and navies ride overhead, unknowing and unheeding the lost.

So we look up at the great picture and back we go twelve years, and stand, as the camera stood, in the topmost tower of the old Court House of 1860. Before us is the old first blue brick Sherman House, its windows all out, and workmen on its roof tearing down the grubby little pigeon-house of a cupola. It is to be rebuilt into the new Sherman House in white limestone, trim and beautiful, and for so many years the pride of our city; yet the new Sherman House is as completely lost as the old Sherman House, and that equally with the pristine City Hotel and the squatter's cabin that preceded all on the same site.

Opposite to where we stand stretches the long, low, red brick block, best known as the quarters for so many years of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and the Chicago Post Office. And as we look at it certain once familiar figures come back to people with life the old newspaper premises, though all of them preceded among the "passed away," the old TRIBUNE Block. We can see again the slender, active form of Thomas A. Stewart, and the early associates with the present proprietors that succeeded him, John L. Scripps, dark-eyed, with silver hair and beard, and silver-headed cane, and the full and vigorous figure of Dr. Ray, earnest, with a power of expression with tongue and pen that never missed its mark, kindly when kindliness was most beautiful, resistless when worthy occasion was offered and wrath was righteous. It is easy to live over again in memory the thronging associations of the old newspaper office, but they will fade, so much has memory to do with local associations. It is for this that the sons of men pile battle monuments and rear memorials to their dead. The world is full of nameless, forgotten graves,—nameless because men did not put up, or because time pulled down, the headstones.

Here is an old friend, indeed, for the formidable presentment of the Fat Woman swings on the canvas screen over Randolph street in front of Wood's Museum. In that long, low, wooden building on the corner of Clark and Randolph streets, where later stood A. H. Miller's jewelry store, were a nest of easy-going magistrates, with Constables as thick as fleas, in attendance upon the retail justice shops of D'Wolf, and Hoisington, and Barnum. That skeleton roof frame grew into the roof of our new Bryan Hall, and therein, even before the Great Sanitary Fair, Douglas lay in state, precisely as below us, here we now stand on the roof of the old Court House, a sorrowing nation lent us the martyr President for a few hours on that sad funeral march to Springfield. And if you turn to the northwest, there in the picture is shown an angle of the Great Wigwam where Abraham Lincoln was nominated last year to an office he will assume next month, for we are standing beside the man with a camera in a bright, clear day in February, 1860.

Over yonder gleams, white and tall, among the darker and lesser buildings that surround it, the new Post Office building, the external walls just finished and the community just getting over the ague of wrath and disgust at the scheming trick of Ike Cook, P. M. (wich wuz Postmaster), in carrying the Government building down to the lot of sly Doctor Dyer, on Monroe street, so suburban, so out of town, that, of course, small boys could never safely be sent for letters. And over and beyond this on Michigan avenue, at Van Buren street, Terrace Row, the pride of the city and the marvel of all visitors from abroad,—which, after all, never became the Terrace Row it set out to be, because J. Y. Scammon, having gotten his neighbors well into the job of building, changed his mind, in violation of a pledge so solemn that it came near getting into the courts, showing from later instances how a man may go on from bad to worse who once begins to trifle with things "Mutual."

Confronting us on Washington street, the two old-time brick churches, First Presbyterian and First Baptist, and cosily nestled about the latter in leafy LaSalle street the homes of well-known citizens, long since driven from the busy vicinity of the Chamber of Commerce. And between the churches the ground in the picture is scarred by a circus ring, for there it was our little boys and larger boys used to laugh at Dan Rice, and joy to listen to the gorgeous ringmaster's "Well, here we are again, Mr. Merryman." There is the brick row where good Mistress Shipley's boarders came home to meals, and there is the solitary marble front our enterprising citizen, Thomas Hoyne, built so long in advance of the times, that for years he never had but one solemn business neighbor in the undertaker's shop of Mr. Wright, just north. The "Sharp Corner" later, and now again the site of H. H. Magee's splendid block, was still a cluster of dismal shanties, all the better for the perspective of tall-windowed Metropolitan Hall, dark and frowning over the way. And so we have swung around the circle of the old Court House Square as it was in 1860.

"Well," said a citizen, looking upon our picture (who would not brook such a remark from a St. Louis, or Milwaukee, or Oshkosh visitor), "it wasn't much of a city after all!" But here it is before us, in its frame, as it looked then, and how much history has it and all of us seen since that time! Suppose when we looked, as we actually did look, through that identical camera, its object-glass had become like the mirror of Don Roderick, and the quick-moving fateful phantoms of the twelve years had passed before us, or that some hollow-eyed gaunt seer had lifted up his voice like a pelican in the wilderness from the top of our old Court House tower and thus prophesied so loudly that out from the low wooden beer-saloons of Randolph street, and out from the frowsy Justice offices over the way, and from the places of business adjoining, a thousand came running an audience for this mezzuin of destiny prophesying from his perch on the old Court House.

Yet a few weeks and there shall be war in the land,—a treading of the wine press. Brother shall rise up against brother, and there shall be blood to the horses' bridles. Your streets shall tremble to the tramp of moving hosts. Seventy-five thousand shall not suffice, nor shall 300,000 be enough in this coming day of the Lord. There shall be grief in your high places and mourning in all your homes; Rachel, weeping for her children. And a prison camp shall be in your midst, and they who lift up their hand against this nation shall occupy it, and they shall be told by thousands, and a terror shall sit upon your city because of them, and wrath shall take possession of the land. There shall be battles by sea and land, and on the water-courses, and the seat of the law-makers of this nation shall be encompassed, and the wave of blood shall not be checked until it cometh near unto the houses of the men of the North. Your commerce shall be stricken upon the sea, and he that is to be your Chief Magistrate shall perish by the assassin's hand. Woe unto this land; woe, woe unto this city, for a fire shall consume it, and sweep over it, and blot—

Just here Pinkerton or "Si." Bradley would have collared the seer, for it was a way they had. They would have had him down and made his route up Clark street to the old Armory on Adams street as safe and easy as was practicable under the circumstances. But the seer might have kept on talking, for it is hard to shut off your genuine prophet. From the crowd of curious and astonished street lookers-on, his lean finger might have sought out one and another special subject. To a lithe, black-eyed young lawyer, "You, James A. Mulligan, will die where your men, by your orders, lay you down to save the flag." To an earnest-looking printer boy, 'You, William Medill, will find your death at the head of your men in a cavalry charge in Virginia." To a fiery little fellow, "You shall be to the nation, Ellsworth, the first slain in the war." To a quiet lawyer, "You, John A. Bross, shall die among your colored soldiers in Virginia; and you, Hector Aiken, a mere school-boy, shall suffer a thousand deaths on the same field before you drag yourself painfully among the slain, to die among your comrades." And you, Joe Scott, dashing Lieutenant of Zouaves, shall find something different from holiday training when death meets you at Stone River; and you, John B. Wyman, Captain of the Chicago Light Guard, shall die in the storming of Vicksburg. Weep, women of Chicago, for you shall be soldiers' widows. Woe unto you, children, for you shall be orphans of the slain in battle, for the Lord hath spoken it. And thus the prophet in custody might have gone on telling the lists that fate held in her unopened scroll, before they got him into the Armory, where good Justice Milliken would have given him three months in Bridewell for disturbing the peace, while there were pale cheeks and anxious hearts in all our streets. And yet all this has come true, and more than this since the camera caught up and the chemicals fixed the picture we are looking upon. It is to be noticed that our seer omitted one feature of the war-time: Isaiah himself could not have foretold a Copperhead. Don't you think if such had been the prophesy twelve years ago in Chicago streets, we should have all packed up and ran away to Canada, as poor Joe Tilton did. Heaven keeps shut the book of destiny. The oracles are silent, or delivered over to the senseless jingle of George Francis Train. So, that imaginary seer of twelve years ago was, happily for himself, as dumb as fate. We saw not what was before us and marched on. And yet all this our citizens have seen and experienced, and though they wonder whether the old fellows who lapsed from hum-drum times under the turf thirty years ago did not lead easier lives, the men of to-day are building a new city, and expect to occupy it, are rebuilding the nation and hope to purify it, are patient and hopeful, think the better of their race because they do not need to be told in books that men can be brave and women patient, and that whatever has ever been twined into the wreaths that have crowned battle-heroes and demigods in the past has been plucked and worn by our sons and brothers, the men of our times, among the thickets and brambles through which we have been led, since Shaw, without a thought of creating a magic mirror that would hold and suggest so much, got leave of Mike, the janitor, to set up his camera on the top of the old Court House twelve short years ago.

TO THE IRISH CITIZENS OF CHICAGO.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: A gentleman from Tipperary, representing the Irish National party, is among us. He comes, accredited, from our compatriots at home, to plead the cause of our native land. The national struggle inaugurated by the people of Tipperary in electing O'Donovan Rossa, and in seeking to elect Charles Kickham, to the English Parliament, involved them in a debt which has not yet been liquidated. The sum required, to satisfy all demands, is not of sufficient magnitude to tax heavily the Irish people in America, who are called upon to subscribe their portion toward the Indemnity Fund. Hitherto Chicago has not been last in this Irish movement. Never were our Irish citizens appealed to for a cause more deserving of their support. The weight of the loss, if the debt remains unpaid, must fall upon an Irish gentleman, who, moved by a generous impulse, and relying upon the honor of his countrymen, subscribed the bulk of the election expenses out of his private fortune. To increase the obligation under which he has laid the National party, this gentleman has not been allied to the majority of the Irish people in a religious or traditional sense. Like Emmet, Smith O'Brien, John Mitchel, and John Martin, he has triumphed over a false political education, and stands with us on the broad platform of Irish liberty for Irishmen of every creed and class. Can we, as Irishmen, loving a wronged country, abandon to financial ruin so tried a friend? Let us, then, prove ourselves worthy of this occasion. Let us rally around Thomas P. O'Connor, the representative sent us by Tipperary, and aid in redeeming the pledge of that gallant county.

We hereby call upon you to assemble in mass meeting, at the Father Mathew Temperance Hall, corner of Harrison and Halsted streets, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 12, at half-past 2 o'clock. Thomas P. O'Connor, Esq., and other gentlemen, will address the meeting:

Michael Keeley,	J. Mansfield Clary,
Mark Sheridan,	M. Kerwin,
John E. McMahon,	J. J. Fitzgibbon,
W. C. McClure,	Frank Agnew,
Michael C. Hickey,	Michael B. Bailey,
W. K. Sullivan,	John F. Finerty,
A. L. Morrison,	R. P. Collins,
James Quirk,	P. McClowry,
Thomas Carney,	John F. Scanlan,
W. Mackey Lomasney,	Edward McQuade,
C. E. Moore,	P. Cavanagh.
P. McHugh,	

THE COSMOPOLITAN CLUB.

Pursuant to notice, the members of the Cosmopolitan Club, of Chicago, held its adjourned meeting at the office of Dr. John D. M. Carr, on New Year's Day.

On motion of Dr. Eugene Marguerat, Dr. Carr, who had been originally chosen temporary President of the Society, was made permanent President, as were Thomas S. McClelland Secretary and Wm. Charles Treasurer.

Messrs. Wm. Charles, Elias Colbert, and General Lieb were appointed a Committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the Club.

After some discussion as to the future course of the Society, the meeting adjourned to convene at the call of the President.

This club had its origin in a private entertainment given some three months ago to a company of gentlemen composed of native Americans and citizens of French, German, and British birth. At that dinner the proposition of forming a club, or society, cosmopolitan in its character, and having for its object the general, social and intellectual culture of its members, was discussed, and so favorably considered, that the nucleus of the society was at once formed and temporary officers chosen.

A prominent object to be realized, if possible, in and through this new organization, is the cultivation of an international spirit and the law of universal brotherhood, heretofore so little understood among the powers of the earth. The organization of such clubs the world over might be the means of bringing about the greatest reforms of the nineteenth century.

Among those who have identified themselves are, besides the names above given, J. C. W. Bailey, Professor Delafontaine, M. Gerault, Dr. J. B. Walker, Professor De Mans, and other prominent citizens of Chicago.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS.

An Injunction Issued Restraining Taxation on the Present Assessment in Cook County.

An Account of Cars, Roads, and Miles Travelled in 1872, and the Contracts with the Railroad Companies.

A petition was yesterday filed in the Circuit Court by the Pullman Palace Car Company, praying that the Collectors of South Chicago and Cook County be restrained collecting the taxes assessed on the Company's property for the year 1872.

The petition represents that the petitioner is engaged in the manufacture of drawing-room, dining-room and sleeping-cars, hiring them to railroad companies under written contracts for a term of years, receiving therefor an income from the sale to passengers of seats, berths, and accommodation therein, the agreements referred to being alike in substance, and used between the Company and all companies dealing with it operating in this State, contracting among other things that the Company shall provide drawing-room and sleeping-cars, and keep the carpets, upholstery, and bedding in good order, renewing and improving at its expense, and furnishing one or more employes on each of said cars, whose business shall be to collect fares, wait upon passengers, and provide for their comfort, subject to the rules of the railroads on which they run; the companies on their part agreeing to haul the cars with the passenger trains running on their roads, to furnish fuel and lights, wash and clean the cars, and keep them in running order and repair, including the renewals of worn-out parts necessary to keep them in first-class condition; the petitioner to collect from the passengers such sums as are usual on competing lines furnishing equal accommodations, such rules and regulations to be further mutually agreed on as will favor the renting of seats and couches; the railroad companies to sell the tickets of the car company in their ticket offices; the petitioner having the exclusive right for fifteen years to furnish drawing-room and sleeping-cars over such railroads; the railroads collecting their fares from passengers in such cars the same as from passengers in their own. Further, that the Company was, on the 1st April, 1872, the owner of 77 such cars running into the City of Chicago, which cars, it claims, were not liable to taxation as against the petitioner, each of them on that day being operated under said agreements, managed, controlled, and in actual use by the said railroad companies, and liable to be taxed against the latter, as a portion of their rolling stock, under the statute. The petition further avers that the total value of all the personal property, moneys and credits of the Company liable to be taxed in Cook County on the date aforesaid, aside from the said 77 cars, was $57,388.70, the total taxable value of the cars being $308,000, and the *pro rata* value of said cars, according to the number of miles run in Cook County, as compared with the whole number of miles run by them, $16,411.30, they being taxable only as rolling stock, and *pro rata* as thus described.

The bill then goes on to furnish statistics. Fourteen cars are run between Chicago and New York over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania Central Railroads, a distance of 912 miles, sixteen miles being in Cook County; five between Chicago and Philadelphia over the same roads, a distance of 823 miles, sixteen miles being in Cook County; two between Chicago and Pittsburgh, over the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, a distance of 468 miles, of which sixteen are in Cook County; two between Chicago and Columbus, over the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, a distance of 343 miles, twenty-two of which are in Cook County; two between Chicago and Cincinnati, by way of Lafayette, a distance of 309 miles, the same being in Cook County; two between Chicago and Cincinnati, by way of Richmond, a distance of 294 miles, the same mileage being in Cook County; three between Chicago and New York by way of the Michigan Central Railroad, a distance of 948 miles, eighteen being in Cook County; seven between Chicago and Rochester, New York, by way of the Michigan Central and New York Central Railroads, a distance of 538 miles, the same mileage in Cook County; two between Chicago and Detroit, over the Michigan Central Railroad, a distance of 284 miles, same mileage in Cook County; two between Chicago and Sarnia, over the same railroad, 340 miles, same mileage in Cook County; two between Chicago and Grand Rapids, same railroad, 181 miles, same mileage in Cook County; two between Chicago and Montague, same railroad, 209 miles, same mileage in Cook County; four between Chicago and St. Louis, over the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 280 miles, 26 miles being in Cook County; three between Chicago and Kansas City, same railroad, 404 miles, same mileage in Cook County; four between Chicago and Omaha, by way of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 491 miles, fourteen miles being in Cook County; two between Chicago and Dubuque, same railroad, 188 miles, same mileage in Cook County; two between Chicago and Cedar Rapids, over the same railroad, 219 miles, same mileage in Cook County; two between Chicago and Green Bay, same railroad, 242 miles, thirty-one miles being in Cook County; two between Chicago and Milwaukee, same railroad, 85 miles, nineteen miles in Cook County; one between Chicago and Madison, 138 miles, same railroad, thirty-one miles being in Cook County; three between Chicago and Omaha, by way of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 499 miles, seventeen miles being in Cook County; seven between Chicago and Kansas City, by the same railroad, 488 miles, same mileage being in Cook County; two between Chicago and Burlington, over the same railroad, 202 miles, same mileage in Cook County; making a total of 8,935 miles run by seventy-seven cars, 448 miles of which were run in Cook County.

The bill proceeds to affirm that upon this basis, and estimating 77 cars for the purpose of taxation at $4,000 each, that being the value placed upon said cars by the Assessor of Chicago for 1872, the *pro rata* value upon which taxes are liable to be assessed in the County of Cook, according to the proportionate number of miles run, would be as follows:

14 cars between Chicago and New York	$983.46
5 between Chicago and Philadelphia	388.82
2 between Chicago and Pittsburgh	273.50
2 between Chicago and Columbus	513.12
2 between Chicago and Cincinnati	569.58
2 between Chicago and Cincinnati	598.64
3 between Chicago and New York	227.85
7 between Chicago and Rochester	857.14
2 between Chicago and Detroit	507.04
2 between Chicago and Sarnia	423.53
2 between Chicago and Grand Rapids	795.58
2 between Chicago and Montague	689.00
4 between Chicago and St. Louis	1,485.71
3 between Chicago and Kansas City	782.18
4 between Chicago and Omaha	456.21
2 between Chicago and Dubuque	595.74
2 between Chicago and Cedar Falls	511.41
2 between Chicago and Green Bay	1,024.79
2 between Chicago and Milwaukee	1,788.23
1 between Chicago and Madison	898.55
3 between Chicago and Omaha	408.81
7 between Chicago and Kansas City	975.41
2 between Chicago and Burlington	657.00
Total	$16,411.30

Petitioner goes on to claim that the sums are by law taxable against the companies operating the above cars, instead of which the Assessors of South Chicago and Cook County assessed the 77 cars against the Pullman Company at an actual cash value of $4,000 each; and, in the usual manner in Cook County, took one-third of this value as the basis for taxation, and thus increased the taxable value of the Company's personal property in Cook County from $57,338.70 to $176,000, which was reduced by the Board of Equalization to $158,650, still thereby increasing, as the Company contend, their legal taxation by $101,311.30.

Petitioner expresses his willingness to pay the amount due on his personal property, amounting to $57,338.70, and then liberally makes an offer, "As the same has not been taxed against the several railroad companies, and as said county will lose the taxes due upon the same if not paid by your orator" (namely on the sum of $16,411.30, making a total of $73,750), to pay the same, and call it square. The amount of tax on the above value he makes out to be $1,548.15 on the personal property and $443.10 on the cars (considered as rolling stock), which sum he pays into Court, the Collector having refused to receive less than the full amount claimed, or $4,237.85. Wherefore petitioner prayed and obtained an injunction against John W. Tappan, Collector for South Chicago, and Julian S. Rumsey, Collector of Cook County, restraining the collection of the amount they claim.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 4.

An approximate notion of the amount of money set afloat in the first half of January in the chief financial centres may be arrived at by the facts that the January interest on the Public Debt amounts to $23,649,553. This is the total semi-annual interest on $904,985,212 of the debt. As nearly $400,000,000 of this amount consists of registered bonds on which the semi-annual interest is due January 1, it is to be presumed that at least $12,000,000 of the $23,649,553 will be paid to American holders, and the money will be kept into circulation in this country. In addition to this are the dividends on bank and other local stocks, which in New York city will amount to $4,000,000, besides $5,000,000 due on various State debts of which the interest is payable in New York. The total amount of dividends disbursed at Boston (not including any on the public debt) will be $4,000,000. The January dividends on railroad stocks are estimated at $20,000,000. Including all the local stocks of the principal cities, the amount of dividends set afloat and paid to owners of stocks in the United States will be near $60,000,000. This amount of money set in motion and retained in this country, cannot fail to have a great effect on the money market in the direction of making funds abundant.

In the local market, money is easier than it was a few days ago. The total amount of dividends disbursed on local stocks here is probably $600,000, and has had some effect on the market, in the direction of ease.

The demand for exchange continues unusually large. Sales were made between banks to-day at 50c per $1,000 premium, but some banks unable to get a full supply at that rate were shipping currency to New York.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week ending Jan. 4 were:

Date.	*Clearings.*	*Balances.*
Monday	$ 3,009,398.95	$ 258,676.63
Tuesday	2,674,835.37	287,493.25
Wednesday—Holiday	......	......
Thursday	3,542,265.36	390,042.71
Friday	4,699,977.12	534,176.18
Saturday	3,748,558.79	188,562.41
Total	$17,675,035.59	$1,658,933.18
Corresponding week last year	$15,816,221.72	$1,586,185.71

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson:

	Bid.	*Asked.*
First National Bank	140 ex-div	..
Fourth National Bank	100	110
Fifth National Bank	135 ex-div	..
Commercial National Bank	135 ex-div	..
Corn Exchange National Bank	108	115
City National Bank	145	...
National Bank of Illinois	110	...
National Bank of Commerce	...	100
Chicago City Railway	155	160
North Division Railway	...	100
Pullman Palace Car	109	112
Elgin Watch Company	105	108
Chamber of Commerce	98	100
Traders'	97	100

$5,000 Manufacturers' National Bank at 100.
$7,000 Home National Bank at 87½.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 4.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	6,527	4,711	4,039	2,561
Wheat, bu	61,890	20,475	3,543	349
Corn, bu	75,850	161,355	1,179	6,910
Oats, bu	49,870	22,510	12,136	9,803
Rye, bu	7,076	4,089	2,300	2,766
Barley, bu	16,770	11,110	2,507	9,323
Grass Seed, lbs	15,885	12,370	20,700	2,680
Flax Seed, lbs	41,000	....	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	14,000	58,614	17,840	5,000
Cured Meats, lbs	93,240	408,420	1157,642	1612,676
Beef, brls	50	68	135	....
Pork, brls	141	206	....	279
Lard, lbs	120,010	114,450	1420,700	403,650
Tallow, lbs	30,090	31,370	44,478	....
Butter, lbs	83,303	63,655	8,300	11,847
Dressed Hogs, No	1,693	2,570	1,589	1,489
Live Hogs, No	13,285	9,572	3,564	1,505
Cattle, No	1,041	726	732	1,203
Sheep, No	483	1,195	586	717
Hides, lbs	122,377	193,651	45,050	78,020
Highwines, brls	204	50	122	405
Wool, lbs	94,328	11,700	68,730	....
Potatoes, bu	1,900	6,406	22	....
Lumber, m ft	273	445	255	410
Shingles, m	320	....	593	10
Lath, m	....	72	17	35
Salt, brls	830	....	1,017	2,225

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 7,319 bu wheat, 3,033 bu corn, 3,227 oats, 569 bu rye, 5,163 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week: 16,844 bu wheat, 9,286 bu corn, 14,159 bu oats, 6,096 bu rye, 30,109 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 96 cars wheat, 213 cars corn, 35 cars oats, 21 cars rye, 33 cars barley. Total, 398 cars, or 160,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	Jan. 4, 1873.	*Dec. 28, 1872.*	*Jan. 6, 1871.*
RECEIPTS.			
Flour, brls	34,711	29,402	22,363
Wheat, bu	187,574	169,580	112,032
Corn, bu	500,535	260,510	820,410
Oats, bu	203,990	145,160	132,790
Rye, bu	30,998	16,770	17,549
Barley, bu	69,723	82,290	57,160
Dressed hogs, No	7,668	8,886	12,015
Live hogs, No	74,246	72,748	72,189
Cattle, No	9,032	5,281	7,921
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	24,727	23,880	19,413
Wheat, bu	37,776	43,848	4,468
Corn, bu	11,227	18,499	84,188
Oats, bu	87,718	72,572	46,995
Rye, bu	5,300	2,253	7,319
Barley, bu	35,280	37,979	56,009
Dressed hogs, No	9,986	6,174	7,307
Live hogs, No	14,917	20,206	15,424
Cattle, No	4,736	3,756	5,019

The regular annual meeting of the Chicago Board of Trade will be held on Monday, the 6th inst., the election during the day (from 10 to 4), and the "meeting" in the evening.

The statement in our issue of this morning, that there was on Friday a margin of 2@3c per bu on the shipment of wheat to New York, is open to two or three objections—the most important of which is that it is at present almost impossible to ship wheat East at any price. Apart from this, however, there is scarcely such a margin; the difference being slightly the other way—against the shipper. But it is important to remember that the New York quotation are not an actual guage of selling prices in that city. There is no difficulty in selling straight Chicago No. 2 as "Milwaukee No. 2," and it is only the fancy mixtures sent from this city, or plain No. 3, that is sold in New York as "Chicago No. 2." It is simply a sarcastic nomenclature, invented in the hope of realizing a little extra profit, just as our Illinois cheese is branded "New York factory," when it has never been east of the Indiana State line. At the same time, the New Yorkers might be polite enough to return the compliment paid them by our cheese-dealers, and give Chicago the most honorable place. Perhaps the reason is, that the Milwaukee shippers follow the "Somnambula" motto more closely than we, and "do not mingle" their grades.

We published, this morning, the stocks of wheat and corn in Liverpool. The stock of flour there is 23,000 sacks and 36,000 brls, against 41,154 sacks and 52,949 brls a year ago. The stocks in Glasgow are given at 300,000 quarters each of wheat and corn, against 259,000 quarters wheat and 54,000 quarters corn one year ago.

The stock of wheat in Liverpool (371,000 quarters) is 142,000 quarters less than a year ago, but is believed to be all ground wheat; whereas, not far from 150,000 quarters of that on hand at the close of 1871 was of the class known as unmerchantable. There is not much difference between the two stocks of wheat as available for use in making flour of a fair quality.

There was a rather free expression of opinion on 'Change to-day, in regard to the projected or advised extensions and improvements in our facilities for water communication with the East and with Europe. Considerable stress was laid upon the fact that the Georgian Bay route would not aid the commerce of the numerous important ports on Lake Erie, and that it could not, therefore, be recommended as a national measure, while the enlargement of the Welland Canal would cost comparatively little, and benefit the Lake Erie ports as well as Chicago. It was also urged as important that the advocacy of some one (the best) scheme should be agreed upon, and that the force of the arguments in its favor ought not to be weakened by recognition of the claims of its rivals.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were again quiet to-day, and generally steady, with a shade more of firmness in some departments, though receipts were liberal all around, while the shipping movement is necessarily slow, owing to the difficulty of procuring railroad cars. The weather was fine, for winter, and promised to permit a freer movement by rail, both to and from the city. The demand for groceries continues to improve, and the general market exhibits a somewhat firmer tone. Coffees are strong, with an upward inclination, but aside from this no immediate change in price is anticipated. Teas are firm and in better demand. Dry goods were again quoted dull, but the prevalent feeling continues very firm, and in standard cotton fabrics there is a tendency to advance. Butter was in good request, with prices steady and firmer. Bagging ruled quiet and steady. No new features were noted in the cheese, fish, and dried fruit markets, trade ruling quiet, with prices steady and unchanged. The hay trade was again reported slack, with prices unchanged. Hides remain firm. Leather was dull but exceeding firm. The only change in prices of oils was ½c decline on carbon, there being free sellers at 24½@25c. Linseed, lard, whale, and most other descriptions ruled steady and firm. Tobacco, wood, and pig iron were quoted quiet. Alcohol, in sympathy with highwines, was 1c lower. The demand for brick, lime, cement, metals, nails, etc., continues very light, and prices remain without alteration. Iron and steel were in moderate request at previous quotations. Trade at the lumber yards was quiet. Hard wood is very dull; prices remain the same as for the last six or eight weeks. Salt was fairly active and firm. The markets for wool and broom corn remain about the same. Manufacturers are now buying fine-fleeced wools for their spring goods, but aside from this the market is quiet. The better grades of broom corn meet with a fair shipping demand, and they are firm, owing to scarcity; common grades are in liberal supply and almost unsalable. Hops were in fair demand and firm. Seeds were in very good demand, and the offerings quite liberal; prices rule about the same, timothy being quoted at $3.00@3.25; clover at $5.00@5.25, and flax at $1.60@1.75. There was an improved demand for poultry this morning, especially choice turkeys, and prices are steady at yesterday's quotations. Game was in large supply and rather quiet; shippers are buying up choice lots. The average demand for green fruits prevailed, former prices being adhered to.

S. T. Webster, of the National Steamship Company, quotes the following rates per 100 lbs, in gold, from Chicago to the points named: London, $1.08; Dublin and Amsterdam, $1.25; Belfast, $1.28; Londonderry, $1.31; Edinburgh and Bordeaux, $1.36; Newcastle, $1.30; Antwerp, $1.23; Rotterdam, $1.26; Liverpool, $1.08; Havre, $1.28; Calais, $1.25.

Highwines were reported to be more active, and steady at the recent reduction, though New York was quoted dull and lower, with sales at 93c. Dealers reported sales of 200 brls here at 89c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were in good demand early in the session, and sellers held off till they had secured an advance of 2½@5c per 100 lbs; but later the demand fell off, and the market closed dull at $4.32½@4.35. Sales were reported of 300 head (extra choice) at $4.45; 60 at $4.40; 872 at $4.37½; 246 at $4.35; and 100 heavy at $4.32½. Total, 1,578 head. Also 1,000 head seller the month at $4.30.

Provisions were quiet, but firmer all round. The firmer feeling in live hogs caused packers to advance their views to the extent of 10c per brl on pork, 5c per 100 lbs on lard, and ⅛c per lb on meats, while buyers held off, chiefly on account of the transportation difficulty. There are, undoubtedly, a considerable number of orders here, especially for lard and meats, for export, which are held in abeyance because no one knows when transportation can be furnished for the large quantities of produce that now cumber up our packing-houses, though long since sold for shipment. The packers are believed to have sold about all the product they have made up to date, and have sold considerably ahead on hams. Hence they have no particular object in making liberal offerings, while the speculative fraternity are cautious about selling short in view of these facts, and the lightness of the packing returns thus far. The almost unprecedented quietness of our market to date is principally a consequence of low prices. An active speculative movement cannot exist without bears, and there are very few who have the courage to attempt to force down prices, though many profess to think that a further decline is probable. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess Pork—Old, $11.00@11.25; new pork, cash or seller January, $11.40@11.50; do seller February, $11.60; do seller March, $11.80@11.35; do seller April, $11.95@12.00; prime mess, $10.50; extra prime, $8.75. Lard, cash, or seller January, $7.00@7.05; do seller February, $7.12½; do seller March, $7.35; do seller April, 7.50. Sweet pickled hams, 7⅝@8⅛c, and green hams at 7⅜@7⅝c for 15-lb averages, and 7⅛@7¼c for 16-lb averages. Green shoulders, 3½@3⅝c; do rough sides, 4⅝c; do short ribs, 5c; do short clear, 5⅛c; dry salted meats quotable at 3⅞c for shoulders; 5⅛c for short ribs, and 5⅜c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller January, quoted at 3⅜c. English meats for delivery in January, 5⅝c for Cumberlands; 5⅛c for short ribs or long clear; 6⅛c for short clear; 8½@8⅞c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 4⅝c for shoulders, 7⅛c for clear ribs, 7⅜c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00. City tallow, 7⅛@7⅜c; grease quotable at 5⅜@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 100 brls mess pork at $11.50; 1,350 tcs lard at 7c; 750 tcs do seller March, at $7.35 per 100 lbs; 100 boxes short ribs at 5⅜c; 1,000 boxes long and short clear, equal quantities, seller February, at 6c; 200 brls pig's tongues at 2c each; 2,500 pcs green hams (16 lbs) 7⅛c. 20,000 lbs do (17 lbs) at 6⅜c; 40,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 6c; 500 tcs sweet pickled hams (16½ lbs) at 8⅛c.

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions during the past week:

	Receipts.	*Shipments.*
Beef, brls	212	425
Pork, brls	426	962
Lard, lbs	579,536	4,386,765
Meats, lbs	1,228,180	9,694,388

The packing at different points to date is thus reported:

	To date, 1873.	*To date, 1872.*	*Total last season.*
Chicago	695,304	757,105	1,229,208
Cincinnati	415,000	540,000	656,841
St. Louis	365,000	307,000	419,032
Louisville	280,000	308,985	309,512
Milwaukee	132,261	155,663	313,118
Indianapolis	110,290	120,359	172,100
Peoria	40,000	78,000	96,225
Total	2,037,855	2,267,113	3,196,036

Henry Milward & Co. say: "From all accounts the bulk of the hog crop has not yet been marketed and with the recurrence of favorable weather, the receipts of hogs for the next three or four weeks are expected to be overwhelming."

D. W. C. Sanford & Co. give the following as the stocks of provisions in New Orleans:

	Jan. 1, 1873.	*Jan. 1, 1872.*
Brls mess pork	12,894	6,002
Brls other kinds	213	542
Total pork	13,170	6,544
Tierces lard	1,891	1,346
Kegs lard	2,429	3,484
Casks bacon shoulders	867	44
Casks bacon C. R. sides	116	61
Casks clear sides	44	627
Tierces hams	163	561
Dry salt meats, lbs	226,000	343,000
Total bacon and D. S. meat, lbs	[illegible]	1,396,350

Flour was more active, and very firm in the hands of holders. There were a few orders on the floor, principally on Southern account, and a fair inquiry from the local trade; while stocks are small, and some of them quoted as "badly broken up." Hence holders were careless about selling, except at full prices. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 450 brls white winter extras at $8.75; 100 brls do at $8.25; 300 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring extras (Lockport Hydraulic) at $7.00; 300 brls do at $6.50; 200 brls do at $5.50; 500 brls do on private terms; 100 brls rye on private terms; 125 brls buckwheat at $7.75. Total, 2,275 brls. Also 40 tons bran at $11.00; 10 tons screenings at $10.00; 1 car cornmeal at $12.50, all on track. The market closed at the following range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$7.50@ 9.75
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.55
Good to choice spring extras	5.50@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50@ 5.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.25
Spring superfines	3.00@ 4.00
Rye flour	4.00@ 4.50
Buckwheat flour	7.00@ 8.00
Bran	

Wheat was fairly active and generally firm, though averaging about ¼c per bu lower than on Friday. But the bulk of the trading was done at an advance of 1¼c on the latest quotations of yesterday, the market being strengthened by reports of a firmer feeling in New York and Liverpool. It was surmised that the English markets are strong on account of light stocks, which are said to be some 280,000 quarters, or nearly 2,250,000 bushels, less than a year ago. But a portion of the excess a year ago was composed of unmerchantable wheat, as above noted, and for the remainder it may be safely assumed that Great Britain sees her way clearly for the next four months, and is rather anxious about the source than the fact of the supply during next summer. The feeling here in favor of higher prices is unmistakably a stubborn one, though no one seems to doubt that we shall have very liberal receipts here all through the winter, as the farmers are massing their forces in the country, and Minnesota is already pouring her treasures into our lap. The receipts to-day exceed 60,000 bu, and many think that they will average at least 400,000 bu per week from now till the opening of navigation. The shipping demand was moderate to-day—chiefly for the lower grades, which were irregular. Seller February, the principal option dealt in, opened at $1.22½, advanced to $1.22⅝, fell to $1.21⅝, rose to $1.23⅛, and closed at $1.23⅛. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.19⅞@1.21¼, closing at the outside. Seller March was quiet at about 2c above February. No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.24@1.25; No. 3 spring closed at $1.07@1.07½; and rejected do at 94½@95c, the outside in elevators named by buyers. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.24; 400 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.21½; 10,800 bu do at $1.20⅞; 44,600 bu do at $1.20½; 31,800 bu do at $1.20¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.20; 5,000 bu do at $1.19⅞; 5,000 bu do at $1.19¾; 2,000 bu No. 3 spring (A., D. & Co) at $1.07½; 9,800 bu do at $1.07¼; 5,600 bu do at $1.07; 1,200 bu rejected spring at 95c; 2,000 bu do at 94c. Total, 124,400 bu.

Corn was less active, which means very quiet, at about the same range of prices as on Friday, and was quite steady, for the reason that there was not animation enough to cause fluctuations in prices. New York was quoted stronger, but this made little difference to a market which seems to be helplessly shut off from the seaboard till the opening of navigation. Our receipts are liberal, and promise to continue so through the winter, which makes speculative buyers backward. Seller the month, or cash, sold at 30⅛@30⅜c; seller the last half do at 30½c; seller February at 31⅛@31⅜c; seller March at 32c; seller May at 36⅛c; seller June at 37⅛c; and seller July at 38⅛c. All closed steady. Rejected was ½c lower at 28c. Cash sales were reported of 18,000 bu No. 2 at 30⅜c; 43,600 bu do at 30⅜c; 4,800 bu rejected at 28c. Total, 66,400 bu.

Oats were very quiet and steady at Friday's prices, with a shade easier feeling for next month. There was very little demand for car lots, and the bulk of the current receipts was held off the market in consequence. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 24⅛@24⅜c; seller February at 25@25½c; seller March at 26c; seller April at 26½@26⅝c, and seller May at 29½c. Cash sales were reported of 7,200 bu No. 2 at 24⅜c; 1,200 bu rejected at 20⅜c; 600 bu do at 20½c; 600 bu do at 20c. Total, 9,600 bu.

Rye was dull and weak, owing to the larger receipts of the past few days; which caused a further decline of ½@1c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 66c; 800 bu do at 65⅝c; 2,400 bu do at 65½c; and 10,000 bu do on private terms. Total, 14,000 bu. No. 2 closed at 65½c. Rejected was nominal at 61c.

Barley was less active, at about the same range of prices as on Friday. No. 2 opened at 65c, and closed at 64½c. Seller February sold at 65⅝c. No. 3 opened at 50c, and closed firmer at 52c. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 2 at 65c; 800 bu do at 64⅝c; 6,600 bu do at 64½c; 2,400 bu No. 3 at 52½c; 2,800 bu do at 52c; 400 bu do at 51c; 400 bu do at 50c; 1,600 bu rejected at 42c; 400 bu do at 41½c; 800 bu do at 41c; 300 bu by sample at 85c; 400 bu do at 80c; 1,200 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 72c; 400 bu do at 70c; 800 bu do at 65c; 200 bu do at 60c. Total, 23,900 bu.

The *Sentinel* gives the following figures showing the receipts and shipments of flour and grain in Milwaukee during the past year:

	Receipts.	*Shipments.*
Flour, brls	814,202	1,233,109
Wheat, bu	13,275,726	11,438,276
Corn, bu	2,041,196	1,557,958
Oats, bu	1,608,048	1,335,362
Rye, bu	409,933	209,210
Barley, bu	1,447,569	931,307

The following were the amounts of grain in store Dec. 30, 1872: Wheat, 681,011 bu; oats, 150,517 bu; corn, 29,541 bu; rye, 65,012 bu; barley, 76,188 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was active and firmer. No. 2 spring sold at $1.21⅛@1.21⅝ seller the month, and $1.23⅝@1.24 seller February, the latter closing at $1.23⅞. Corn was quiet and a shade firmer. No. 2 sold at 30⅜@30½c seller the month, and 31⅝@31⅞c seller February, both closing at the inside. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Jan. 5.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 5.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	1,282	10,104	475
Tuesday	3,299	15,147	1,067
Wednesday	1,208	10,633	544
Thursday	1,372	16,445	1,336
Friday	1,041	13,235	483
Saturday	500	11,000	85
Total	8,702	76,614	3,990
Last week	5,755	70,508	3,658
Week before last	6,940	145,845	10,387
Week ending Dec. 14	10,317	124,198	5,491
Total 4 weeks	31,714	417,165	23,526

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	747	2,819	384
Tuesday	791	2,711	742
Wednesday	118	1,205	....
Thursday	1,566	2,292	552
Friday	732	3,560	586
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	3,954	12,587	2,264
Last week	3,655	20,006	4,613

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire, ₩ 100 lbs	37½c
To Dunkirk, ₩ 100 lbs	[illegible]
To Cleveland	25c
To Toledo and Detroit	20c

MINIMUM WEIGHTS.

Cattle, ₩ car	20,000 lbs
Horses, ₩ car	20,000 lbs
Hogs, double-deck car, ₩ car	22,000 lbs
Hogs, single-deck car, ₩ car	14,000 lbs
Sheep, double-deck car, ₩ car	18,000 lbs
Single-deck car, ₩ car	14,000 lbs

CATTLE—The market for the week under review has not been a satisfactory one to sellers. Early in the week, under the influence of light receipts, and encouraging advices from the seaboard markets there was fair activity in trade, and prices advanced a trifle, but the improvement at the East proved short-lived, and under the gloomy advices of the past three days the market here has ruled dull, with prices weak and unsettled. Closing rates are no better than those current at the close of last week, and should the receipts during the next half dozen days prove as large as is now anticipated, sellers will be bothered to sustain present rates. There is a noticeable diminution in the supply of poultry and game, as compared with the few preceding weeks, but the market is still liberally supplied, and it promises to be some time yet before the increase in the consumption of beef will be sufficiently marked to materially influence prices. The packing houses continue to furnish a large amount of cheap meats, and they are being liberally patronized. The quality of the stock marketed was exceptionally good, there being fewer poor cows and rough thin steers than is usually seen in the market at this season of the year. Fair to choice natives of from 1,100 to 1,400 lbs average comprised the major portion, and we find most of the week's sales to have been effected within the range of $4.25@5.75. A few extra were taken at $6.25@6.50, while some inferior descriptions, including bulls, stags, poor cows, light thin heifers and old bony oxen were closed out at $1.75@2.50. Texas cattle were more numerous than during last week or the preceding one, but they were of a quality somewhat above the average, and all found buyers at relatively fair prices, or at $2.50@3.50 for common to good droves summered North, and at $3.75@4.50 for common to choice corn-fed. Stock steers are meeting with a steady fair inquiry, and, under a light supply, prices keep well up, ruling steady at $3.00@3.50 for common to medium, and at $3.75@4.00 for good to choice. New milch cows are in demand at $20.00@45.00. Veal calves are in demand at $3.50@5.75, according to quality.

To-day the market was quiet, as is usually the case on Saturdays, and prices underwent no material change. The supply was small, but, in the absence of any considerable demand, either on local or shipping account, the offerings proved adequate. We give the following as the closing

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging from 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.50

HOGS—The continued light receipts have materially strengthened the market for this class of stock, and we have to note a substantial advance in prices. During Monday and Tuesday there was but slight variation from the prices current at the close of the preceding week, but later, under an increased demand from local and outside buyers a steady advance has been witnessed, the improvement reaching fully 20c per 100 lbs. From certain sections there come reports that "the hogs have all been picked up in this county," but it is known that there are large numbers of hogs yet to come forward, and among dealers generally there is no confidence in the stability of present prices. The live animal is relatively higher than the product, and unless the latter soon advances, or the former declines, it is clear that packers must cease operations. Large receipts are anticipated for next week, and among buyers a sharp decline is confidently predicted. The hogs now arriving are of heavy average, and superior quality.

To-day there was an active inquiry from local and Eastern buyers and prices underwent a further slight advance, going to $3.65@4.00. The supply was confined to about 11,000 head, the bulk of which changed hands before noon. Sales were reported at $3.65@3.70 for common coarse uneven and mixed lots; at $3.75@3.85 for medium to good; and at $3.90@4.00 for choice to extra—indicating an advance of 5c, as compared with yesterday's prices. Transactions embrace the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
106	298	$3.85	60	266	$3.90	47	334	$3.90
50	330	3.90	60	241	3.75	78	198	[illegible]
212	329	3.95	87	200	4.00	48	306	[illegible]
49	345	3.90	61	253	3.80	50	380	[illegible]
57	276	3.75	63	305	3.85	39	406	[illegible]
48	324	3.90	58	230	3.85	49	299	[illegible]
135	300	3.90	51	217	3.90	84	246	[illegible]
31	463	3.95	90	340	3.95	49	309	[illegible]
40	387	3.90	45	393	3.95	101	338	[illegible]
53	280	3.90	49	352	3.90	23	202	4.00
53	280	3.70	41	315	3.85	56	258	[illegible]
44	313	3.85	49	361	3.90	44	365	[illegible]
54	283	3.75	43	357	3.90	40	420	[illegible]
42	271	3.80						

SHEEP—Prices have ruled steady throughout the past week. Both local and Eastern buyers have been engaged, but there was no particular urgency in the demand from either source, and, light as were the receipts, sellers have not succeeded in gaining an advance. Good to choice mutton grades sell at $4.50@5.00, and common to medium descriptions at $3.25@4.25. Extra command $5.25@5.50.

AUCTION SALES.

ESTABLISHED JAN'Y, 1856.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS
For the sale of General Merchandise and Real Estate,
55 and 57 South Canal-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 7, at 9:30 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Horses, Buggies, Cutters and Harness
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock, at 25, 27, 29 and 31 West Washington-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

100 Chests Tea,
15 Packages Granite Ware,
AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,
Custom-Made Clothing, Shirts, Drawers, Etc.,
On THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at 9½ o'clock.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

1,500 Volumes Miscellaneous Books
AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
OUR REGULAR TUESDAY'S AUCTION SALE
WILL COMPRISE
Custom-Made Clothing,
Army Clothing, Underwear,
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
A fine line of the above will be sold Jan. 7, at 9½ a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

24 Bishop Court.
The entire contents of 16 Rooms, Parlor, Library, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Ice Chest, China, Glass, and Silver Ware, Mirrors, Cook and Parlor Stoves, Gas Fixtures, a Gilbert Piano, &c., &c.
On Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock.
Take Madison-st. cars; get off at 531 Madison-st.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

390 CASES ASSORTED
Boots and Shoes
Will be offered at our regular Wednesday Auction Sale, Jan. 8, at 9 1-2 a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.
TEAS
AT AUCTION.
IMPORTANT SALES OF TEAS. L. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO. will sell on
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1873, at 11 o'clock,
At Roberts' Salesroom, Nos. 97 and 99 Water-st., New York,
By order of the importer, 12,000 packages choice New Season Teas, comprising invoices of Green Teas, Oolongs, Souchongs, and Japans.
Catalogues and samples will be ready at the office of the auctioneer on and after the 2d of January, and at the salesroom two days previous to sale.

By EDWIN A. RICE & CO.
Household Goods at Auction at 255 Calumet-av., just south of Cottage Grove-av., MONDAY, Jan. 6, at 11 o'clock a. m., consisting of Sitting-room, Dining-room, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Dishes, Tinware, Glassware, Pictures, &c. Sale positive, without reserve.
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